"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair; warmer, light to fresh west winds.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,705. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1903.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

POPE LEO XIII. PASSES AWAY

Long Struggle with Death Is Terminated.

COURAGEOUS TO THE END

His Holiness's Last Words Were of Benediction on Those Around Him.

HE SUFFERED INTENSE PAIN

Expired in a Paroxysm of Choking — Cardinal Oreglia the Temporary Head of the Church—Funeral Ceremonies Will Last Nine Days.

ROME, July 20.—Pope Leo XIII. is dead. The last flicker of life expired at four minutes past 4 o'clock this afternoon, and the Pontiff now lies at rest.

The period of over two weeks that Pope Leo passed in the shadow of death was no less wonderful than his life. His splendid battle against disease was watched the world over with sympathetic admiration, and ended only after a series of tremendous efforts to conquer the weakness of his aged frame by his marvelous will power.

The pleuro-pneumonia from which his Holiness had been suffering was scarcely so responsible for his death as that inevitable decay of tissue which ensues upon ninety-three years of life. The tested steel which had bent so often before human ills was bound to break at last.

To-night the emaciated and lifeless frame which held so brave a spirit lies on the bed in the Vatican beside which almost all the world has prayed. The red damask coverlet rests lightly over the body, the Cardinal's scarlet cape is about the shoulders, while on the head has been placed the Papal hood of velvet, bordered with ermine. A white silk handkerchief is bound about the Pope's chin, and in the hands, which have blessed so many thousands has been placed a crucifix. So Pope Leo will remain until to-morrow, watched by uniformed officers of the Noble Guard and rough-clad Franciscan penitentiaries, who will keep a ceaseless vigil until the funeral.

BODY TO LIE IN STATE.

To-morrow the Sacred College of Cardinals will assemble for the impressive ceremony of officially pronouncing Pope Leo dead. After this sad function has been performed the body will be taken to the small throne room adjoining the death chamber, where it will be embalmed. The funeral ceremonies will extend over nine days, the body being removed to the Church of St. Peter, where it will lie in state. The ultimate resting place of the dead Pontiff will be in the magnificent Basilica of St. John Lateran.

Pope Leo's final moments were marked by that same serenity and devotion which are associated with his twenty-five years' pontificate. His was no easy death. An hour before he died, turning to Dr. Lapponi and his devoted valet, Pio Centra, he murmured: "The pain I suffer is most terrible." Yet his parting words were not of the physical anguish that he suffered, but were whispered benedictions upon the Cardinals and his nephews, who knelt at the bedside, and the last look of his almost sightless eyes was toward the great ivory crucifix hanging in the death chamber.

Practically all the Cardinals now in Rome, kneeling at the bedside, watched the passing of his soul. Earlier in the day Cardinal Serafino Vannutelli had impressively pronounced the absolution in articulo mortis. The condition of his Holiness varied from agony to coma. Wishing to relieve him, Dr. Massoni suggested that morphine be administered, but Dr. Lapponi did not agree, fearing that the end might be quickened.

Of the supreme moment Dr. Lapponi gave an impressive description. He said:

"Death occurred through exhaustion. In the last two hours Pope Leo made a supreme effort to gather together all his energies. He succeeded in recognizing those about him by the sound of their voices, as his sight was almost entirely lost. He made a marvelous display of energy, and even his death was really grand. It was resigned, calm, and serene. Very few examples can be given of a man of such advanced age after so exhausting an illness showing such supreme courage in dying.

"The Pontiff's last breath was taken exactly at four minutes past 4. I approached a lighted candle to his mouth three times, according to the traditional ceremonial, and afterward declared the Pope to be no more. I then informed Cardinal Oreglia, the Dean of the Sacred College, who immediately assumed full power and gave orders that the Vatican be cleared of all curious persons having no right to be in it. The Cardinal instructed Mgr. Righi, Master of Ceremonies, to send the Swiss Guards from the Clementine Hall to close all the entrances to the Vatican and dismiss all persons from the death chamber, the body being intrusted to the Franciscan penitentiaries."

THE INTERREGNUM.

Meantime events of momentous importance to Catholic Christendom were occurring. The death of Pope Leo meant the passing of the supreme power into the hands of the Sacred College of Cardinals as its temporary custodian during the interregnum. The perfect administrative machinery of the Church provided against the slightest interruption of the governing authority. As the senior member of the Sacred College, Cardinal Oreglia, to whom the Pope to-day solemnly confided the interests of the Church, has now become the exponent of the Cardinals until Pope Leo's successor has been elected. This has brought forth Cardinal Oreglia as the striking personality of the hour.

The Cardinal is the exact antithesis of Pope Leo, having none of the late Pontiff's sympathetic and benevolent characteristics. He comes from noble Piedmontese stock, and his aristocratic origin is shown in his haughty and austere bearing. He is not popular among his colleagues or the Romans, and his brusque manner has earned him the title of "The Piedmont Bear." He is tall and robust. His seventy-four years are shown by the whiteness of his hair, and his face has the tawny hue of old parchment and is deeply lined. Despite his austerity the Cardinal's learning and piety are universally recognized.

This is the man who for the time being is practically Pope. It was he who issued the orders to clear the Vatican from intruders and brought tranquillity out of the confusion immediately following Pope Leo's death.

POPE LEO'S DEATHBED.

The Pontiff Expired Surrounded by Kneeling Church Dignitaries and Relatives.

ROME, July 20.—When it became known shortly before 4 P. M. that the Pope was nearing the Valley of Death was almost finished, Cardinal Serafino Vannutelli, the Grand Penitentiary, hurried for the second time in the day to his Holiness's bedside, and was followed shortly afterward by what are called in Vatican phraseology the "Papal Secret Family" and the "Noble Family," besides the "Personal Family," including the Pope's nephews, Counts Ludovico, Riccardo, and Camillo Pecci, and also all the Cardinals at the Vatican. They all retired to the adjoining library after they had been allowed to kiss the Pontiff's hand.

The aged Pontiff lay propped up to assist him in breathing, one hand laid on the red silk coverlet, the heavy pontifical ring being in danger of falling from the shrunken finger, while the other hand clutched his Holiness's rosary and crucifix. Gleams of intelligence seemed to flicker across the worn face, and the shadow of a smile fell over the pallid lips when the nephews passed and reverently knelt and kissed the Pope's hand. No word was spoken. The only sound which broke the silence of the death room was the rattle of the arms of the Noble Guards, who were stationed at every door of the Pontiff's private apartments, it being their privilege and right under the circumstances to take possession of the apartments and guard the body of the Pope.

A SOLEMN SCENE.

The final scene in the death chamber was profoundly impressive. The members of the Sacred College now in Rome, and of the whole Papal Court, with the Pontiff's nephews, remained in the library until they received word from the doctors that his Holiness's last expiring breath was approaching. Then they moved silently within the death chamber, some standing, some kneeling, all awaiting the awful moment of dissolution.

In the ante-chamber had assembled high ecclesiastics, members of the diplomatic corps, and representatives of the papal aristocracy, awaiting the announcement that the final moment had come.

Silence reigned in the Pope's bedroom, only broken by the doctors rising to render their expiring patient more comfortable, by the sobs of the ever faithful valet, Pio Centra, or the murmured prayers of Mgr. Pifferi, the Papal confessor, himself eighty-four years of age, who had to be assisted to the bedside. Softly he recited the prayers for the dying, the Pontiff at one moment appearing to follow them as though conscious of what was transpiring. Then the Pope murmured something to himself, in which those bending over him heard the words "father" and "mother."

Dr. Lapponi, who almost constantly had his fingers on the Pope's pulse, felt it grow gradually weaker and weaker, and at the same time the Pontiff's extremities began to get cold, his lips became blue, his breathing became even more difficult, and there were rattlings in his throat.

POPE BLESSES THOSE PRESENT.

Finally the Pope was asked to bless his nephews and all the others present. He attempted to raise himself. The extreme emaciation of his person was rendered more pronounced by the surroundings. The portieres at the door were drawn back to the utmost, to admit as much air as possible, while the light filtering through the green shades of the window rendered the Pope's sunken eyes and features absolutely ghastly.

It was a most solemn moment—the head of the Pontiff, with its white skull-cap, no whiter than the fringe of silvery hair, rising above the crimson coverlet, his hand raised in the familiar gesture of benediction, the kneeling assemblage too earnestly absorbed in deep affliction and veneration even to make a movement.

The doctors again examined the holy Father, and this time found that he was at the extreme limit of his powers of respiration. His eyes began to become dull and clouded, and Leo XIII. entered into the real agony of death, all those present kneeling.

The last conscious act of the Pontiff was to turn his eyes toward the great crucifix on the wall, after which he suffered a paroxysm of choking, in which he passed away.

Then the silence of the awestricken assemblage was broken by the sonorous, solemn voice of Cardinal Vannutelli, intoning the "Requiem Aeternam." ("Rest Eternal.")

This was the signal for an outburst of weeping, which could no longer be repressed. All those present kissed the dead hand—that hand which had dispensed so many benefits, charities, and benedictions.

Outside the death chamber expectation was intense, but the sight of the sorrowing faces of those leaving the room was sufficient without words to spread the sad news.

FIRST OFFICES FOR THE DEAD.

The occurrences in the death chamber immediately following the Pope's demise were of impressive solemnity. Couriers had been dispatched to summon those delegated to perform the first religious offices for the dead Pope, and soon the chanting of the Franciscan monks was heard, as, two by two, in coarse brown habits and with sandaled feet, they proceeded to the room in which Leo lay dead. From time immemorial the Franciscans have been Penitentiaries of St. Peter's. Following them came the Noble Guards, to watch over the Pontiff's remains, the brilliancy of their uniforms contrasting strikingly with the sombre attire of the monks and the solemn dignity of the chamber itself. The only sound heard was the measured chanting of the Psalms of Penitence by a group of monks kneeling beside the couch of death. Two Noble Guards took up positions at the foot of the couch and stood there, rigid and silent as statues, with swords drawn and reversed, pointing to the floor.

The death chamber preserves much the same appearance as it did during the illness of the Pope. It is situated on the third floor of the Vatican, the apartments fronting the splendid piazza of St. Peter's and the window of the room commanding a view of the tall obelisk and playing fountains, with Rome stretching off beyond the Tiber. Across the middle of the room hang heavy draperies, partly concealing the bed on which lies the body of the Pontiff. By the side of the low bed burn a number of candles, and from above looks down the picture of the Madonna, with the infant Jesus in her arms. Leo's desk is closed, but some of the books on religious topics which he kept near him remain on it.

THE POPE'S LAST HOURS.

In a Lucid Moment He Confided the Care of the Church to Cardinal Oreglia.

ROME, July 20.—An attempt to gather something regarding the Pope's condition from the expression on the face of Pio Centra, the Pontiff's valet, as he opened the window of the room of his Holiness at daybreak each morning had for days past been the last act of the night watchers in the piazza of St. Peter's before going to their well-earned rest and being replaced by others. This morning, as usual, their eyes were fixed upon the window, but time passed and the shutters remained closed. Seconds grew into minutes, but still there was no movement, and this fact produced indescribable anticipation among those gathered in the piazza. "What can it mean?" the people asked. "The Pope must have passed away!" With this idea in mind some sped into the city, while others, less precipitate, besieged the bronze doors, which were being opened, to be received by the surly Swiss guards, who, in bad Italian, told them to go away, as they knew nothing of the Pontiff's condition.

As the morning wore on, but still early, Cardinal Oreglia, the Dean of the Sacred College, who always had shown great eagerness to assume command, arrived with considerable paraphernalia, plainly indicating that he had come to stay. He ordered his carriage to go home and not return. After him came other Princes of the Church, all with grave, preoccupied faces, who returned each other's greetings with such expressions as "I have not slept at all." One even was heard to say, "I think we are at the end." "Or the beginning," retorted a bystander to the Cardinal who spoke, the latter being considered very likely to be the next Pope. Eight Cardinals, an unusual number for such an hour, had by this time gathered, and they went anxiously forward, followed at a respectful distance by the others present.

QUIET IN THE SICKROOM.

None of the Cardinals, however, then entered the sickroom, as a stop had been put to the frequent visits made to Pope Leo's chamber. This morning the sickroom was the quietest spot in the Vatican. The Pontiff lay on his bed, the pillows of which were not whiter than his face, which had a strange aspect, owing to his not having been shaved for so long. His hands were folded over the rosary which he had used for over fifty years. While Centra, his valet, prayed and wept before the huge ivory crucifix, Dr. Lapponi sat by the bedside, ready for any emergency. The doctor from time to time rose noiselessly to administer nourishment, of which the Pontiff took a little. Indeed, Dr. Lapponi succeeded in having him swallow several teaspoonfuls of coffee, milk, and brandy mixed. The silence of the sickroom was occasionally broken by a hacking cough, due to the gathering of phlegm in Pope Leo's throat. These coughing spells had the effect of rousing the Pontiff, causing him to open his eyes and revive slightly. While the doctors were examining their patient this morning, believing him to be in a stupor, his Holiness suddenly fixed his eyes on them, saying:

"This time, doctors, you will not win in your brave fight with death."

"It is your Holiness who is brave," replied Dr. Lapponi, but before the remark was uttered the Pope was again unable to understand what was said.

THE LAST BULLETIN.

At 9:25 A. M. the following bulletin was issued:

"During the night the Holy Father rested only at short intervals. His general condition remains grave. Pulse, 94; respiration, 32; temperature, 36.2 centigrade.

"LAPPONI.
"MAZZONI."

Shortly before noon the Pope was seized with a sinking spell. For a few minutes it was believed that the final catastrophe was about to occur. So near death was the Pontiff that Cardinal Serafino Vannutelli, the Grand Penitentiary, began at his bedside to recite the prayers for the dying, and administered absolution in articulo mortis. The Pope, however, once again demonstrated his marvelous vitality by rallying from the apparently fatal seizure, but only to relapse immediately into a state of semi-consciousness.

Just at the moment of the seizure a large party of American tourists, unaware of the critical condition of the Pontiff, ascended the grand staircase, talking and laughing. They were approached by a gendarme, who said: "Please do not make any noise, as the Holy Father is dying."

This produced great emotion among the tourists, and they immediately retired.

The Pope continued, now and then, to mutter phrases, although unconscious. At one moment he felt about with his hands and moved his head from side to side, trying to lift himself, while he murmured: "What crowds! What devotion! My dear people!" Then, falling back inertly, he sighed and said: "Oh, the weight of these robes! Can I hold out until the end?" This was followed by scraps of Latin verses and prayers, and then came an interval of silence, which was broken by another access of energy, in which the Pope cried: "The Consistory is over! They can reproach me no longer! How many faces of all kinds! How many foreigners! The Church is triumphing!"

INJUNCTION TO OREGLIA.

A wonderful thing about Pope Leo was that every time his mind became clear he seemed to grasp the fact that it might be the last, and he made the highest use of it. When, just after the alarming crisis about noon, he was lying on his bed, perfectly motionless, while around him knelt the Cardinals and other members of the Papal Court, praying and not knowing whether the Pope was not already dead, without any preliminary restlessness the Pontiff opened his eyes, which fell on Cardinal Oreglia, who was at his side, and he said, solemnly:

"To your Eminence, who will so soon seize the reins of supreme power, I confide the Church in these difficult times."

Then Mgr. Bisleti, the Master of the Chamber, asked for the Pope's benediction for the Court, which the Pontiff granted, adding:

"Be this my last greeting."

Then the Pontiff gave his hand to kiss to the Cardinals present, who were Oreglia, Rampolla, Serafino Vannutelli, Della Volpe, and Vives y Tuto.

Dr. Lapponi profited by the Pope's animation to administer restoratives, but the patient sank back as suddenly as he had revived.

The words the Pope addressed to Cardinal Oreglia, and which were almost his last utterance, are much commented upon, and it is wondered whether the intention of Leo XIII. was to indicate Cardinal Oreglia as his successor. They will certainly have considerable weight in the decision of the Cardinals in the conclave.

MIND ALERT TO THE END.

Serene Equanimity with Which the Pontiff Awaited the Summons of Death.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 21.—The Times's Rome correspondent says that Pope Leo preserved until the end the full use of his mental faculties. It was not the case with him, as often with the very aged, that the mind died first. However low the flame of life flickered in his dying body there was no darkening of the steady radiance of his intellect—nor a failing in the serene equanimity with which he awaited a summons that sometimes must have seemed a long time coming. His was the courage that was content to wait and endure.

"Have courage, Holy Father," said Cardinal Rampolla, on taking leave the other day.

"Courage?" replied his Holiness with gentle irony. "Have I no courage?"

It was indeed the quality he never lacked. It shone out from his very face. There are many who must remember his appearance when, surrounded by all the splendor of the Pontifical Court, he was carried to St. Peter's during the last jubilee. His fragile form was bent with the weary weight of years and office. The palor of his wasted, deep-lined face gave an idea of infinite fatigue, but in his deep-sunken eyes there still lurked the unquenched fire that betrayed the indomitable soul. We know from pathetic lines in his verses how heavy the burden sometimes was, but the keys are now surrendered and the weight borne so many years with such gallant and unflinching courage has been lifted.

FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

ROME, July 20.—Only the most general funeral arrangements have thus far been made, as the shock of Pope Leo's death for the moment occupies all attention.

Cardinal Oreglia, together with the other members of the Sacred College, will determine the details of the elaborate funeral ceremonies, which will last nine days. After the death of Pius IX. his personal friends among the Roman aristocracy were permitted to see the embalmed body before it was removed to St. Peter's, where the general public had a like privilege. It is expected that similar plans will be carried out in the present case.

On the evening of the eighth day the corpse will be inclosed in two coffins, the inner one of cypress and the other of lead, which will be deposited within a stone sarcophagus. It will not immediately be committed to its final resting place, but will be deposited high over the door near the choir of a chapel in St. Peter's, where it may be viewed by all visitors. The ultimate burial place will be the Basilica of St. John Lateran.

Following Pope Leo's expressed wish, the niche in which the sarcophagus will lie will be opposite to that of Innocent III.

To-morrow morning the ceremony of the recognition of the death of the Pope will be performed by Cardinal Oreglia. In the afternoon Dr. Lapponi will have the body carried into the adjoining room, called the Little Throne Room, where Pope Leo recently received King Edward and Emperor William. There the body will be embalmed. On Wednesday it will be exposed in the Chapel of the Sacrament, in St. Peter's, remaining there some days, after which the funeral will take place.

GIBBONS STARTS FOR ROME.

PARIS, July 20.—Cardinal Gibbons started for Rome this evening.

EUROPE GOT NEWS FROM HERE.

LONDON, July 20.—Europe received the first news of the death of the Pope through a dispatch to Reuter's Agency from The Associated Press office in New York.

At 6:30 o'clock this evening, with the exception of the Havas Agency in Paris, no European agency had news of the event.

NO EXCITEMENT IN PARIS.

PARIS, July 20.—The death of the Pope did not cause any excitement in Paris, where it had been expected almost hourly for so long that the Parisians appeared to have lost all interest in the event.

As this dispatch is filed, extra editions of the evening papers are appearing, but there is no rush to secure them, and the Pontiff's death is hardly mentioned in the boulevard cafés, all of which are crowded.

Remember all B. R. tickets between N. Y. and Albany are good via Day Line Steamers. Music.—Adv.

Rutland R. R. for Manchester, Brandon, Burlington. Across the Islands of Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec; four trains. Illustrated book. "o. Details 380 Broadway, N. Y.—Adv.

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APOSTOLIC DELEGATION HEARS OF POPE'S DEATH

Cardinal Rampolla Sends a Message to Mgr. Falconio.

ADDRESS SENT TO PRELATES

In It the Delegate Conveys the News of the Pontiff's End and Eulogizes His Character.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The first definite announcement of the death of Pope Leo was made to his immediate representative in Washington, Apostolic Delegate Falconio, at a quarter of 1 o'clock to-day. Four hours later the official confirmation came. When the news reached Bishop Falconio he was having his midday meal in company with Bishop Rooker and Auditor Marchetti of the Apostolic delegation. All expressed deep sorrow. Among the callers to-day besides Catholic clergy were representatives of the German and Russian Embassies, both of whom called in state to express their sympathy, also of their respective nations.

The official announcement of the Pope's death was written in Italian, and as translated by Dr. Rooker read as follows:

Rome, July 20, 1903.
Monsignor Falconio, Apostolic Delegate, Washington, D. C.:

With deepest sorrow I announce to you the death of the Holy Father, which occurred this afternoon at 4 o'clock. His Holiness died surrounded by the Sacred College.

M. CARDINAL RAMPOLLA.

To this message Archbishop Falconio made immediate response as follows:

Washington, D. C., July 20, 1903.
Cardinal Rampolla, Rome:

With deepest sorrow I express to your Eminence the universal grief for the irreparable loss sustained in the death of the glorious Pontiff.

FALCONIO.

Delegate Falconio also immediately prepared and gave out the following address to the Archbishops and Bishops of the Catholic Church, of whom there are ninety in the United States:

"Apostolic Delegation, United States of America.

"Washington, D. C., July 20, 1903.

"Your Lordship: It is my painful duty to convey to you the sad intelligence of the death of our Holy Father the Pope, which occurred to-day. As in life, so in death, the august Pontiff has shown such wonderful example of serious thought, of determination of character, of sweetness, of hearty piety, and Christian fortitude as to evoke in all lands the most striking manifestation of reverence and respect.

"Leo XIII. is dead. In him the world has lost a profound scholar, a distinguished statesman, a lover and a protector of right and justice; has lost one whose power for amelioration of society has been exercised with such consummate skill and earnestness as to be felt everywhere, and to gain for him universal admiration. Hence his death is deplored by all without distinction of nationality or creed. However, for us Catholics the loss is greater, and consequently still more keenly felt. In Leo XIII., besides the scholar, the statesman, the philanthropist, we have lost our spiritual father, the supreme pastor of our Church, him who during his long pontificate has watched with incessant solicitude for our spiritual welfare, and has spared no labor to proclaim further and wider the Kingdom of his Divine Master. His reign recalls to our minds the brightest days of the Papacy. His noble figure has earned one of the most glorious places in history. While we bow reverently before the mortal remains of our august Pontiff and deplore the great loss which his death has caused to the Church, let public and private prayers be raised to Heaven in every diocese and in every parish for the eternal repose of that noble soul. As to the public prayers, your Lordship may prescribe such suffrages as your piety may inspire.

"With sentiments of highest esteem and profound respect I beg leave to remain your devoted servant in Christ,

"D. FALCONIO, Archbishop of Larysa, Delegate Apostolic."

Mgr. Falconio requested that this address to the Bishops be accepted as his statement concerning the death of the Pope. He repeatedly expressed in conversation his deep personal regret over the death of the Pope. Bishop Rooker and Dr. Marchetti also expressed profound sorrow, and in response to repeated requests Bishop Rooker gave out the following statement:

"What is there to say? The Pope is dead. The Church boasts a long line of illustrious Pontiffs. Leo XIII. will ever stand in their foremost rank. His reign has been a wonderful one. He assumed the Pontificate at a most critical moment. He hands it to his successor without a single loss and with great gain. He has held the most terrible stewardship that can be intrusted to a human being. He has stood for more than a quarter of a century before the world as the vicar of the Saviour of mankind. He has finished a great work. He lays down an enormous burden. He must have found his supreme joy when he heard his Master say, 'Well done, good and faithful servant, enter into the joy of thy Lord.' F. Z. ROOKER."

The Bishops of the Catholic Church will celebrate pontifical mass for the repose of the soul of the Pope in the Cathedral of their respective dioceses and funeral masses will be said in all Catholic churches. Mgr. Falconio probably will celebrate pontifical mass in one of the Catholic churches of Washington.

After the interment of the Pope prayers will be said in the Catholic churches asking that divine guidance may attend the labors of the consistory in their election of a successor to Leo XIII.

A solemn pontifical requiem for his Holiness Leo XIII. will be celebrated by the Apostolic Delegate, Mgr. Falconio, at St. Mary's Wednesday, July 22, at 9:30 o'clock in the morning. The sermon for the occasion will be delivered by the Rev. Charles W. Currier, pastor of St. Mary's Church.

SCENE OUTSIDE THE VATICAN.

Calm of the Hour of the Siesta Suddenly Gave Place to Intense Excitement and Animation.

ROME, July 20.—The death of Pope Leo occurred at a time when all was singularly calm about the Vatican, as people had been so long expecting the final event that their sensibilities were well-nigh numbed.

Outside St. Peter's the empty trolley cars swung slowly round the loop and across the square into the cool shade of the great colonnade. The clang of the car bells was the only noise which disturbed the traditional peacefulness of an Italian afternoon. Now and again one of those little open carriages in which all Rome rides rattled across the baked Vesuvian stone with which the Square of St. Peter's is paved, and took its place on the cab rank which lies in the shadow of Michael Angelo's four hundred columns. A few half naked urchins dawdled in the spray which a light breeze blew from the fountains that play unceasingly beside the huge obelisk brought to Rome from Egypt by some conquering Emperor.

A few yards away, beside the bronze doors which lead to the Vatican, some twenty or thirty men and boys and a handful of gendarmes lazily awaited the news. Inside the Swiss guards lolled on a bench and complained of the heat. Scarcely a soul passed up the marble staircase, and the courtyard of San Damaso was deserted except for the heavy black carriages of the Cardinals and their coachmen. It was the hour of the siesta. Nothing could have been more peaceful. Occasionally one of the more energetic among the watchers ventured into the sun to take another glance at the Pope's room, which was kept closely shuttered.

At 4:20 o'clock a man dashed madly across St. Peter's Square, then quite empty. A second later another followed on a bicycle. Within a few seconds, as if by magic, newspaper men, gendarmes, and messengers, running, driving, and gesticulating, dashed to and from the portals of the Vatican. Like a wireless message there flashed around the words "He is dead." Rubbing the afternoon sleep from their eyes, bareheaded men and women, many carrying babies, emerged from the darkened houses and cafés and besieged the doors of the Vatican.

The transformation was complete. The quick movement and tense feeling of the rapidly gathering crowd now permeated where a few minutes before there had been no sign of life.

The French Ambassador's carriage drove furiously from the Vatican and drew up at a near-by telegraph office. Without waiting for the horses to stop, the Ambassador jumped out and sent a telegram notifying his Government of the Pope's death. There soon followed the Cardinals, who, with set faces, drove slowly homeward.

The heavy bronze doors of the Vatican were swung to, and entrance was only obtainable by knocking at a little wicket which was closely kept within by the Papal Guard and without by the Italian police. The latter had been slightly reinforced, but had no difficulty in controlling the crowds, which were allowed to remain in the square, but not to enter the Vatican itself. Carriages kept rattling up, their occupants mostly holding in their hands extra editions announcing the Pope's death, which the local papers quickly got out. On the steps of St. Peter's sat a group of young Roman Princes discussing the situation. Near by was gathered almost every type of the peasants and workingwomen who make Rome so picturesque.

A few people entered the basilica itself, and there offered up prayers for Pope Leo's soul. Among the supplicants were many monks, who, with hands uplifted, prayed long and earnestly at the gates of the dimly lighted shrines.

The piazza of St. Peter's is now absolutely deserted. The only lights are those glimmering feebly from the unshuttered window of the death chamber, where the Franciscan penitentiaries are keeping their vigil.

The crowds dispersed at an early hour. A battalion of infantry, which took up a position in reserve under the porticos on both sides of the square, had nothing to do, and was withdrawn at 10:30 P. M. Only half a dozen policemen now guard the precincts of the Vatican, and Rome sleeps without any political or other turmoil on account of the death of the two hundred and sixty-third Pope.

ITALIAN KING GRIEVED.

Official Gazette Refers Sympathetically to Pope Leo—Many Signs of Mourning in Rome.

ROME, July 20.—Premier Zanardelli telegraphed the news of the death of the Pope to King Victor Emmanuel at the Castle of Racconigi. The King, although he expected the announcement at any hour, was much touched, and is reported to have said:

"No matter what our complaints may be because of distant and recent controversies and discourtesies, I cannot help feeling deeply affected by the disappearance of a great and enlightened mind and the head of the Church of my people."

The Official Gazette, the Italian Government organ, after announcing the death of Pope Leo, adds:

"His Holiness, who, because of his elevation of mind and the severe austerity of his example, received frequent warm manifestations of reverence, undertook in the 25 years of his Pontificate numerous conspicuous works which will leave a lasting remembrance of his name. Above all, Pope Leo's active Pontificate will remain in history as a document of the authority which the law of the Italian State guarantees to the exercise of the supreme religious power."

Premier Zanardelli has sent circulars to the Prefects throughout the kingdom instructing them that, in the event of funeral ceremonies taking place within their jurisdiction and the ecclesiastical authorities inviting them to participate, they shall take part in the functions. The Minister of War has ordered all military bands to cease playing in public.

To-day is the birthday of Dowager Queen Margherita, and flags had been displayed all over the city in her honor, giving it a festive appearance. By her express desire, no salutes were fired, as is customary, so that the Pontiff might not be disturbed, especially as there is a fort near the Vatican. When the King heard of this desire he had telegraphic orders sent all over the Kingdom that no salutes should be fired.

In Rome, on the news of the Pope's death becoming known, many of the flags were withdrawn and many shops were closed. All the theatres are closed to-night, placards being put out saying there is no performance as a sign of mourning for Leo XIII.

All the newspapers, including those favorable to the present institutions, publish long eulogistic articles about the dead Pontiff. The only discordant note is struck by the Socialist organ, Avanti, which says:

"We Socialists, without disdain, but with indifference, pass before this corpse and await the new enemy."

The Government has renewed its energetic measures to insure order about the Vatican, but it is stated that it cannot and will not take part directly in the mourning.

A little scene which occurred to-day will better than anything else illustrate what is the present feeling between the two parties which so bitterly fought each other until 1870, when the temporal power fell. When the death of the Pontiff became known inside the Basilica of St. Peter an old Captain of the Pontifical army went to kneel in a chapel where the sacrament was exposed. A young Captain in the Italian Army followed him, and, kneeling together, both prayed for the repose of the soul of their common Holy Father.

Spencer's optical work can be relied upon; experienced oculists. 16 Maiden Lane.—Adv.

THE COMING CONCLAVE

Expectation That It Will Be a Prolonged One.

A Number of Candidates Appear to Have Equal Chances—Leo's Death Brings Widespread Changes in Church Officials.

ROME, July 20.—The greatest interest is now centred in the work of the conclave which will select the successor of Leo XIII. Speculations, prophecies, and predictions come from every direction.

The comparatively long illness of Pope Leo has had the effect of narrowing the chances of some candidates who entered the contest with what was thought to be the brightest prospects, while it has brought prominence to others who at first were hardly considered. The result is that they are all now on about the same level.

It is said that there has never been a conclave in which there are so many candidates who have a fair chance of winning. Such a situation might lead to a struggle of much longer duration than that of 1878, when Leo was elected. That conclave lasted scarcely three days. The contest will be prolonged, especially if, after the early ballots, the different parties, whose exact strength can only then be established, persist in remaining faithful to their favorites instead of joining forces with those of candidates having better chances. In 1878, when Pius IX. died it was evident to all that the Cardinals who had the best chances of success were Bilio and Pecci. The former would certainly have been elected if he had not made in the conclave a written statement declaring that he would not accept the tiara, as, having compiled the Syllabus, he would be open to an attack which would have been detrimental to the Church. Therefore the nomination of Cardinal Pecci followed without obstacle.

Now there are at least half a dozen Cardinals who are entering the conclave with equal chances of success. It is believed that the foreign Cardinals will ultimately give the casting votes, as, living far away from Rome, where different factions form and flourish, they will be more impartial, especially as it is admitted by all that the new Pope will be chosen from among the Italian candidates. For this latter reason there cannot be national rivalry among the foreigners.

From a most reliable source it is learned that the talk which is going the rounds to the effect that certain foreign powers might exercise the right of veto in the conclave is unfounded. What the powers desire is not that the new Pope should be friendly to any particular power, but that he should conduct the affairs of the Papacy in a peaceful, equitable, religious manner, without stirring up international strife. Indeed, it is supposed that the rumor that Austria might attempt to exercise the right of exclusion against Cardinal Rampolla was started by the friends of the latter in order to have him appear as a persecuted martyr.

The most prominent candidates for the succession are Cardinals Gotti, Oreglia, Agliardi, Serafino Vannutelli, Capecelatro, Sarto, Rampolla, di Pietro, Svampa, Fernari, Satolli, and Richelmy.

The death of the Pope brings about a widespread change in all the administrative departments of the Church and considerably influences questions of Church policy. The change within the Vatican affects practically all the officials, from the highest to the lowest. Cardinal Rampolla retires from the post of Secretary of State, where he exercised a strong influence, owing to the physical infirmities of Pope Leo. Other high officials are similarly affected—the Master of the Chamber, the Under Secretary of State, the Vicar of Rome, the Vice Chancellor, the Grand Penitentiary, the Librarian of the Vatican, and a host of lesser officials. These will continue to exercise their official functions until the new Pope is elected, when he will designate his own Secretary of State and other officials to carry on the various important branches of the Church's work. Thus there is a complete transformation of apostolic authority. The congregation of the Propaganda alone remains intact, as the Prefect and entire machinery of the Propaganda are unaffected.

The chief international questions which may be affected by the death of the Pope are those connected with the suppression of the religious orders in France, the change of the clergy in the new United States possessions, the selection of the successor of the late Cardinal Vaughan and attendant questions connected with the administration of the Church in England. All these questions are more or less affected by the death of the Pope.

Among Vatican officials the Philippine question, involving transfers from the Spanish to the American hierarchy and the elimination of the friars, is regarded as one of the most important. The present Philippine policy had the hearty approval of Leo XIII., and there is no reason to believe that it will be changed.

The relations between the Italian Government and the Vatican continue to be a serious problem. Although the temporal authority of the Papacy terminated eight years before Leo XIII. became Pope, he steadfastly maintained the principle of temporal power and lost no opportunity to endeavor to secure its restoration. Although the futility of the contest has been recognized in recent years, the question of the relations of the Italian Government and the Vatican remains one of the highest importance.

Mgr. Gaspari, who it is said will be designated by Cardinal Oreglia to succeed the late Mgr. Volpini as Secretary of the Consistory, served as Secretary of the special commission of Cardinals appointed to deal with the Philippines question. In this capacity he took a prominent part in the negotiations with the Taft commission in Rome last year.

SCRAMBLE FOR THE TIARA.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 21.—One feature of the daily accounts from Rome that has shocked the people, says The Times's Paris correspondent, is the web of intrigues among some members of the Sacred College around the Pope's deathbed. According to the papers there must be a very unapostolic rivalry, ill-calculated to enhance the prestige of the Vatican.

The pending scramble for the tiara is the object of much comment. It is regarded as one of the least edifying spectacles that could be possibly offered to the world by those claiming to preside over the conscience of such a large proportion of Christendom.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla is the best, perfectly pure, highly concentrated.—Adv.

LIFE AND PERSONALITY OF THE DEAD POPE

The Three Great Dreams of His Pontificate and How He Worked for Their Realization.

Aimed to Restore Temporal Power, to Unite Churches of Christendom, and to Settle Strife of Capital and Labor—Contrast of His Character and Methods with Those of Pius IX.

Pope Leo XIII. was born at Carpineto, a town of 5,000 inhabitants, in the heart of the Volscian Mountains, about forty miles southeast of Rome. The sixth child of Domenico and Anna Pecci, he came into the world on March 2, 1810. He was christened Gioveacchino Vincenzo Pecci, or in English James Vincent Pecci. He was sent to school at Viterbo with his brother Joseph, and learned Latin so fast that at twelve he wrote excellent Latin verse. After the death of his mother, which occurred when he was fourteen years old, James was sent to the Roman College, where, among 1,000 students, he won the prize for Latin verse, as well as first honors in Greek, chemistry, physics, and mathematics. In his university days he came into personal contact with Pope Leo XII., and formed for him that deep veneration which afterward led him to take the name of Leo on ascending the Papal throne.

In his twentieth year he entered the Georgian University, and two years later determined to cast his lot with the secular priesthood. Accordingly, with the approval of his father, he entered the academy for noble ecclesiastics, where instruction was given to those ambitious for a public career under the Pontifical Government, and here he acquired a thorough knowledge of civil and ecclesiastical jurisprudence, achieving honors which came to the attention of the highest dignitaries in Rome. Finally, in 1837, Pope Gregory XVI. appointed him one of his domestic prelates, an office which gave him the title of Monsignore. During the terrible visitation of the Asiatic cholera at that time he gave valuable assistance to Cardinal Sala, the Superintendent of the hospital. His practical judgment was great and his personal fearlessness conspicuous.

As a Secular Ruler.

In November of the same year he was admitted to holy orders, but his activities in the Church were for many years secular. Owing to his administrative ability Pope Gregory in 1838 made him Governor of the small Province of Benvenuto. The province was in a lawless condition, being overrun by brigands. The young Governor dealt with these marauders in a summary manner, and further improved his province by building excellent roads. His success led the Pope three years later to trust to him the more important Province of Spoleto. Here he repeated his former success, improving roads, quieting the political unrest which prevailed in the province, remodeling the town councils, establishing a savings bank at Perugia, the provincial capital, and punishing the bakers who were in the habit of selling loaves under weight.

Mgr. Pecci, as he was then styled, was recalled from Perugia in his thirty-third year to be sent as Apostolic Nuncio to the Court of Brussels. While in Belgium he heard much of Queen Victoria, and became so interested in England that when he was recalled to Rome in 1846 he determined first to visit Great Britain. In this way it happened that he was the first Pope who had been in that country since the time of Henry VIII. The recall from Brussels was a turning point in Mgr. Pecci's career. Hitherto his labors had been secular, but now they were to become ecclesiastical, for the Pope appointed him Bishop of Perugia. Seven years later Pius IX. conferred upon him the red hat of a Cardinal. His administration as Bishop of Perugia extended over a period of thirty-two years. It was during this period that he accomplished his notable work for the education of the people and drew up a method, after that of Thomas Aquinas, which when Pope he disseminated as a guide for all Catholic teachers. He also built thirty-six churches in the province.

With the death of Cardinal de Angelis, in July, 1877, the office of Camerlengo became vacant, and in the September following Pius IX. informed Cardinal Pecci that he had chosen him to fill the vacant office. This involved giving up his labors at Perugia and going to Rome for a permanent residence. It was an office of conspicuous honors and responsibilities. In the event of the Papal chair becoming vacant, the Camerlengo is invested with supreme authority to administer the temporalities of the Holy See. To Cardinal Pecci those duties fell within a few months of his appointment. Pius IX. died early in the ensuing February. It became also his duty to close the eyes of Pius, to prove his death according to the ancient formula, and to preside at the obsequies.

On the Papal Throne.

His election to the vacant chair took place on Feb. 20, 1878, on the third ballot, when the previous ballots had already pointed to him as the choice. When the third ballot had been taken, and he was asked if he accepted the supreme office, he "rose from his seat, his whole frame shaking with uncontrollable emotion, and with a quavering voice, but steadily and distinctly, he affirmed his own unworthiness." Then "seeing them all of one mind and determined in the matter, he bowed to the Divine will."

Leo XIII. was sixty-eight years old when he ascended the Papal throne, and during his long career in diplomatic and executive positions he had wrought out thoroughly his character and his policy. He had long since settled his own convictions as to what the Papacy represented in Christendom, what it stood for, its exact relation to other powers, and what it might, with tact and adroitness, accomplish. In the trying days of the conflict between the new kingdom of Italy and the Vatican, it was known that his views were entirely opposed to the counsels of the advisers of Pius IX., which resulted in the virtual imprisonment of the Pope in his own palace. Pecci was in favor of flight from Rome and an appeal to the Roman Catholic sovereigns of Europe. This course would have meant freedom at least, and opportunity for energetic action.

When he became Pope, therefore, Leo began at once to carry out his policy with such adroitness that his enemies changed his chosen name of "Leo" to that of "Fox." He made no display of the spiritual power of the Papacy to achieve his ends, and the temporal power of the See he appeared almost to have abandoned, as useless to contend for against united Italy and the advanced ideas of the modern world. He sought the attainment of his object in other ways; and to those who looked below the calm diplomatic phrase or the humble attitude of the Pontiff, it was evident that his whole life was consecrated to the very purposes he seemed to put aside as hopeless and unattainable.

It was not until 1881, or nine years after he had been elected Pope, that he made any open avowal of his general policy. He declared in a letter to his Secretary of State, which was meant for the world, that Italy must acknowledge the dignity and independence of the Holy See as the only basis of renewed relations between the Vatican and the Quirinal. He also announced, though obscurely as yet, his desire to unite the churches of Christendom. A third great dream and desire was left undeclared for four years; and it was not until 1891 that he attempted to carry out an idea he had conceived while in Brussels, that the Pope might be the arbiter and mediator between capital and labor. These were the three great ideas of Leo XIII., and the value of his life's work may be estimated by the degree of his success in their achievements.

The Struggle with Italy.

The struggle with Italy comes first in point of time and possibly in importance. It really involved the whole question of the Pope's temporal power. While the theory of temporal power had long since been abandoned as a working, practical policy, it still seemed to concern the very existence and freedom of the Pope himself when it was considered as an Italian question. It was a question as to whether or not the Pope should be a sovereign or a citizen; an independent ruler, or a mere dependent of the King of Italy. The latter state, it was feared by both Pius IX. and Leo XIII., would destroy utterly the Pope's freedom of action, and impair his dignity and authority throughout the world. Young Italy settled the question practically by declaring Rome and all the Papal provinces as integral parts of the realm, recognizing the Pope's personal independence, and offering him an allowance, which he spurned. The conflict was nevertheless continued on both sides, and all great personages who visited either the Pope or the King at Rome were made aware of the bitterness and relentlessness of the controversy. It had sunk, however, to mere trivialities of etiquette and the proportionate honor that should be paid the spiritual or the temporal ruler in Rome. One of the last manifestations of the controversy occurred during the preparations for the Czar's Peace Congress, when the King of Italy announced that if the Pope was to be represented by a delegate, Italy would not take part in the proceedings. The efforts of Leo XIII left the question exactly where it was placed by the action of the Italian Government.

With Austria the relations of the Church were "the best possible." Spain was united to the Church by close relations which gave assurance that the Pope's solicitude for both Church and State would be effectively rewarded. As for Prussia, it was "necessary to continue in that country the work of religious pacification until it was accomplished." Great things had already been obtained, and the good intentions of the Emperor and his Ministers gave ground for the hope that his Holiness's "efforts to ameliorate still further the condition of the Church in Prussia and to satisfy the great wishes of her noble people would not prove barren." Soon after the publication of this letter an autograph letter was addressed by the Pope to the Emperor in reply to one from the Emperor to him. "Both letters," said the dispatches, "were couched in very affectionate terms," and the Emperor had said "it was a grand thing that they were able in their old age to establish peace between Prussia and the Vatican." The celebration of the jubilee of Leo XIII. is a more recent event in the man's life. The extraordinary enthusiasm awakened by it throughout the Catholic world makes it an episode still familiar to the minds of readers. A more recent event in his life was the publication, in May, 1891, of an encyclical on the condition of labor, which was printed and discussed in many parts of the world.

His effort to unite the churches likewise bore no fruit, except the Dead Sea fruit of more bitter controversy. The fatal weakness of the proposition lay in the fact that the See of Rome did not approach the Protestant Churches in any spirit of compromise. It merely wanted the other churches to come to Roman Catholicism. Of course such a proposal, although it was received with the great respect to which its high origin entitled it, was rejected immediately. In fact, it was not seriously entertained, and was regarded only as another expression of the old Pontifical vision.

Leo's desire to become the mediator between capital and labor created more favorable consideration than his invitation to the Protestant Churches. It was given to the world in the famous encyclical of May 15, 1891, entitled, "De Conditione Opificum." The letter gave a review of the Roman Church's past attitude toward labor; stated the principal labor questions of the day and the necessity for the intercession of the Roman Church; and declared the present policy of the Roman Church with regard to these questions. The Pope declared that it is "a capital error to believe the rich and the proletariat are condemned by nature to battle and duel without end. The proletariat ought not to injure either capital or master. But in order to obtain respect for their rights, they must abstain from violence." He then suggested the co-operation of the Church in adjusting difficulties and in finding a just solution of the problem. The spirit of the encyclical was universally commended, but nothing practical resulted from its promulgation.

His Letter on Father Hecker.

After the death of Father Isaac Thomas Hecker, founder of the Paulist Fathers, much discussion arose as to certain of his teachings, and the Pope was urged to write a general letter on the subject of what some persons in the Church had called "Americanisms." Leo XIII. had been led to believe, through translations of some of Father Hecker's utterances, that the latter had argued for some relaxing in the severe discipline of the Church, and, in the language of the Pope in presenting what he thought was Father Hecker's views, "shape her teachings more in accord with the spirit of the age, and make some concessions to new opinions."

In reply to these requests the Pope wrote a letter that was sent to all the American Roman Catholic Bishops. He denied absolutely the necessity for any concession, and said:

"The rule of life laid down for Catholics is not of such a nature that it cannot accommodate itself to the exigencies of various times and places."

He then considered some aspects of independent thinking and writing in this country. He said:

"The confounding of license with liberty, the passion for discussing and pouring contempt upon any possible subject, the assumed right to hold whatever opinions one pleases upon any subject and to set them forth in print to the world, have so wrapped minds in darkness, that there is now a greater need of the Church's teaching office than ever before, lest people become unmindful both of conscience and of duty."

The letter was dated Jan. 22, 1897. It caused widespread comment in this country, especially in New York. Father Hecker's friends at once denied that any teaching of his could rightly be deemed heterodox. They said that the only way in which such an impression could have been received by the Pope was through a false translation of Father Hecker's words, or a misrepresentation of his views, as he was, they asserted, extremely careful and orthodox in his life and teachings.

In the year 1900 Pope Leo transmitted to President McKinley his thanks for the treatment accorded the Church in Cuba and the Philippines by the United States Government, and through Archbishop Ireland let it be known that he had declined to receive petitions sent to him direct from Filipino malcontents. In July, 1902, he was negotiating with Gov. Taft of the Philippines about the withdrawal of the friars and the many complicated questions as to the treatment of the Catholic Church involved in the change of sovereignty over the islands from Spain to the United States.

Encyclical on Socialism.

In a letter dated Jan. 18, 1901, Pope Leo discussed the subject of Democracy and Socialism, defining what Catholics "ought to think" and giving them "some injunctions so as to make their own action larger in scope and more beneficial to the Commonwealth." He called attention to "economical disputes in more than one country," which he said were due to philosophical and moral error. "Through the malefic influence of agitators," he said, "the gulf between rich and poor has been widened, so that frequent disturbances arise and even great calamities seem impending, such as would bring ruin on a country." He went on to say:

"What Social Democracy means and what Christian Democracy ought to mean does not surely admit of doubt. The former, more or less extreme, as the case may be, is by many carried to such extravagance of wickedness as to reckon human satisfaction supreme and acknowledge nothing higher, to pursue bodily goods and those of the natural world, and to make the happiness of man consist in attaining and enjoying them. Hence they would have the supreme power in a State to be in the hands of the common people, in such sort that all distinctions of rank being abolished and every citizen made equal to every other, all might have equal access also to the good things of life; the law of lordship is to be abolished, private fortunes confiscated, and even socialization of the appliances of labor carried out.

"But Christian democracy, as Christian, ought to have as its foundation the principles laid down by divine faith, having regard, indeed, to the temporal advantage of the lower orders, but designing therewith to fit their minds for the enjoyment of things eternal.

"Accordingly, to Christian democracy, let there be nothing more sacred than law and right; let it bid the right of having and holding be kept inviolate; let it maintain the diversity of ranks which properly belongs to a well ordered State; in fine, let it prefer for human association that form and character which its divine author has imposed upon it. Clearly, therefore, Social and Christian Democracy can have nothing in common; the difference between them is no less than that between the sectarianism of Socialism and the profession of the Christian law.

"Far be it from any one to pervert the name of Christian democracy to political ends. For although democracy by its very name and by philosophical usage denotes popular rule, yet in this application it must be employed altogether without political significance, so as to denote nothing whatever besides this beneficent Christian action upon the people. For natural morality and the precepts of the Gospel, for the very reason that they transcend the chances of human existence, must necessarily be independent of any particular form of civil government and adapt themselves to all so long as there is nothing to conflict with virtue and right.

"They are, therefore, and remain in themselves, absolutely external to all conflict of parties and vicissitudes of occurrence, so that, under whatever kind of government, people may and ought to abide by these precepts, which bid them love God above all and their neighbors as themselves. This has ever been the morality of the Church; by it Roman Pontiffs have constantly dealt with States, whatever might be their executive government. And this being so, the mind and action of Catholics, when devoted to promoting the good of the lower orders, cannot by any possibility aim at embracing and introducing any one form of government in preference to another."

Later Events of His Life.

On March 3, 1902, the Pope took part in the public celebrations in honor of the twenty-fourth anniversary of his coronation by holding a "Papal chapel" in the Basilica of St. Peter's, on which occasion he was greeted by 50,000 persons. This was the first time a "chapel" had been held in the Basilica since 1870, such ceremonies having heretofore taken place in the Sistine Chapel. Thirty Cardinals were among those present.

The Pontiff on March 29, 1902, published a long encyclical letter the tone of which suggested testamentary recommendations, and in which he deplored the renewed attacks on the Church and the "recent errors of humanity," instancing divorce, and picturing the present condition of society as having drifted into a state of anarchy.

The twenty-fourth anniversary of Pope Leo's coronation was celebrated at the Vatican July 6, 1902, by the entire Papal Court and thousands of members of all the Catholic societies assembled in Rome for the occasion.

The last notable encyclical of Leo XIII. was dated Oct. 30, 1902, and was designed to promote study of the Scriptures, and in February of this year he wrote a poem, dedicated to a friend whom the Pontiff desired to advise on the best means of prolonging life.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the late Pope's election to the chair of St. Peter was celebrated Feb. 20 of this year with elaborate pomp in the Hall of Beatification, above the portico of St. Peter's, on which occasion the venerable prelate was presented with a gold tiara costing $25,000 as the jubilee present of the Catholic world, and with large sums of money from various sources.

The further celebration took place March 3 last, with all the impressiveness and grandeur of the Catholic Church, and on April 28 the Pontificate of the late Pope surpassed in length that of St. Peter, Leo XIII. having then been elected Pope twenty-five years two months and seven days, known as "the years of Peter."

King Edward visited the late Pope in the latter part of April, and Emperor William was received by the late Pontiff early in May.

It was on June 25, not two weeks ago, that the Pope held his last public consistory and gave the red hat of Cardinal to Charles Nocella, Benjamin Cavicchioni, and Hubert Fischer, besides announcing formally the appointment of many American prelates. This consistory had been postponed from June 18, and it was the opinion of many at the time that it would be the last such ceremony that Leo would hold. The three Cardinals had been named along with four others at the private consistory held on the 22d, thus filling up the list of Cardinals to within one of the limit of seventy. The present number of sixty-nine is the largest for many years, and but for the recent death of Cardinal Vaughn the complement of seventy would have been reached.

In person the Pope was of medium height, with his figure bent. His movements were quick and energetic. Artists admired his head. Seen in profile, although few of the portraits show it in that way, it was certainly a striking head—long from the ears forward, the jaw firm and strong, the nose heavy and aquiline. The ears, hands, and feet were exceptionally large. Since he was made Pope his health had been rather better than formerly. After an illness in late boyhood he had never been so robust as he was in early youth. He had been eight years on the Papal throne when it was said of him that he had not passed two consecutive days in bed. His habits of life were extremely simple, even to austerity. The organization of the domestic service of the Vatican he found very elaborate and complex, but he soon transformed it into harmony with his own simple life. It has been estimated that the expenses of his table fell within 100f. ($20) a month, a sum which many men probably consume in luncheons and drinks alone.

Though of pleasing countenance, Leo XIII. was a man who rarely laughed. In this he was strangely unlike his predecessor, Pius IX., who was a man of jovial nature; familiarity was his natural manner, but Leo XIII. had great natural reserve. While this added greatly to the dignity of the Papal office as he held it, it made the throne a forbidding place. In 1888 the young German Emperor visited the Pope at the Vatican, but the Pontiff's manner underwent no change. It has been said on excellent authority that the young sovereign was quite disconcerted by it when he first entered the apartment in which the Pope received him. The account affirms that he actually dropped the valuable present which he intended to give the Pope and then let fall his own helmet from his left hand. An eye witness asserted that William "trembled like a leaf." It is said that Ambassadors of long standing have been "unable to conceal their emotion" when they stepped into the private room of the Pope, "so majestically did he carry the sovereign dignity with which he was invested." In speech the Pope was slow, and he had not the quick Italian wit for which Pius IX. was celebrated. But he had vaster learning and a stronger mind.

Vatican and Quirinal.

Leo XIII., in conformity with the example of his predecessor, never went out of the gates of the Vatican after his accession to the Apostolic See. Communication by Post Office and telegraph is, of course, guaranteed to the Pope, and the Ambassadors to his Court are regarded by the Italian Government with reverence for the rules of international law, but the extreme sensitiveness of the Papal Court with regard to the Quirinal was made strikingly impressive in two instances.

The first occasion was the King Humbert celebration of the silver wedding of the King and the Queen of Italy. The Catholic Princes who attended the festivities were warned that they were not to be received at the Vatican, and that it would be futile for them to make the most urgent solicitations for an audience.

The second occasion was the visit in Rome of the Emperor and Empress of Germany. They were advised that they should not set foot on soil of the Italian Government before calling at the Vatican. They were driven from the railway station to the palace of the German Legation, and from there in a carriage of the Legation drawn by four black horses, harnessed in tandem and preceded by two officers on horseback, to the Vatican, where they were received by the Pope at the threshold of his apartments. The Empress was accompanied to the Sistine Chapel and the museums by Count Vespignani. The Emperor had a private interview with the Pope which lasted twenty minutes.

The glory of the Vatican Court was at its height in February, 1893, when Leo XIII. celebrated, at the same time as his episcopal jubilee, the fifteenth anniversary of his elevation to the tiara. All the States of the civilized world, including Turkey, were represented at the festivals. The gifts were sumptuous. There were vases from the Czar of Russia and from the French Republic; a diamond of great value from the German Emperor, a cross of precious gems from the Princess Clothilde, bronzes from the Emperor of China, extraordinary works of art from the Sultan of Turkey, and purses from everywhere.

Leo XIII. seldom conversed with the dignitaries of his Court. Unlike his predecessor, he had not a circle of friends. Once a year, at his patron saint day, he invited the Court into his library for a few minutes. He talked then agreeably, and even consented, it has been said, to be contradicted. He was contradicted once. It never occurred again. The garden of the Vatican has a little forest of old oaks, in the middle of which, at the foot of an eminence, stands the casino built for Pius IV. It is decorated with statues, images in mosaic, and paintings. In Summer the Pope retired there before noon. A little chapel was built for his daily mass in this casino.

At the hour of the Pope's promenade the garden was in a state of siege. In every corner one met gendarmes with revolvers at their belts. The promenade lasted an hour. The coachman did his best to vary the routes, in order that the perspective should seem changed to the eyes of the Pope. The latter paid little attention to the scenery. His breviary absorbed him. He preferred to walk between the Participante, who held his parasol, and the Esente, who talked to him about his flowers. These interested him a great deal. His chief gardener, "Il sor Cesare," waited for him at a fixed point and discussed with him everlastingly on the cultivation of rose bushes, tuberoses, and the damages done by the sun. He visited the flowers, then the fruits, for an hour. His dinner was very frugal; it consisted of soup, two or three dishes, simply cooked; cheese, and fruit. After dinner he rested for a half hour and returned to his work until sunset. After the rosary his supper was served. Then the Pope returned to his work, never going to bed until the task of the day was finished, and the last syllable of his breviary was read. Late in the night at the second window of the Vatican, the passers-by could see the light of the Pope's lamp.

Near the end of 1899 the Pope decreed that the year 1900 should be a holy year, as the final one of the century. A misapprehension as to the meaning of his message arose, and he was charged with affirming that the century ended with the close of 1899, but this error as to his idea was speedily corrected. The holy year was celebrated by the visits of numerous delegations from all parts of the world to his Holiness. The visitors were impressed powerfully, as previous visitors had been, by the serenity, dignity, and spirituality of the Holy Father's personality. Especially he moved his visitors by his apparent triumph over the infirmities of age. The gentleness and suavity of his demeanor continued, and though his body seemed to be almost too fragile to retain the soul he has on numerous occasions demonstrated that his will was potent to urge it to unexpected demonstrations of strength. It has been generally conceded that he displayed in a wonderful manner the force of personal purity and high spiritual resolve.

LEO'S PASTORAL LETTERS.

The pastoral works of Leo XIII., with summaries of their contents, are as follows:

A homily on civilization, delivered in the Cathedral of Perugia on the first anniversary of the elevation of Pius IX. to the Sovereign Pontificate.

Definition of civilization. The Christian religion alone is in its favor. Religious principles which improve man as an individual in his relations with other men and with civil society. The practice of religion is the best means of laboring for human greatness.

Pastoral letter on the sanctification of Sunday and holidays.

Violation of the precept imposed on Europe daily to raise their voices in protest. Origin of the commandment according to Genesis and Exodus. Substitution of the Sabbath by Sunday, accomplished by the Apostles. Manner of observing the precept. Prescribed works; Assistance at mass; recommended and counseled works. The duty to abstain from all servile works, administrations of justice, trade, and all occasions of committing sin, as dances and stage representations. Chastisement inflicted by God on those who violate this law.

On Blasphemy.

Definition of blasphemy. Its evil. Chastisement which it attracts to nations. Means of its extirpation. Prayers and exercises. Paternal correction. Pains to be inflicted upon those who blaspheme.

Pastoral letter on the temporal power of the Holy See.

The Pope's spiritual primacy necessitates temporal power. Notion of this primacy established by Jesus Christ. Such an institution cannot be dependent on any human power. Historical origin of temporal power. Free exertion of spiritual primacy demands temporal power. Results of the persecutions of the Arian Emperors and of the more recent persecutions of Napoleon I. Sincere Catholics must necessarily defend the rights of the Vicar of Jesus Christ. Examples taken from the history of Perugia in the Middle Ages.

Concerning Protestant schools.

Aim of the impious: To pervert the faith of nations. Means to resist their seductions: Vigilance in avoiding heretics and study of religious truths. Duties of parents with regard to their sons, of masters with regard to their servants.

Pastoral letter on the divinity of Jesus Christ, against Ernest Renan's work.

Divinity of Christ manifest in His works, in His acts, by the adoration which He reclaims and which He obtains. Consequences resulting from a denial of this dogma, basis of Christianism: Lack of certitude, lack of holiness, lack of historical truth, lack of any religion other than atheism.

Pastoral letter on the errors current against religion and Christian life.

Dangers to the faith of nations of errors disseminated by incredulity and by heresy.

Examination and refutation of the principal errors against religion: "Liberty of conscience. Natural religion. Religion of the heart. Religion must regulate the conscience of man without regard for mental questions. Gospel and reason sufficient for man's religious life. Faith without works makes salvation. The priest is not necessary to religion, and is an obstacle to social progress."

Obstacles to practice of Christianism: Blasphemy. Profanation of Sunday. Pretexts: "Necessity to work, everybody works, masters command, work the law permits it." Public immorality. Pretexts: "An effect of human weakness; it harms nobody; it is enough that it is not scandalous." Modern liberty, authorized by law. Bad books. Errors which give authority to them: Liberty of speech and liberty of thought. "Liberty of the press permits the propagation of truth which conquers error." Bad education. Errors about education: "The formation of youth belongs to the State. Modern education and instruction must be exempt from prejudice."

Behavior of the clergy at the present time.

Influence of the clergy's behavior on the religious interests of the people. The holiness of priests. Ecclesiastic gravity.

Pastoral letter on the divine prerogatives of the Catholic Church, and modern errors on this point.

Capital importance of a study of the subject. Origin and institution of the Church. Its aim: The universal vocation of nations for one faith and one inheritance. Constitution and hierarchical organization of the Church. The Pope, supreme chief of the Church, and centre of its unity. The soul of the Church and the communion of saints. The body of the Church. The Church is a sovereign, independent, universal society, with a supreme authority and a distinct hierarchy. Properties of the Church. The Church must be, and is, in effect, one, apostolic, catholic, and holy. Notes of the Church. Its unity, its apostolicity, its holiness, manifest in the eyes of all. Its apostolicity sets up all its other features. Prerogatives of the Church. Modern errors against the Church. Necessity to conform faith and behavior to the decisions of the Church.

Pastoral letter on Christian struggle.

Necessity for struggle in all times and in all places, more absolute in our epoch. Protestantism and Rationalism have produced absolute atheism. Means to render error.

Rules of behavior for true Catholics.

Profession of the faith of Jesus Christ and practice of His law, the supreme law. Faith imposes the duty to believe all that the Church teaches, to reject the formulae of the incredulous and heretical, to avoid bad books, to be submissive to the teachings of the Sovereign Pontiff and the Bishops.

Pastoral letter of the Ecumenical Council of the Vatican.

A grand spectacle. Organization of the Church. Definition of the Council. Its attributes, composition, end, and aims. Necessity for prayer and absolute submissiveness to the Church.

A homily on the prerogatives of the Sovereign Pontiff, delivered on the occasion of the Pontifical Jubilee of Pope Pius IX.

Primacy of Peter instituted by Jesus Christ and transmitted to his successors. Apostles create Bishops, but the power is placed under the authority of Peter. Primacy and infallibility of Roman Pontiffs attested by Gospel and by history.

Pastoral letter for the consecration of the Diocese of Perugia to the Sacred Heart of Jesus.

Definition of consecration in general. Excellence and opportunity of consecration to the Heart of Jesus.

Act of consecration to the Heart of Jesus. Pastoral letter on faith.

Pastoral letter for the consecration of the Diocese of Perugia to the Holy and Immaculate Virgin Mary.

Act of consecration to Mary Immaculate.

Pastoral letter on the Catholic Church and the nineteenth century.

Protestantism source of contemporary incredulity. Proofs of the existence of God. Attacks against revelation. Reason is not the supreme rule of the true, because reason is limited, bounded, definite. Disastrous results of independent morality. The Church is the arch of salvation.

Pastoral letter on the Church and civilization. (first part.)

Definition of civilization. Work, the source of material property. The Church has prevented abuse of labor. The Church favors the study of the forces of nature, as well as modern discoveries. To attack the Church in the name of civilization is therefore a crime.

Pastoral letter on the Church and civilization. (second part.)

The Church is the source of the moral progress of humanity. Its practical doctrine and the examples of Christ which it offered to the world as the finished type of perfection have transformed the morality of the world. Deplorable results of independent morality. It is the clergy's duty to enlighten the people.

PAPAL FUNERAL CEREMONIES.

Form of Ascertaining Death—Seven Days of Solemn Observance Before the Rites Commence.

When the sacrist—that is, the Monsignor who carries the cross before the Pope in solemn functions—is called to the Pope's bedside, it is a sign that the latter is approaching the end of his life. Whenever the incident has occurred, the Cardinal acting as Under Secretary of State has informed the Dean of the Sacred College that the Pope was dying. The Cardinals immediately assemble in the apostolic palace; the Vicar General commands the clergy in all the churches, chapels, or communities to recite the "Pro Infirmo Pontifice" orison, and the Roman Catholic world is in prayer.

At the instant of the Pontiff's death, the first master of ceremonies advises the Cardinal Camerlingo. The latter assembles the members of the reverend apostolic chamber and takes possession, in their presence, of the pontifical palace. A clerk of the chamber makes an inventory of the furniture and other property of the palace. The Cardinal Camerlingo enters the room where the penitentiaries of St. Peter prayed, kneels on a violet cushion, and, after a short prayer, goes to the funeral bed with a little silver mallet in his hand. A prelate chamberlain uncovers the body. The Cardinal strikes it three times with his mallet on the forehead, utters three times the late Pope's name, turns to the attendants, says, "The Pope is in reality dead," recites with them the "De Profundis" and the "Absolve" orison, blesses the body with holy water, receives from the first chamberlain the fisherman's ring, or pontifical seal, and then announces the sad news to the world. The "Campanone" of the municipal steeple rings a knell, which all Roman Catholic churches answer.

The ceremonies attending the Pope's funeral are called "novendiali." The body lies in state for three days in the Chapel of the Holy Sacrament. Then it is taken into the chapel of the chapter. There it is placed by the Chamberlains in a cypress-wood coffin, and covered with a white veil. The maestro domo deposits in the coffin three purses of crimson velvet, fringed with gold, containing the coins and medals which were struck during the Pope's reign. The Dean of the Cardinals whom he appointed covers the body with a red cloth; another Cardinal places at its feet a tin tube, containing a relation written on parchment of the Pope's acts during his pontificate, and then the coffin is closed with screws and sealed by the notaries of the chapter, of the Camerlingo, and of the apostolic palace.

The sixth day after the Pope's death, the coffin is placed in a niche of the chapter chapel; the seventh a sumptuous catafalque is raised in the centre of the nave of the basilica. The pompous funeral ceremonies then commence. The ninth day, after mass, a prelate specially designated delivers in Latin the funeral oration. The day after the "novendiali," the Sacred College is assembled in the chapter chapel, the Dean of the Cardinals celebrates the mass of the Holy Ghost, the prelate designated to recite the orison "De Eligendo Pontifice" exhorts the Cardinals in Latin to effect a prompt and holy election, and, in the afternoon, the conclave is opened.

THE PONTIFICAL CHRONOLOGY.

Many of the Popes Came from the Poorest Classes of Society—Why They Change Their Names.

Some etymologists derive the Italian word papa from pater patrias, others from pater patrum, or pastor pastorum. Some affirm that it was formed of the initial letters of the phrase, "Petri Apostoli Potestatem Accipiens." It is more natural to think that its origin was papas, the Greek word for father. Christianity passed into the Occident from the Orient. It was not at Rome, but at Athens and at Corinth, that the new faith gained its first splendor. In Greece the fathers of the Church were acclaimed, while in Italy they were tortured.

At first the Papal title was applied to priests, monks, and Bishops. "Domini vere sancto et reverendissimo papae Augustino," wrote St. Jerome to St. Augustine, who was Bishop of Hippone. But when Rome had to seek for protectors in other places than Byzantium and Aix-la-Chapelle, the Roman Bishop, Patriarch of the Occident and Lord of his diocese, claimed the title as his property. The first serious objection to this claim occurred in 356. Then, Arnolf II., Archbishop of Milan, having taken the title of "Papae Urbis Mediolani," was rebuked and enjoined from its use by the Council of Pavia, at the complaint of Gregory V.

Habit must have made apparently authoritative, however, the episcopal pretensions, since a council over which Gregory VII. presided found it necessary to decree that the title of Pope was the exclusive prerogative of the Bishop of the Eternal City.

Gregory the Great adopted the formula, "Servus Servorum Dei," servant of the servants of God, in order to make evident the vanity of the Patriarch of Constantinople, who aimed at obtaining the Pope's office, and called himself "Ecumenical Bishop."

At present the Popes entitle themselves Bishops of Rome, Vicars of Jesus Christ, Successors to the Prince of the Apostles, Grand Pontiffs of the Universal Church, Patriarchs of the Occident, Primates of Italy, Archbishops and Metropolitans of the Roman Province, and Sovereigns of the Temporal Dominions of the Holy Roman Church.

They command the Catholic hierarchy, which is composed of Cardinals, Patriarchs, Archbishops, Bishops, priests, monks, and, in brief, all ecclesiastics. The list of this hierarchy contained ten years ago more than 700 Patriarchs, Archbishops, and Bishops in residence, and more than 200 of these officers "in partibus," about 1,000 provinces or dioceses, and more than 200,000,000 subjects. The Popes are absolute rulers over these, in spite of all that may be said about Parliamentary Catholics.

The Popes create the Cardinals, invest the Bishops, authorize or suppress the religious orders, beatify, canonize, excommunicate, censure, guard the maintenance of dogmas, and execute on their own authority all the powers which were formerly the prerogatives of General Councils.

From the pontifical chronology the following statistics are derived: Forty Popes reigned for less than a year, 29 from one to two years, 26 from two to three years, 18 from three to four years, 18 from four to five years, 17 from five to six years, 12 from six to seven years, 7 from seven to eight years, 12 from eight to nine years, 13 from nine to ten years, 13 from eleven to twelve years, 8 from twelve to thirteen years, 8 from thirteen to fourteen years, 4 from fourteen to fifteen years, 10 from fifteen to sixteen years, 2 from sixteen to seventeen years, 2 from seventeen to eighteen years, 4 from eighteen to nineteen years, 3 from twenty to twenty-one years, 2 from twenty-one to twenty-two years, 3 from twenty-three to twenty-four years, 1 from twenty-four to twenty-five years, 1 from twenty-five to twenty-six years, and 1 for more than twenty-six years.

The longest pontificate was, until the time of Gregory XVI., that of St. Peter, who reigned twenty-five years two months and seven days. A current saying was, "Non videbis annos Petri." "Thou shalt not see the years of Peter." Pius IX. saw and surpassed them. His was the longest pontificate. The shortest was that of Stephen II., in 752. It lasted three days. Nine Popes reigned for less than a month.

There were 208 Italians, 104 of whom were Romans; 16 Frenchmen, 3 Germans, 2 Spaniards, 2 Portuguese, 1 Englishman, 2 Africans, 10 Greeks, 7 Assyrians, 1 Thracian, and 2 Dalmatians among the 263 Popes of the chronology.

More than seventy among them had been members of monastic orders. Many of them came from the poorest classes of society. It was, in fact, only at the end of the tenth century, at the commencement of the eleventh century, when the Tuscan domination was at its height, when Theodora was powerful and the Counts of Tusculum were tyrants, that a series of noblemen took the apostolic throne. Damase II., Adrian IV., Clement III. were sons of serfs; Urban IV. was the son of a cobbler; Nicholas IV. and Celestin V. were sons of peasants.

John XXII. was a shoemaker's apprentice, according to one account, and a servant in an inn, according to another account. Benedict XII. was the son of a miller. Innocent VI. of an artisan, Nicholas V. of a turkey keeper, Adrian VI. of a brewer, Sixtus IV. of a fisherman, Sixtus V. of a peasant, Clement XIV. of a countryman, and Gregory XVI. of a baker.

In taking the tiara, the Popes have from time immemorial changed their names. Chroniclers assert that the popular belief in the short duration of the Pope's reign whose name was not changed caused the custom. This is not much more probable than Machiavelli's declaration that Sergius II. changed his name, in 844, because it was irreverently, Bocca di Porco.

Bocca di Porco, pig's mouth, may have been a nickname. Italians are fond of nicknames. They called John XIII., 965 to 972, "Gallina Bianca," white chicken, because his hair was prematurely white. They called Pius IX., after a popular dancer at the Apollo Theatre, "La Cerrito," and Leo XIII., instead of Leone, lion, Volpone, wolf.

The orthodox explanation of the changing of names at the Pope's elevation is in Jesus's address to the Apostle who was the first Pope. His name was Simon, and Jesus renamed him Peter, saying, in an untranslatable pun, that he was Peter, or stone, and on this stone He would build His Church.

The names of Peter secure some unity in the entire pontifical chronology, the Popes having reverently refrained from choosing the name of the Apostle. At their exaltation the Popes select the papal name of one of their predecessors whose life and works they have especially admired.

Seventy-nine Popes have been canonized. Thirty-one of them were martyrs. Three of them were surnamed Great—St. Leo I., 440-461; St. Gregory I., 590-604; St. Nicholas I., 858-867.

PRISONERS IN THE VATICAN.

Pope Pius IX. and Pope Leo XIII. Unwilling to Quit Boundaries Allotted by King Victor Emmanuel.

It was the great Napoleon who broke the temporal power of the Papacy. When he overturned the power of nearly every Government in Europe, he did not allow the Government of the Church to escape. For centuries, until the Corsican soldier came to desolate Europe with fire and sword, the Pope had been the power above King and Emperor. No throne was secure that he did not support, and he even claimed, and sometimes exercised, the right of conferring and taking away the sceptre. The Pontiff was more than Imperial. He was the supreme power of Europe, and every priest was a minion and executive of his power. Napoleon took away the power of the Kings of Europe, and then he took away the power of the Pope. Thus it is that Pope Leo was the first Pope to be a spiritual ruler only.

In 1800 Napoleon declared the temporal power of Pope Pius VII. at an end. Pius VII. retaliated by placing the ban of excommunication upon the Emperor. Enraged by the act of the Pontiff, and determined to show his power over the head of the Church, the Emperor had the Pontiff brought to France a prisoner, and kept him until 1813, when the Pope was allowed to return to Rome, but without temporal power.

One year later Napoleon's empire fell, and the Papal States were restored to the Pope. The restoration, however, did not replace all the former power of the Vatican. The Pope held all the central part of Italy, but his former power over the Kings of Europe had been broken forever. The Papal yoke had been a heavy one, and those who had been relieved of it would bow their necks to it no more.

When Pius IX. ascended the throne of Peter in 1846, the Papal dominions consisted of nineteen States, situated in central Italy, covering 17,000 square miles and having a population of 3,000,000. The Pope maintained a standing army—of which the Noble Guard and other small companies, which now guard the Vatican, comprise the existing remnant—and coll

PRAISE OF DEAD PONTIFF

Churchmen and Others Express Admiration for Leo.

Vicar General Mooney, Bishops O'Connor and McFaul, Bishop Scarborough, and Others Pay Tributes.

Tributes to Pope Leo XIII. were offered by leaders in the Roman Catholic Church in the metropolitan district, and by other representative men after the news of his death became known yesterday. Admiration of the deceased Pontiff was expressed on every hand. Some of the expressions gathered were:

VICAR GENERAL MOONEY of the Diocese of New York—Pope Leo has cast his influence on almost every phase of life. His letters have dealt with the social, political, and theological sides, and have been read the world over. His influence has been felt in the study of theology by his ordering the young men to go back to the old methods in their study. He has done much in the social labor controversies. His political influence was felt when he was called to arbitrate between Spain and Germany in regard to the Caroline Islands, but was rejected by Germany. It was again felt when The Hague Peace Tribunal was formed, of which he was one of the first advocates, and a firm supporter. Deprived of his temporal power, he has gained such a spiritual power that his whole life is filled with works which he has brought about through this power, and which have advanced the church to the high position it enjoys.

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BISHOP JOHN J. O'CONNOR of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Newark—Men of all religions and of none have recognised in Pope Leo a scholarly and saintly leader of thought who by word and deed has vindicated the title of the See of Rome to the admiration and gratitude of mankind. He was acknowledged to have few rivals in keenness of intellect or in the depth and versatility of his learning.

But what chiefly attracted the attention of the world to his writings was his absorbing interest in the great social problems of our day. In the brilliant encyclical letters which were one of the chief glories of his reign he fearlessly exposed the false principles which underlie many of the boasted systems of modern progress. He pointed out with unerring accuracy the evils of Socialism, of divorce, of the irreligious training of youth. He had no patience with the wild vagaries of those who usurp the fair name of liberty as a cloak for radicalism, revolution, and anarchy.

But while condemning in scathing terms the errors of our day, he was eminently fair to all the legitimate aspirations of the modern world. He admired its ideals and showed that each contains a substantial good worthy of approval by God and man. His aim was to show that whatever in human progress is truly ennobling and beneficial to mankind has been fostered and upheld by the teaching and practice of the Catholic Church.

His voice was always heard pleading for peace, justice, and charity among men, and hence he won the esteem even of those most bitterly opposed to the doctrines of which he was the custodian and teacher. As time goes on, it will be seen more clearly that he was a man of genius as well as a saint, and that in the principles which he so lucidly expounded and defended will be found the only remedy for the grave social dangers which threaten the peace and happiness of mankind.

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BISHOP JOHN A. McFAUL, Roman Catholic Bishop of Trenton—Perhaps no Pope ever combined in his personality so many eminent qualities fitting for so exalted an office as the august Pontiff whose heroic life has just closed. Other Popes are renowned for some particular distinguishing trait, but Leo XIII. will not be remembered for any one alone, but for the possession and for the wise use of those noble gifts of mind and heart which justly elevate man above his fellows and give a universal influence.

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The Right Rev. JOHN SCARBOROUGH, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of New Jersey—Pope Leo, the head of the Roman hierarchy, whose lifework is just finished, has filled a large place in the history of his time, and won the esteem of Christians of every creed and nation by the gentleness and urbanity of his manners. He was large-hearted and generous in his treatment of the great questions of his time. He was free from bitterness toward Christians of other names, and his death will be regretted and mourned by many outside of the great Church over which he presided with so much tact and wisdom. "O utsi sic omnes." May his successor be as wise and noble!

FATHER M. J. LAVELLE, Pastor of St. Patrick's Cathedral—His name will live in history, not merely because of the extraordinary things of his Pontificate, but principally because of the virtue of the man and the solidity of his achievements. He had a heart which embraced the whole human race.

The great object at which he aimed was the establishment of universal and perpetual peace, the perfection of the education of the clergy and the people; the amelioration of the condition of labor, without injustice, violence, or bloodshed, and the union of all Christian churches in one fold under one Shepherd. He lived to see all these, his heart's desire, well on the road to realization.

He entertained the highest respect for the United States, and hoped great things from the growth of the Church under the protection of our starry banner.

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FATHER A. P. DOYLE of the Paulist Fathers—One of the most dramatic events in the life of Leo XIII. was his sending forth his message to the twentieth century. In all the history of the Popes there were no more thrilling words than those uttered by the great white shepherd of Christendom at the dawning of this new century. They were uttered from the pulpit of the Vatican; they were addressed to all mankind; they were spoken by a feeble old man, in whom were gathered the experiences of a century and behind whose office were twenty centuries of history.

The burden of the message was that Jesus Christ is the master of all hearts as well as the healer of all nations, and that the common welfare of humanity demands a return to Him from whom we should never have gone astray.

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FATHER HENRY A. BRANN, rector of St. Agnes's Roman Catholic Church—The dominant note in the oratorio of Leo's life was intellect. Being a man of intellect he saw that ignorance in the clergy and in the people made many of them a prey to infidelity and Socialism. Hence he determined to lift up the clergy to the highest plane of scholarship. He set an example of what he wanted in the rest of the world even when he was only Bishop. In Italy he compelled the priests of his diocese of Perugia to be scholars and to be zealous in instructing their poor neglected parishioners. Hence the Perugini, his diocesans, became models in Italy, and the infidels and Socialists made few converts among them. To make men look on this life as a mere vale of tears, a preparation for a glorious immortality in the life hereafter, was the aim of Leo the Illuminator.

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FATHER THOMAS J. DUCEY, Pastor of St. Leo's Church—Leo XIII. taught in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries of human selfishness and thirst for gain that man must have compassion on the multitudes in love, justice, and sympathy. Like his Master he was truly the teacher of the vast multitude, seeking to uplift all mankind to the higher realms of love and compassion for the multitudes.

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FATHER T. P. McGRONEN, Chaplain of the Brooklyn Fire Department—I was with the pilgrims from Brooklyn to Rome last year, and talked with the Holy Father personally. He expressed his love for the priesthood in America and impressed me with the idea that he was all heart.

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FATHER JOHN C. YORK, pastor of St. Patrick's Church, Huntington, L. I.—Leo XIII. ascended the Papal chair at one of the critical periods of history. For the first time in 1,460 years the Church was shorn of her temporal possessions and her enemies predicted her dissolution. Far from proving a source of weakness to the Church, the loss of the patrimony of St. Peter has strengthened her beyond her children's fondest realizations. Leo's reign has been signalized by wise administration.

The merit system in promotion prevailed. Churchmen were promoted to high positions of responsibility and the cardinalitial dignity for learning and piety solely, and not for political and royal prestige. Leo has been a man who made for peace. His desire for Church unity was sincere, and his wish was that men of different beliefs live at peace; that true religion is peace and is to be spread not by the sword but by convincing the intellect and guiding gently the wills of men.

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THE REV. JOHN A. SHEPPARD, Vicar General of the Newark Diocese, who is rector of St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church, Jersey City—We stand too close to estimate his greatness. He will rank with Gregory VII., Leo X., and Benedict XIV. He stood a tower of strength against the communistic ideas of the age. He was the workman's friend, and his encyclical on Socialism and labor is an inspiration.

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THE REV. DR. P. S. HENSON, pastor of the Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn—So far as the Pope's personality is concerned, I had profound respect for him. His view was so broad and his heart so large that he commanded the respect of Protestant Christendom as well as the love and loyalty of the Roman Church.

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JUSTICE LEONARD A. GIEGERICH, President of the Catholic Club—Pope Leo's attitude toward the Catholic-American was that of an affectionate and proud father, and the influence which he exerted over the hierarchy, the clergy, and the people of the Church cannot be overestimated. This fact is best attested by the rapid strides made by the Church in this country, its membership having been more than doubled since he assumed the duties of the holy office. As a statesman he was without a peer, his every act, however, being actuated and governed by the highest spiritual ideals.

The spiritual and mental pre-eminence of this great and holy man has been the inspiration of even the humblest of the Catholic faith, and he has done more to place the Church of Rome before the world in its true light than perhaps any of his predecessors in the sacred office from the time of Peter.

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JUSTICE EDWARD B. AMEND—His reign was never in any one instance which I can recall that of the iron hand. The olive branch of conciliation and good-will to all men, not only to those of his own Church, but to all mankind, was ever in evidence. One might say that the chief characteristic of his life, his desire for peace, was the keynote of his attitude in dealing with all afafirs of state. I do not mean that he would give in to avoid trouble, not in the least. He was firm when firmness was wanted, even to the extent of antagonizing his councilors.

TRIBUTE OF MR. ROOSEVELT.

President Speaks for the American People in Praise of the Dead Pontiff.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 20.—President Roosevelt was deeply touched by the death of Pope Leo. At his home on Sagamore Hill, on being informed of the demise of the venerable head of the Catholic Church, he dictated this statement:

"The President expressed his profound regret at the death of the venerable Pontiff, whose long career no less than his exalted character has commanded the respect of all Christendom. The President said that in uttering these sentiments he was giving expression to the feeling of all the people in the United States, wholly without regard to their religious faiths."

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The State Department, upon learning of the death of the Pope, sent the following cablegram to Cardinal Rampolla:

"Cardinal Rampolla, the Vatican, Rome:

"The President desires me to express his profound sense of the loss which the Christian world has sustained in the death of his Holiness Leo XIII. By his lofty character, his great learning, and his comprehensive charity he adorned his exalted station and made his reign one of the most illustrious as it has been one of the longest in the history of the Catholic Church.

"JOHN HAY."

MAYOR LOW'S APPRECIATION.

Mayor Low, speaking of the Pope's death, said yesterday:

"The death of the Pope will bring sorrow to many hundreds of thousands of the citizens of New York, and those whom it does not directly affect will respond with fraternal sympathy for their fellow-citizens who feel his death as a personal loss. Every one must have been moved by his calm and brave bearing in the presence of approaching death.

"It is too early to attempt to consider Leo XIII.'s place in history, but one may safely say that he has filled the great position with dignity and authority and as one who has understood thoroughly the movements of his time."

MR. CLEVELAND'S OPINION.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., July 20.—When informed of the death of Pope Leo this afternoon, ex-President Grover Cleveland, who is at Gray Gables, his Summer home, said:

"Although of course not unexpected, the news of the death of this distinguished man cannot fail to awaken regret in the minds of all those who are sincerely solicitous for the betterment of humanity. I have regarded Pope Leo XIII. as a most important factor in the advancement of civilization and man's improvement. Though at the head of a Church to whose interests he was constantly devoted, he seemed never to forget that all mankind is akin when manhood's development and the promotion of universal brotherhood is in the balance. Not only his Church, but the cause of humanity has lost a strong advocate and a sincere friend."

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND'S TRIBUTE.

ST. PAUL, July 20.—Upon receipt of the news of the death of Pope Leo, Archbishop Ireland paid the following tribute to the dead prelate:

"In Leo a truly great and good man passes from earth. The extraordinary, the unparalleled interest with which the world this last fortnight kept vigil around the Vatican, where the old hero battled dramatically with grim death is the magnificent tribute to Leo, which nothing could ever have evoked, save unusual grandeur of soul and unusual feats, the offspring of that grandeur.

"In the death of Leo humanity realizes that an orb of light, such as is seldom seen to dominate the high skies of its moral and intellectual firmament, has fallen, making a mighty void which soon again may not be filled. Great and good Leo truly was, fashioned so by Nature and by grace divine. What a mind! Loftiest it was in vision, reaching out to vastest horizons, soaring upward to highest regions of thought and truth. To have sat at his knee and heard him tell of the sights he saw, of the dreams he dreamed, of purposings, of plannings begotten of his sights and dreams, was to be made to forget for a moment earth's common limitations and to behold human life and destiny as prophets behold it.

"Greatness includes goodness, or, at least, without goodness greatness is no boon to humanity. Leo was a good man; he shone in every virtue; his life was unsullied. He was deeply imbued with the spirit of faith. He lived and worked purely for God and for men. Most high-minded disinterestedness of purpose, most absolute ordering of self to the duties of his exalted office characterized all his thoughts and acts. Made he was to win the hearts of men. He was simple and loving as a child in his intimate relations with people who came into his presence; considerate and tactful, sweet of temper and kindliest of word. He met Kings and peasants, men of highest social rank and of lowest—all bowed before his graciousness and whispered to him words of affection and devotion.

"A great man requires, besides his native greatness, greatness in setting, greatness in opportunities. All this was given in superabundance to Leo. There is no other post of honor and duty so elevated, so sublime as the Roman Pontificate. Into that pontificate Leo entered; in it he reigned as only two of his predecessors reigned—a quarter of a century—leaving posterity to say, as he closes the last pages of his record, that in him the Catholic Church has had one of the most wondrous of her wondrous sovereigns and humanity one of its noblest thinkers and highest exemplars of fidelity to God-given duty.

"Leo's services were, of course, primarily to the Church. Leo made the Church known to the modern world as she wished to be made known; as she had not before been known. By dint of wise words and acts he tore to shreds the thick veils of prejudice and misunderstanding which, as the sequence of strifes and controversies of centuries, had been hiding its features from the eyes of millions of the non-Catholic world. He brought close to the Church the new age of humanity and put beyond all doubting the fact that the most cherished aspirations of the age, not only received countenance from the Church, but had grown out of its spirit and teachings. Liberty—civil and political—individual rights, education, the progress of science and of discovery, the material comfort of the masses—all this Leo in the name of the Church blessed and advocated. To-day the Catholic Church is universally admitted to be in the van of humanity's forward march; and for this Leo is to be thanked.

"Said he to a Bishop from America one day: 'Oh, America! It is the future.' Leo's clear vision of things far away in time as well as in space had endeared America to him. As no other statesman in Europe Leo understood America—its possibilities and the meaning of its institutions."

ARCHBISHOP QUIGLEY'S EULOGY.

CHICAGO, July 20.—Speaking of Pope Leo's death, Archbishop Quigley said:

"It has been the life work of Leo XIII. to arouse the Catholic body in every nation to enlighten organized effort against infidel tendencies. He has recognized the intelligence and power of the people in the affairs of modern government, and his appeal has been to them. In a word, he has thrown the defense of God and his Church upon the enlightened democracy so strongly represented in the Catholic Church throughout the nations of the world.

"Shall his pontificate be recorded in history as the dawn of the restoration of the world-wide power of the papacy as of old, built upon the Catholic faith and conscience of the masses of the people?

"Will the divine founder of the Church grant it a new triumph in this twentieth century, through the political agency of a Christianized democracy? I firmly believe that the story of the first half of the twentieth century, upon which we are entering, will answer these questions in the affirmative, and credit the triumph of Christian principles in society, education, and government over infidelity, agnosticism, and humanism, to the glorious pontificate of the great Pope who has passed away."

Bishop Muldoon said:

"What the great artists have done from time to time in the world of art; in creating their own schools, which have been indices for the future, Leo XIII. has accomplished in the world of faith and science. His labors have created an entirely new atmosphere about the papacy."

THE MARVEL OF HIS AGE.

CINCINNATI, July 20.—Archbishop William Henry Elder, who became the oldest living prelate upon the death of the Pope, said of Leo XIII.:

"It is eighteen years since I last saw the Holy Father, and during that period so much has been accomplished by him that he has become the marvel of the age. He has indeed been a light from Heaven, which motto he bears, and has guided the Church through the perils that have beset her with a master hand and mind. At the time I saw him last he impressed me with his learning and intellectuality, for even then he was an old man. Since that time, however, his activities have been so far reaching that they have challenged the admiration of the world. He has been a great man and a holy man. His writings have done great good for society in general in the dissemination of advice and truth, and thinkers, irrespective of creed, have shown their appreciation of his teachings.

"While the singular purity and modesty of his life have won for him great admiration, his most lasting monument will be the work he has done for the amelioration of mankind, the aid of the laboring classes, and the defense of right and justice. For the Church, he has been a great Pontiff. Our dealings with him in an official capacity have always been fraught with much consideration, and it is only becoming an American to feel gratitude toward Leo XIII. for the interest he has maintained in the Church in America and this country in general."

Archbishop Elder has issued instructions to the clergy of his diocese in respect to observances in consequence of the death of Pope Leo. He directs the tolling of church bells at noon for nine days immediately after the "Angelus," a requiem high mass in each church, pontifical high mass in the cathedral July 28, prayers "pro eligendo summo pontifice" until a successor is elected, and requests that churches be appropriately draped for thirty days.

POPE'S VIEWS OF AMERICA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.—In speaking of the death of Pope Leo, Archbishop Ryan said:

"I think it sufficient to say that I join in the universal estimate of him as a great man and a great Pope. He was pre-eminently a man of his age. His sympathy for our Constitution in America was genuine. I had the honor of addressing him on the occasion of the presentation of the copy of the Constitution of the United States, sent as a present to his Holiness by President Cleveland in 1888 at the jubilee of the Episcopate of the Pope. In that address I alluded to the homage paid to him by the kings and potentates of the world.

"The following extracts from the address and from the Pope's reply may be interesting at this time: 'In your Holiness's admirable encyclical "Immortale Dei" you truly state that the Church is wedded to no particular form of civil government. In our American Republic the Catholic Church is left perfectly free to act out her sacred and beneficent mission to the human race.

"'We beg, your Holiness, therefore, to bless this country, which has achieved so much in a single century; and finally we ask, kneeling at your feet, that you bless ourselves and the people committed to our care.'

"In answer his Holiness Leo XIII. declared:

"'As the Archbishop has said, they (the Americans) enjoy full liberty in the true sense of the term, guaranteed by the Constitution, a copy of which is presented to me. Religion is there free to extend continually, more and more, the empire of Christianity, and the Church to develop her beneficent activities.

"'Your country is great, with a future full of hope. Your Nation is free. Your Government is strong, and the character of your President commands my highest admiration. It is for these reasons that the gift causes me the liveliest pleasure and forces me, by a most agreeable impulse, to manifest to you my most profound gratitude and esteem.'"

SECRET OF POPE'S LONG LIFE.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 20.—Archbishop Montgomery, Coadjutor for the Archdiocese of California, said:

"Catholics in general, and the priests and Bishops particularly, who were familiar perhaps more than others with the entire life of Pope Leo, regarded him as one of the ablest of Pontiffs. His writings showed him to be most versatile in his knowledge, and his long life and the regularity with which he lived might, I have no doubt, be attributed to the power of abstraction he seemed to have had, of throwing off the care of the weightiest and most troublesome subjects in recreation."

BISHOP GLENNAN'S PRAISE.

ST. LOUIS, July 20.—Bishop John J. Glennan, coadjutor to Archbishop Kain, who is now in a Baltimore sanitarium for his health, said of Pope Leo:

"He was a man who was foremost in all the events of the world. His decision was felt alike in every country of Europe and of America. No man had as much influence for good in the past two decades as he had. His province was not politics nor diplomacy, but his hand was visible in most of the prominent events, and it was always for the good.

"There has not been a character in our day nor in any day in the history of the Church as Pontiff who has had so much to contend with as Leo XIII., and who has done the work so well. There has not been a question, from labor movements to questions of State, which he has not been called to pass upon, and his judgment has always been right.

"He was a man who seemed to understand all things. One of his ideas was that the churches which had sprung from the Catholic Church should come back to the parent church, and he had great faith that this would be done."

BISHOP DUNNE'S COMMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, July 20.—The Right Rev. Edward J. Dunne, Bishop of the diocese of Dallas, said to-day of the death of Pope Leo XIII.:

"We all mourn the death of the great Pontiff who has ruled our Church for more than twenty-five years, and whose reign will be distinguished as one of the most glorious in the history of the Papacy. We rejoice, too, that he has impressed his great personality upon those outside the Church who are interested in the problems that tend to the betterment of humanity. He will live long in the memory of the world."

HUMANITY'S GREATEST FRIEND.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 20.—Bishop Horstmann of the Cleveland Diocese of the Catholic Church, who is in this city, said of the Pope:

"Leo was the greatest man of the nineteenth century and the greatest man who occupied the chair of St. Peter since the death of Benedict XIV., intellectually and otherwise. He was the greatest friend humanity has had, having been a student of sociological as well as religious subjects and having given the world the results of his studies."

ESTIMATE OF POPE LEO.

John J. Delany's View of the Pontiff's Place in the World's History.

"It will be necessary to wait a while before any one can say whether Leo ranks among the great Popes," said John J. Delany at the Catholic Club last night. "The material results of his reign are great, and if it appears that it was his diplomatic genius which produced the changes of attitude on the part of different nations, then to him we shall look as a great man in the line of all the Popes.

"Pope Leo was a man of wonderful learning and of the deepest piety. As a diplomat he was sagacious, and it was from this keen understanding of events and men that his conciliatory policy sprang. His position was one of peculiar difficulty and personal embarrassment from the time of his assumption of the Pontificate, for the temporal power of the Pope had received successive curtailments in the times of his immediate predecessors, and the Church in general was far from being in as high favor in Europe as at the present time.

"It was necessary to conciliate, and yet without loss of dignity on his part. His life was to mean absolute isolation from the rest of the world, for if he stepped beyond the Vatican bounds he submitted himself to a temporal monarch to whom he owed no allegiance. At the same time he must keep in touch with events—must follow the course of things the world over with the familiarity of one whose personal acquaintance is worldwide.

"Folk in this country have not known much of the Pope on his personal side because he was not of great prominence in the College of Cardinals for much time before his election. Therefore it is hard to appreciate the personal demands of his work, even for those Americans who have met him on one or more occasions. These are a few of the things that have come about in his reign: The Emperor of Germany has come to him, as did Bismarck, with offerings of the friendship of the German Government—a very different situation from that which obtained at Leo's succession; the King of England has come to him, and, whether we consider the visit of Edward as of any direct political meaning or not, it is at least significant of the friendship that the English people desire to have felt by the Church.

"Now it is possible that both England and Germany have been governed by political considerations apart from the influence of the Pope's policy. In Germany it is true that the growth of Socialism has thrown the Government Party into the arms of the Catholic Party, and the desire to gain friendship in this quarter may have something to do with the attitude of the Emperor.

"Similarly it is possible that England, recognising that the internal situation in Italy is becoming more and more acute because the burden of taxation is growing further and further beyond the ability of the people to bear it, looks toward the day when a breaking up of things in Italy will bring Austria and Germany both into the problem of making a new territorial division, and thinks it wise to make ready to use its influence in this event for the restoration of the ancient temporal possessions of the Papacy.

"Whether it is the Pope's policy or the logic of politics that has prompted the attitude of England and Germany, as I have said, time alone can tell. But this is certain, that Leo has brought the Church into far better favor the world over than it enjoyed when he began his reign. Russia is a notable example, as the action of the Government in extending official protection to Catholic missionaries will bear witness, although there again one must weigh the value of such missionary work to a colonising nation.

"In France the spasms of public opinion are so variable that no one particular bit of policy, as for instance the enforcement of the associations law, can be held to be due to any outside cause. What opposition there is in France comes from the atheistic tendencies of the people—a positive atheism it is, contrasting sharply with the negative atheism of the German free-thinker. In such a country the Catholic Church is the only religious organisation that could have any influence in the lives of the people at all, and I believe that when the present spasm has passed a welcome will be again extended to Catholics there, such as we have seen in times before.

"Pope Leo's attitude toward the United States is an excellent example of diplomatic sagacity. Here he has interfered practically not at all with the leaders of the Church. It was because he recognised their ability and sterling Americanism. We have nearly all the strains of blood in the Catholic leaders of the country, and in this respect the struggle of natural selection that determined the position of leadership is typical of the struggle in the American world at large. Pope Leo, recognising this, was quite willing to trust the control of the Church's affairs to the American leaders.

"Because of his policy, the Church in America is an American institution, distinctively so, and its strength lies in large measure in that fact. Growing up under these circumstances, it was inevitable that the American Church should receive in the end the warm approbation of the National public opinion, and it is due to Pope Leo in his policy of non-interference that such a growth has been possible.

"These facts of his reign make it among the great reigns of the Popes. But, inasmuch as some of the world's greatest men have been Popes, it is a thing not lightly to be said that any particular Pope is the greatest or among the greatest of his line. For this judgment we will have to wait until the years have determined whether the material results of Leo's reign have been due primarily to his policies, or in large part to the political changes of the period.

"Perhaps this has an element of justice in it, for he was a man whose whole life was given for the welfare of the Church, to his personal self-effacement at every stage, and that the verdict of history on his abilities should be held up, as it were, is in keeping with what one might consider to be his personal inclinations, had he expressed them. But this should be remembered, that, whatever the political results of the reign, its close leaves the Church throughout the world a more united body, and the schisms that have separated the various portions of the Church more nearly eliminated, than at any previous time since the periods in which they occurred."

THE NEWS IN LONDON.

LONDON, July 21.—The first news of Pope Leo's death was conveyed to Westminster Cathedral in a press dispatch which was transmitted to Mgr. Johnson, who has been acting head of the diocese since the death of Cardinal Vaughan. The announcement was followed shortly by a private message from a friend of Mgr. Johnson at the Vatican, but no official notification was received, since the diocese is at present without a Cardinal.

The news will have little visible effect on the Catholic Church in England. Mgr. Fenton, the Vicar General, immediately on receiving it dispatched to each diocese a circular notifying the clergy of the event, of which they had already been informed through the papers, and directing that solemn requiem masses be celebrated in memory of Leo XIII.

The place where the official requiem service will be held is not yet determined upon, but it will probably be the Prompton Oratory. The new cathedral will not be utilised. The building is still unfinished and has not been dedicated. The fact that a requiem mass for Cardinal Vaughan was celebrated there was due entirely to the fact that the cathedral was his lifework and that he had specially requested that the service be performed there. A little chapel in the west wing of the cathedral is the only portion of the edifice now open to the public, and services have been held there almost continuously for a fortnight past, groups of devout worshippers kneeling and praying for the recovery of the Pope.

It is entirely optional with the individual churches whether they shall display mourning, but they will all drape their chancels in black until the Conclave elects a successor to the deceased Pontiff.

The requiem mass in London will be robbed of much of the usual pomp and impressiveness by the fact of its being held outside the cathedral. On the occasion of the death of Pope Pius IX. the Pro-Cathedral existed and was utilised. Now neither the cathedral nor the Pro-Cathedral is available.

The Pope's death will have no political effect in Great Britain, as there are no questions or controversies pending between the Vatican and this country, but possibly it may delay the appointment of a successor to Cardinal Vaughan, although it is believed that this has been decided upon and that in all probability Mgr. Gasquet, head of the English Benedictines, will be the next Archbishop of Westminster.

AUSTRIA AND THE PAPACY.

VIENNA, July 20.—The official announcement of the Pope's death was received here at 6:35 P. M. from the Austrian Ambassador at the Vatican, who telegraphed direct to Emperor Francis Joseph. The Foreign Office shortly afterward confirmed the news.

The announcement was received in Court circles sadly, but calmly, the event having been regarded as inevitable for many days. On receiving the announcement the Emperor retired to his private chamber to pray.

The event will not change Austrian relations with the Vatican, which are based on the deep religious feeling prevailing in this country and are hallowed by hundreds of years of association. The only political question existing between the Vatican and Austria relates to the Emperor's visit to Rome. Emperor Francis Joseph was always willing to accept without question Pope Leo's wish that no Catholic monarch should visit the King of Italy at Rome.

The Emperor's personal relations with Pope Leo were for many years of the warmest character. He regarded Pope Leo as one of the ablest Pontiffs who ever occupied the chair of St. Peter. There was some coolness during the first decade of his Pontificate owing to the attitude of some high dignitaries of the Catholic Church in Vienna, but the Pontiff entirely won over the Emperor at the time of the death of the Crown Prince Rudolf by giving permission for the religious celebration of the obsequies. The gratitude of Emperor Francis Joseph for the assistance the Pope lent the Austrian royal house during those sad days never weakened, and he showed his personal appreciation by writing a long autograph letter to Pope Leo at the time when the so-called "liberator matrimonial laws" were enacted in Hungary, explaining to his Holiness the conditions which compelled his Majesty as King of Hungary thus to offend ecclesiastical feeling.

It is unlikely that Austria will attempt to influence the decision of the conclave, except in the case of Cardinal Rampolla, to whom the Austrian Government is decidedly opposed.

FOREIGN RULERS' SYMPATHY.

ROME, July 20.—Immediately following the death of the Pope cablegrams and telegrams were dispatched to all parts of the world, notifying the sovereigns, rulers, and foreign Governments of his Holiness's demise. Before night many telegrams of condolence reached the Vatican, coming from Emperors, Kings, heads of States, and high Church dignitaries abroad. The Vatican officials are deluged with these messages.

According to the etiquette of the Papal Court, the College of Cardinals will, just before entering the conclave, hold a formal reception of the diplomats accredited to the Vatican. At this reception it is the practice for the diplomats to express verbally the condolences of their sovereigns on the demise of the Pope.

Secretary Hay has been officially advised of Pope Leo's death by the United States Embassy here.

ATTITUDE OF GERMANY.

BERLIN, July 20.—The news of the death of the Pope caused no excitement here, having been hourly expected for some time past. Emperor William, during his trip to Norway, had been getting frequent bulletins about the Pontiff's condition. Officials who are familiar with his Majesty's views say he entertained a reverential respect for Pope Leo XIII.

While no Pope could possibly have been more acceptable to Germany than the deceased Pontiff, Government circles expect no changes in the relations with the Vatican. Germany has no candidate for the Papacy, and will not even indicate a preference. The officials here point out that Bismarck in 1878 contemplated trying to influence the election of a Pope in order to insure a conciliatory successor to Pius IX. and facilitate the settlement of the Kulturkampf. After more mature reflection, however, he abandoned the idea.

Bismarck regarded Pope Leo's election as justifying Germany's non-interference, and the officials say there is less occasion now than there was then for trying to influence the conclave. The statements in the foreign press that Cardinal Serafino Vanutelli is Germany's candidate are pronounced to be untrue, but his election would be acceptable to Germany.

LONDON PAPERS' TRIBUTES.

LONDON, July 21.—Long biographical sketches and editorial articles are called forth by the death of the Pope, and the English papers all teem with expressions of the warmest sympathy, deep regret, and admiration of his Holiness's simple saintly life and the statesmanlike qualities displayed by him throughout his Pontificate.

A contrast is drawn between the unique position the Papacy now holds in international consideration compared with its shattered, discredited position at the time of the death of Pius IX. Leo's victory over Bismarck is everywhere recalled as the most brilliant example of his diplomatic sagacity, and the editorials dilate upon the successful manner in which he reconciled himself to the spirit of modern times in his dealings with France, America, and England. The Morning Post says:

"The Keys of St. Peter that death snatched from him are now the symbols of a world-wide monarchy such as even Islam itself, with its countless millions of devotees, cannot boast."

The Daily News says: "History will not soon forget that little, frail white figure who occupied the most striking position in the civilized world. Leo XIII. will be remembered as one of the greatest of Popes and humblest of Christians."

The Daily Telegraph says: "The Catholic world mourns the loss of one of the noblest priests, most accomplished scholars, and wisest statesmen who have ever filled St. Peter's Chair."

Festivities for American Fleet Postponed.

LISBON, July 20.—On account of the Pope's death the festivities arranged in honor of the coming visit of the American fleet have been indefinitely postponed.

LIKE A BREEZY PHYSICIAN

Wolfe's Schnapps means business when it tackles your indigestion, your kidney troubles, your summer ailments. It routs them forthwith; and all the time you like it, as you like a jovial doctor.

WOLFE'S AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS

Original bottles only—2 sizes. Druggists and Grocers.

UDOLPHO WOLFE CO., 21 State St., N. Y.

Summer Weariness

When all tired out, nervous, sleep does not rest, and the appetite is poor, take Horsford's Acid Phosphate. A tonic and nerve food that quickly improves the general health. Insist on having

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

COOK'S IMPERIAL EXTRA DRY

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Highest award at World's Columbian Exposition.

An American Champagne acknowledged by connoisseurs on two continents to have no superior.

Lovers of pure, delicious champagne should ask for Cook's Imperial, and accept no substitute.

To reach New York's Finest Store—just follow the crowd.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

Some Shirt Waists at 50c. and 79c.

THAT ARE WORTH A GOOD DEAL MORE.

Women's Waists, of course—and as natty styles as ever were sold off a counter. Even with their low prices, each one has that subtle touch of individuality which gives prominence to the style features.

THE 79c. WAISTS are of elegant quality white lawn, made with four rows of embroidery and Valace insertion down centre front; four hemstitched pleats from shoulder to bust, with three rows of lace and embroidery insertion running across; large tucks in sleeves. There are twelve hundred of them.

THE 50c. WAISTS are of white lawn with black dots, front of six side pleats, double-breasted effect, with two rows of buttons.

SECOND FLOOR.

STUPENDOUS OFFERING OF SIX THOUSAND YARDS

Real Hand Painted, Fine Quality Chiffon Veilings.

Don't think for a moment they're to be described as "this season's"—they are positively ADVANCE AND EXCLUSIVE NOVELTIES, and will be the smartest styles throughout the coming Fall. Considering that this importation consists of, practically, one article, it is one of the boldest veiling operations ever consummated by a retail house.

They are excellent fabric, firm and durable, 18 inches wide, fast edge, BEAUTIFULLY HAND-PAINTED, polka dot or figured border, each design coming in Brown, Navy Blue, Black and White Combinations. Remarkably little price of, yard 68

MADE-UP VEILS.

AN ENTIRELY NEW CONCEIT, consisting of fancy Tuxedo Net—in white and black effects or fancy colorings—full 1½-yard lengths, with plain HEMSTITCHED CHIFFON BORDERS. One of the most chic effects for Fall, but quantity is limited, each..... 89

FIRST FLOOR.

WOMEN'S NECKWEAR.

EARLY FALL IMPORTATION of CAPES and STOLES, especially brought over to meet repeated demands. Designs and shades particularly adapted to between-the-seasons' needs. Tempting range of prices:

$2.65, $2.95, $4.50 to $8.00.

Garments for Men to Sleep In.

Hardly a bit of weight to them—ideal for hot weather wear. Pajamas and Night Shirts—all at the saving of a quarter dollar.

$1.00 Pajamas, 75c.

Summer Pajamas, made of lightweight printed cotton cloth, in the new shade of gun metal gray, with small printed black figures; military cut, side opening, pearl buttons and silk loops.

$1.00 Night Shirts, 75c.

Featherweight Night Shirts, made full length and very wide, of sheerest weight cotton mull; white grounds with neat fancy printed figures and stripes, low cut neck and collarless.

FIRST FLOOR.

Big Specials in Hot Weather Underwear.

Right for the hot days; right for cool days—just right. But the prices are wrong; they should be a third more.

Men's imported samples, the finest grades of white, ecru and colored underwear; in pure silk, silk and lisle, silk and wool, lisle and fine balbriggans; nearly all sizes, both Shirts and Drawers.

Values up to $4.00 each, at $1.95

Values up to $2.00 each, at 95

FIRST FLOOR.

Men's fine imported lisle thread Shirts; the lightest and coolest garments made; various meshes of open fish-net goods; Shirts only, high neck, short sleeves; value 50c. to $1.00 each; 3 for $1.00; each 35

FIRST FLOOR.

Women's Swiss Ribbed Vests, pure white lisle thread; large assortment of styles; white lace trimmings, both deep and narrow; low neck and sleeveless; very elastic; 1,500 of them; value 75c. to $1.00, at . . 55

SECOND FLOOR.

The Wanamaker Store

Store Opens at 8:30 A. M. and Closes at 5 P. M.
Closes Saturdays at Noon

The Wanamaker Store

The $15 Serge Suits

You have to raise all other standards of serge suits when these suits at $15 come along.

For they are so much better than you usually can buy for the money, that they rather dwarf the values of other peoples' $20 suits. And they do this right along—not as a spurt, now and then. For the quality, workmanship and style keep up without variation.

Single-breasted; half silk-lined; waistcoats with single backs; trousers wide in legs, with belt-straps. Made of all-wool, fast color, thoroughly shrunk serge, in faultless fashion. $15 a suit.

Double-breasted Serge Suits, too—we've never sold so many before in a season. They are good-looking and comfortable—that's why. Broad shoulders, stylish lapels—suits that have the swing and air of the custom-made suit. $12, $15 and $18.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

$1.50, for Men's $3 and $3.50 Straw Hats

Does a new straw hat, of the quality and style you want, look more possible to you at $1.50 than at twice that price?

That being the case, here's your opportunity. For today half or more is split off the price of these split and sennit straw Hats, in the handsomest, most correct models that have been brought out this season.

Any height of crown or breadth of brim you like; all sizes; all fresh and perfect; priced until now at $3 and $3.50, today $1.50 Each

Annex Store, 770 Broadway.

Summer Shirts

Seems as though every man in New York should know about WANAMAKER Shirts by this time—so many thousands of men come here.

But they don't, or all men would come here.

We have Dollar Negligee Shirts that have no match elsewhere under a dollar and a half. Splendid variety of colored designs as well as plain white madras.

Then here are other sorts:

At $1.50—Shirts of imported madras and percale, made in our own factory; with detachable cuffs.

At $2—Fancy madras Shirts, with plain bosoms; cuffs detached.

At $2.50, $3 and $3.50—Fancy and plain white imported Shirts, with attached or detached cuffs.

Pongee Silk Shirts, with plaited bosoms, at $4.50.

White Silk Shirts, the lightest weight shirt made, at $6.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Women's Summer Shoes

A Double Event

Both Shoe Stores—up-stairs and down—bid for women's favor today, in these salient reductions on the kinds of shoes the said women want to take away on their vacation—or finish out the summer with, no matter where they are. That means, of course, that they're Oxfords:

WOMEN'S $4 and $5 OXFORDS at $3

Just a little lot, but nearly all sizes here; mostly patent leather, in Oxford and Colonial styles; from our regular stock.

WOMEN'S $3 OXFORDS at $1.50

Black enamel leather, soft and lustrous; welted soles, neat military heels. Made for and regularly sold at $3. All sizes, in AA to B widths.

Main floor Shoe Store.

WOMEN'S OXFORDS at $1

All widths, sizes 2½ to 4; black kid Oxfords of various weights; worth $2 and more. A chance to fit out young women for the country.

WOMEN'S OXFORDS at $1.40

Fine grade kidskin, tips of patent leather or kid; medium soles, military heels; all sizes to start; value $2.

Basement.

You Are Invited to Visit Our New Linen Store

A bright new Linen Store has been built on our Third floor—a store that for the first time gives us space to show you what an excellent stock of Linens is here.

There has been a superstition that linens should be sold on the ground floor; and we have kept them there in a stinted space all these years; and it is doubtful if one woman out of a hundred who comes to WANAMAKER'S has any idea of the breadth of the variety of Linens collected here; or the superb array of fine and exclusive linens which previously got no proper showing unless someone asked to see them—all because popular linens demanded all available space, and more.

Today our new Third Floor Linen Store with its broad, well-lighted aisles, and its ample counters and cases, presents an exhibition of fine and popular Linens such as all tasteful housekeepers will be delighted to view.

We invite you to visit this cool, refreshing Linen Store.

Here are some more practical attractions:

Table Linen by the Yard

At 50c a yard, from 95c—Old-fashioned loom dice Table Linen from Germany; 60 inches wide; our regular quality at 85c. Not over five yards to a customer.

At 50c a yard, worth 65c—Bleached Irish Table Linen in handsome new designs; 67 in. wide; another case just from custom house; hard to equal elsewhere at 65c; to-day 50c yard.

At 70c a yard, from 80c—From same maker; same width, but a finer and heavier quality, such as readily sells elsewhere at $1 yard, though our usual low price on this quality is 80c; today 70c.

At $1 a yard, from $1.25—Bleached German satin finish Table Linen; 2 yards wide. This is one of the best qualities sold regularly at $1.25, marked today at $1.

Napkins

At 50c a dozen, from 65c—Cream Table Napkins; all hemmed ready for use; 14 x 14 in.; just right for summer use.

At $1, $1.25, $1.50 and $2 each, from $1.50, $1.75, $2.25 and $2.75—The four special numbers of Silver-bleached Table Napkins, all washed and hemmed ready for use; will bleach quickly and wear much longer than full-bleached goods; 18x18 in., $1 and $1.25; 22x22 in., $1.50 and $2; especially imported by us for hotel and restaurant use.

At $1.50 a dozen, from $1.85—Bleached Irish Napkins; breakfast size, 20x20 in.; handsome new designs.

At $1.85 a dozen, from $2.25—Grass-bleached German Napkins; soft glove finish; very great wearing quality, as they are bleached without the aid of chemicals. 22 inches square.

Tea Cloth Sets

At $2.50 a set, from $3.25—Handsome striped Cloths, in pink, blue and gold alternating with white, with sewed fringes. One dozen 15-inch Doilies with each cloth. 68x82 inches.

Towels

At 10c each, worth 15c—Bleached Huckaback Towels, washed ready for use; with hemmed ends; 17x35 in.; fully worth 15c. To give as many as possible a chance to share this splendid offering, not over two dozen will be sold to one customer.

At 23c each, from 30c—Grass-bleached German fancy weave Towels (combined momie and damask), all white borders, hemstitched; 19x38 in.

At 15c each, from 25c—Basin Cloths; hemmed ends; made of heavy twilled crash; 24x36 in.

Bath Sheets

At 75c each, from $1—Bleached Turkish Bath Sheets; plain white border and fringed; 50x80 in.

Toweling

At 8c a yard, from 12½c—Bleached Scotch Twilled Toweling, 17 and 20 in. wide; with handsome border on side; not over 25 yards to one customer.

At 5c a yard, from 10c—Brown Twilled Crash, 17 in. wide; red line border; not over 25 yards to a customer.

Fancy Linens

At 25c, from 50c—Grass-bleached German Damask Tray Cloths, hemstitched all round; 18x27 in.

At 50c, from $1—Same quality as above in a table scarf; 18x54 in.

Third floor.

The Matting Remnants Today

Another stirring occasion for housekeepers. A piece or two of matting can always be put to good use in the home.

It is the summer floor covering *par excellence;* and gives a fresh, clean appearance to bedrooms all year round.

Today we offer all odd rolls and part pieces at half price and less, according to the length of the piece.

Prices, 9c to 25c a Yard

Remnants cannot be cut again; and the matting in this sale is sold without the privilege of a return, as the object of the sale is to effectually and finally clean up the stock for the season.

Third floor.

Fly Chasers

If you have got to suffer the plague of flies, you might as well make them as uncomfortable as you can—keep them moving.

The Keyless Fly Fan will do the trick for you nicely. It runs easily, smoothly, noiselessly; is attractive in looks; and has no key to get lost, as the winder is attached to the fan. The fan will run about an hour after each winding.

$2 each.

Basement.

Fancy China and Plates

Perhaps there is nothing that so much pleases the thrifty and ambitious housekeeper as a chance to revel in real bargains among the fancy china.

Today we offer fine selection in richly decorated Plates that are worth double today's prices, as well as a wide variety of Fancy China worth a half more than you need pay:

Fancy China

Some odd lots of decorated fancy china, marked for quick selling:

Chop Trays, at $1.95, $2 and $2, from $1.75, $3 and $4.25.
Salad Bowls, at 50c, 60c, $1.25 and $1.50, from 75c, $1, $2 and $2.25.
Bread Trays, at $1, from $2.
Olive Dishes, at 35c, from 50c.
Spoon Trays, at 60c, from $1.
Cake Plates, at $1.25, from $2.
Ash Trays, at 35c, from 50c.
Ice-cream Sets, at $3, from $4.

A collection of China Plates, in several sizes, Cups and Saucers, Fruit Saucers, and Oatmeal Saucers, in good decorations. Well worth double today's prices—

Plates, 10c, 12c, 15c. Fruit Saucers, 10c.
Cups and Saucers, 15c. Oatmeal Saucers, 15c.

Richly Decorated Plates

In the finest china and the choicest decorations. Dinner, Breakfast, Tea and Bread-and-butter sizes.

At $4.50 doz., from $9. At $20 doz., from $40.
At $7.50 doz., from $15. At $21 doz., from $42.
At $9 doz., from $18.

Basement.

Stamped Linens

That Save a Third

Rainy days in your country house, hot days on a hotel veranda—stick a few bits of fancy-work in your work-bag to beguile just such idle hours.

This is a very attractive collection of stamped linen pieces of various sorts, and in many pretty conventional and floral designs. Some have drawn-work centers, others are plain hemstitched—all are *one-third under-price:*

24-in. Centerpieces, at 65c, 85c, 98c and $1.
18 x 27-in. Tray Covers, at 25c, 30c, 43c, 50c.
36-in. Table Covers, at 45c, 70c, $1.25, $1.50.
18 x 36-in. Scarfs, at 35c, 40c and 50c.
18 x 45-in. Scarfs, at 45c, 60c and $1.
18 x 54-in. Scarfs, at 60c, 70c and $1.
18 x 72-in. Scarfs, at 70c, 85c and $1.75.

Tenth street.

A Hundred and Twenty Thousand Yards of 12½c Printed Crepes, 5½c

This fabric is a beautifully printed Cotton Crepe de Chine; and it is marvelous what a fine and dainty effect the manufacturer has produced at this little price. The crepe effect in the cloth is woven and permanent; and the designs are copied from patterns shown in silk-and-wool Crepe de Chine.

The patterns are in thirty-five different designs, mostly in small scattered rosebuds and rosebuds forming stripes, some of the patterns showing small colored and black polka-dots between the rosebuds and stripes, printed on white grounds. Other designs are scroll figures and trellis plaids formed by polka-dots and dashes, on mottled black and white grounds.

All at 5½c a Yard

instead of 12½c.

Fourth avenue.

Eighty Thousand Yards of 12½c Printed Daisy Cloth at 6c

We took all the maker had left after filling his orders at regular prices—that's why we are able to sell these goods at just half what you have been in the habit of paying for them. There are over two hundred attractive patterns to choose from, in floral and Persian figures, and figured stripes, some having Persian borders to be used as trimming; printed on grounds of navy blue, cadet blue, browns and cardinal. Other designs are in black-and-white figures and figured stripes.

The fabric is all-cotton, but woven soft with a twill like a cashmere, and will make up into attractive afternoon house-gowns and bedroom kimonos, the printed designs being similar to those on French challis.

Now at 6c a Yard

instead of 12½c.

Fourth avenue.

Your Opportunity to Secure An Angelus Piano Player

Every home that owns a piano should have an *Angelus* as well. Not only because it enables *all* members of the family to play the piano perfectly; but because it enlarges the repertoire of the most expert players.

Perhaps you have been wishing for an *Angelus* but did not feel like investing $250 just now.

Today you can save eighty-five dollars by selecting one of this special group.

All are perfect instruments, with all the famous *Angelus* devices, including the two push-buttons for softening the treble independent of the bass, and vice versa; also the *Phrasing Lever* that is the marvel of this wonderful instrument, and gives the human touch, unknown to all other piano players.

These are sold, because a later model has come, which has its principal change in style of cases.

There are fifteen in this group of perfect instruments, as follows:

Four in Oak cases. Six in Walnut cases.
One in Rosewood case. Four in Mahogany cases.

All were Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars. Today choose for

One Hundred and Sixty-five Dollars

And pay in easy monthly sums, if you prefer to do so.

Fifth floor.

White Shirt Waists

Does the heading strike you as being trite—an oft-told tale? Maybe so—too bad one can't call white shirt-waists by some other name, that will suggest their continuous newness and attractiveness.

Several sorts of fine sheer lawn are here; and some thin, cool linen Shirt-waists for the dog-days:

At $1.75—Of lawn; full front, with plaits from shoulder to bust, with inlaid vest; cluster plaited back.

At $2.75—Of lawn; full plaited front; plaited back and sleeves; fancy tab stock.

At $3.50—Of linen; full front with stitched plaits, trimmed with pearl buttons; plaited back.

At $4.25—Of linen; full front with plaits, forming yoke effect; inlaid vest trimmed with pearl buttons; plaited back and sleeves.

At $5—Of lawn; full front trimmed with dollies and plaits; cluster plaited back; lace collar and cuffs.

At $6—Of lawn; full front with yoke of plaits and lace insertion; cluster plaited back and sleeves; waist buttoned at back.

Other styles ranging up to $15.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Yard-wide Guaranteed Black Taffeta, 95c Yard

From one of the largest manufacturers in America we get, now and then, his surplus lots of an excellent quality of 36-inch Black Taffeta, which has "Wear Guaranteed" woven in the selvage. After repeated demands, we are glad to announce that we have secured a new supply, ready today. It is a small lot though, so it will be unsafe to delay buying what you need.

For hundreds of women are always interested in a sale of reliable black taffetas, especially yard-wide goods, which cut to such good advantage. And particularly when they can save nearly a fourth of the cost:

95c, instead of $1.25 a Yard

Then here is another under-price offering:

Plain Black Foulards, 45c a Yard; worth 65c

23 inches wide; bright and strong. There are fine summer-weight silks, suitable for all dress purposes, and particularly for traveling.

Rotunda.

Lillian Corsets

Summer or Winter, the variety of Lillian Corsets, in appropriate materials and models, is always complete.

Just now, these productions of the deft European corset makers are intended to minister comfort and assure style and grace to their wearers:

At $2.75—Of batiste; double netting; low bust, long hips; lace-trimmed.

At $3.75—Of strong netting; dip hips, medium high bust, long waist, trimmed top and bottom with lace.

At $3.75—Of double netting; low bust, short hips, no side steels, garters attached.

Other Lillian Corsets, made of plain or silk batiste, lace-trimmed, garters attached, in latest models, at $8 to $15.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Albatross Petticoats

Short length, to be worn under outing skirts; soft and fine; made from imported albatross; light, though warm enough for mountain and seashore. Pretty styles, variously priced:

At $1.50—Black; ruffle trimmed with torchon lace.

At $2.75—In plain colors; ruffle trimmed with hand embroidery.

At $3—Plain colors; deep ruffle trimmed with embroidered scallops.

At $3.50—In pink, lavender or black; hand-embroidered polka-dotted ruffle.

At $4.50—In solid colors; embroidered ruffle, trimmed with insertion.

At $5—Of silk-checked albatross; trimmed with three rows of torchon insertion, and ruffle edged with lace.

At $6—In plain colors; deep ruffle, trimmed with torchon lace.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Ship-shape Clothes for Small Boys

Tired of carrying them as ballast—so overboard they go:

Russian Blouse Suits, with sailor or military collars, of handsomely striped galatea; sizes for 2½ to 5 years, at $1, worth $1.50.

Serge and Cheviot Sailor Suits, in 3, 4 and 5-year sizes only, that were $4 to $7.50, now $2 a suit.

Then some landsman's togs:

Double-breasted Jacket Suits of fancy cheviot; splendid outing suits, in 7 to 10-year sizes, worth $3.50, at $2.50.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Women's Lisle Vests at 12½c

Looking them over critically, you'd wonder why they aren't priced double. And they would be, only the maker's eyes are sharper than yours, and he spied a tiny break in the web here and there—which he mended—or a little oil-spot or smudge—which you can mend by washing.

So he called the Vests "seconds" of 25c qualities, and they came to us 'way below the price of perfect goods.

We have sold several hundred dozens of them at 18c each; the remainder—200 dozens—are today marked

12½ Cents Each

They are made of fine ribbed lisle thread; light summer weight, sleeveless, low neck; in white, light blue or pink.

Broadway.

Fixings for Women

First—Automobile Bags, handy, smart, inexpensive.

Second—Taffeta Silk Belts—a pretty finishing touch to the light summer frock. Half price.

Third—Belt Pins and Shirt-waist Sets—ask any woman if she can do without 'em—at half prices and less.

Here are the facts in each case:

Automobile Bags, in red, blue, green and black satin; gilt and nickel frames, large knob clasps set with jewels; fitted with extra coin purse. Splendid $2.25 value, at $1.50 each.

White Plaited Taffeta Silk Belts, bodice shape; back trimmed with dainty ball-shaped silk buttons; some with silk crocheted rings. Worth $1, at 50c each.

Belt Pins and Shirt-waist Sets; a large variety of styles. Formerly 25c to $10; now 10c to $3.

Broadway.

Powder Puffs

At Little Prices

Our stock needs a cleaning-up in certain sorts—perhaps they are just the kinds you wish.

Here are prices that should help you like them:

Lamb's-wool Puffs at 10c and 20c, were 25c and 50c.

Swansdown Puffs at 20c, 50c, $2 and $3.50, were 35c, 85c, $4.50 and $6.

Swansdown Gloves at 75c, were $2.

Tenth street.

Outdoor Toys for the Little Folk

Here are summer toys that can be put into play in the garden patch, the back yard, the front lawn, the seashore—in fact, all outdoors. And there are enough different kinds to suit about every child's taste:

Toy Sailboats, from 5c to $20.
Toy Rowboats, from 5c to 20c.
Sand Sets, 25c to $2. Sand Pails, 5c to 25c.
Garden Sets, 10c, 25c. Hoopies, 5c to 75c.
Sand Golf, 25c, 50c, 75c and $1 set.
Horse Reins, 10c to 50c. Toy Whips, 5c to 75c.
Butterfly Nets, 10c, 25c. Air Rifles, 75c, $1.
20th Century Airship, 25c.
Travelers' Striking Bags, 25c.
Box Kites, 25c to $1.
Also Children's Velocipedes, Tricycles, Express Wagons, Patrol Wagons, etc.

Then here are several suggestions that will appeal to grown-ups:

Hammocks, 75c to $35. Croquet, 50c to $15.
Lawn Swings, $4 to $12.50.

Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

MOURNING IN NEW YORK

Flags at Half Mast and Celebrations Postponed.

Special Services to be Held in the Roman Catholic Churches—Catholic Club Passes Resolutions.

Signs of mourning for Pope Leo appeared all over the city yesterday, soon after the news of his death was made public.

One of the first to take action was Archbishop Farley, who was to have been invested with the pallium of his office on Wednesday. Immediately upon hearing of the Pope's death he sent out word that the service would be postponed until some date after the conclave had selected a successor. This will mean the postponement, also, of the installation service of Bishop Colton of Buffalo, at which Archbishop Farley was to preside shortly after his own installation. The Catholic Club has also postponed the reception it will tender to the Archbishop until the day selected for the installation.

All of the Catholic churches were kept open last night later than usual, and as long as possible the people continued to pass in. St. Patrick's Cathedral was open until midnight, and at that time a great number of people were in attendance. The entire interior of the cathedral will be draped in mourning to-day, according to the orders of the Archbishop. A solemn high requiem mass for the repose of the Pope's soul will be celebrated at 11 o'clock. Archbishop Farley will preside, and most of the clergy of the city are expected to be present.

The Archbishop prepared a circular letter last night, which will be sent to-day to all of the Catholic churches in the jurisdiction, ordering them to be draped in mourning and giving instructions to the priests for the holding of masses.

Another service will be held at the cathedral on the day of the Pope's funeral, and near the actual time of the Roman services as possible. Similar services will be held in the Catholic churches throughout the metropolitan district, at which the services for the burial of the dead will be read.

According to the Mayor's instructions, the flags on the City Hall were flown at half-mast yesterday upon receipt of the news of the Pope's death. Several days ago, when it seemed that his Holiness could not survive, Mayor Low left his order. When the word was first made public yesterday Secretary Moran telephoned the archiepiscopal residence, and, receiving a confirmation of the report, had the Mayor's orders carried out. All of the municipal buildings will fly their flags at half-mast to-day in compliance with a request of the Mayor. In the financial and business districts the flags were at half-mast.

At the Catholic Club a special meeting of the Board of Management was called last night by Justice Glegerich, the President. John J. Rooney introduced resolutions on the Pope's death. They were seconded by Daniel F. Colahan, and after short addresses by Senator Thomas C. O'Sullivan, John J. Delaney, William R. King, and Joseph T. Ryan, were adopted by a rising vote. They were as follows:

Whereas, We have heard to-day with heartfelt regret of the death at Rome of our Holy Father Leo XIII., after a prolonged illness, borne with heroic fortitude. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we the Board of Management of the Catholic Club of the City of New York, in special meeting assembled do hereby express our sentiments of profound sorrow, both as loyal sons of the Church and as American citizens.

Resolved, That we find in the life and death of Leo XIII. the highest standard of Christian manhood and fidelity to God and to His Church. We find in Leo XIII. a true successor to St. Peter and a most worthy member of the long line of illustrious Pontiffs, who, for nearly 2,000 years, have governed the Universal Church from the See of Rome.

Resolved, That as American citizens we value in particular the fatherly and apostolic love always manifested by Leo XIII. for the American Nation. The United States always held a cherished place in his heart. Nor were the strong and the great alone the objects of his solicitude; he was always the Father of the poor and the friend of the friendless. In other words, he was all whose servant he was, and his memory to the generations of men who knew and loved him.

Following the meeting Judge Glegerich sent a cablegram:

Rampolla, Secretary of State, Rome:

The Catholic Club of the City of New York unites with the world in profound sorrow at the loss to religion, to civilization, and to humanity, sustained by Holiness's death.

LEONARD A. GIEGERICH, President.

The entire front of the clubhouse at Central Park South was draped in mourning yesterday afternoon soon after the news of the Pope's death was made known. All of the social affairs of the club were also ordered postponed or suspended.

The Knights of Columbus have as yet taken no official action upon the death of the Pope. Frank W. Smith, the Chairman of the local chapter, has called a meeting to be held on Wednesday night at Healy's, Sixty-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue, at which it is expected that some plan will be decided upon for holding a special service at St. Patrick's Cathedral or for a memorial meeting at Carnegie Hall. Mr. Smith said that the Knights would hold some memorial service aloof from all other bodies.

Persons in private life expressed their sorrow in several ways. Wherever a flag was flown from a private residence it was at half-mast. In many instances the colors were tied with crepe, or a bow of that material was tied to the head of the staff. Among people on the street many were noticed wearing little badges of mourning cloth. Along Upper Broadway last night vendors were selling small busts of the Pope, all of them being tied with crepe.

Because of the absence of Bishop McDonnell from Brooklyn yesterday no postponements were made for services to be held in the diocese. It is known, however, that there will be a solemn requiem mass in the Pro-Cathedral on Jay Street, conducted by the Bishop, and similar services in all the other churches within his jurisdiction on the day of the funeral. In addition to this, it was said that the interiors of the various churches would be draped in mourning.

It is possible that some further services of a memorial nature will be held, but until the Bishop returns and his Council is called together, no announcement can be made. The Bishop is expected to return to-day from Montecito, N. Y.

THE POPE'S LAST ILLNESS.

Caught Cold July 3 While Driving in the Vatican Gardens—His Remarkable Fight for Life.

Driving through the Vatican gardens on July 3 the Pope became chilled, although the temperature was 96 Fahrenheit, and when he returned he was suffering with a cold which had settled in his head and chest, producing bronchial catarrh accompanied by a slight cough. His thirst was accentuated, he was affected with lassitude, and water streamed from his eyes. That was the beginning of his fatal illness.

On June 22, he had attended a private consistory which had been long postponed because of his weakness, and named seven new Cardinals, and on the 26th taken part in the elaborate ceremonies of the public consistory. The exercise he took at those functions and the excitement attendant thereon caused weakness and depression which it is believed gave the slight affection that first appeared a firmer hold than it otherwise would have had. For several nights preceding the drive in the gardens he had been suffering from insomnia, and it was thought that the fresh air would relieve that trouble.

The symptoms the evening of July 3 became alarming, and Dr. Lapponi remained at the Pontiff's bedside all night. There was some improvement next day, but after a seemingly restful night the patient was awakened by excruciating pains in the thorax, which caused him to groan audibly. At times he appeared brighter than at others and discussed his doctors' prescriptions. Then it was necessary to resort to strong stimulants to prolong the life which seemed about to be ebbing fast. The last sacrament was obtained, and the Pope called his nephew and his private secretary and adjusted some personal affairs that were pending. In the afternoon his strength failed rapidly, and at night the last communion was administered of the Catholic Church. Rome and the whole Pontifical Court attending the gorgeous ceremonies.

A deathlike sleep, induced by a strong dose of chloral, seized the Pope Sunday, the 5th. At 10 o'clock at night a conference of all of the doctors was decided on and extreme unction should be administered. This was done by Mgr. Fifteri, Pope Leo's confessor. There were accentuated symptoms of general depression, but the Pope's mind remained tranquil.

With surprising quickness the Pope submitted to an operation, previously described, and a resulting farewell of his relatives on July 7. A puncture of the pleura was made and 300 grains of liquid taken off, after which the condition improved and the Pontiff rested. The circulation and breathing improved. That night and the next day there was slight change in the Pontiff's condition. The patient, however, had little sleep and his breathing became more irregular. Diarrhea set in, but was checked by a diminution of the amount of food.

A relapse occurred Thursday, July 9. Liquid gathered in the pleural cavity, the sounds of the heartbeats became weak, breathing was superficial and at long intervals, and the kidneys failed to perform their functions. To strengthen the patient there was liberal use of stimulating drugs and artificial respiration was resorted to. The physicians held another consultation and made a careful examination of the patient. This was difficult because of the extreme age and weakness of the Pontiff, which necessitated his being handled with infinite tenderness.

Another operation was performed the next day, the 10th. This gave further relief, and is believed to have prolonged life, although at that time all hope had passed of the Pope's recovering. The fortitude with which the aged Pontiff bore the pain of the knife was pronounced wonderful, and a striking exhibition of his strength of constitution and intellect.

Next morning, when the sun streamed in through the windows of the sick chamber, the Pontiff insisted on rising, and was helped into an arm chair. He asked that the windows be thrown open. This was done upon the authorization of the physicians. Then the Pontiff took a book from a shelf and read for a time. Later he discussed business with his secretary. He wanted to receive three Cardinals, but for the first time his iron will was overruled.

Saturday and Sunday following were good days. The Pope seemed stronger, ate more, rested more easily, breathed with less difficulty, and seemed so much improved that the doctors said they believed he might linger for several days, and even weeks. Sunday he participated in the celebration of mass held in the room adjoining the sick chamber, and later received three Cardinals.

Monday, the 13th, there was a change for the worse. For the first time the Pontiff's mind was affected. He was attacked by a feeling of disquiet, believed to have been the result of cerebral weakness, and suffered fleeting hallucinations which caused him to cry out to those in attendance. He was haunted with the fear that they might leave him alone. That night the sank very low, but the next day rallied, got out of bed, transacted business, and saw several Cardinals. At times, however, his mind would wander and his strength continued to diminish.

Wednesday, the 15th, he was a shade better, but the delirium had increased. The pneumonia practically disappeared. Next day his condition was for the worse, and he seemed to have lost all that he had gained. He expected that death would come then, telling his valet that his task was nearly done, and that it probably would be finished "this festival day of the Carmelite Madonna." But instead of growing weaker, as all in attendance expected, he regained his strength in a measure the day following. Everybody in the Vatican marveled at the strength of the Pontiff and the tenacity with which he clung to life. With days and nights of sleeplessness and excitement and sorrow, the people about the palace were completely worn out and went about with haggard looks that caused remark on the part of the dying man.

The patient had a severe sinking spell Saturday, and was isolated from all save his attendants and physicians. At night he became nervous from lack of sleep and called frequently for his attendants. Sunday was spent in an almost continuous state of coma. The pulse became very weak, but remained steady, and immediate dissolution was averted by the strength of his heart. Occasionally the Pontiff would make efforts to rouse himself from the torpor into which he had sunk. Now and then he was aroused by a sharp sound or the loud repeated calling to him by a familiar voice. After these very brief periods of lucidity, he would lapse again into unconsciousness. He continued, when awake, to have forebodings that he was being abandoned by his faithful valet Centra and Dr. Lapponi, and his callings for them when they were near were pitiful.

Extreme measures were adopted to keep afire the spark of life that day. There were given two injections of camphorated oil, three of caffeine, and two hypodermic injections of salt water. Besides this the patient was made to drink stimulants. There was a suspicion that blood poisoning had set in. The weather, which theretofore had been extremely favorable to the patient, changed. The heat was blistering. The walls of the sick-chamber were hot. A slight breeze prevailed, but it carried with it hot waves from the south. With it all, the Pontiff lingered until Monday afternoon.

The heroism of Pope Leo's valet, Pio Centra, was a memorable part of the illness of the Pontiff. Day after day and night after night the faithful servant maintained a sleepless vigil at the bedside of the Holy Father, and although urged by the physicians and others to take rest, the man stayed in the sick-chamber until overcome by exhaustion, he unconsciously fell into sleep. He was the dying Pope's constant companion and relief. Time and again when the Pontiff was suffering in delirium he would cry out "Pio, Pio, Pio." And Pio alone could console and soothe the Holy Father's bewildered mind.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY KILLED IN NEW ORLEANS.

Murderer Then Shoots Himself and Will Probably Die.

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 20.—District Attorney J. Ward Gurley was assassinated in his office in Canal Street shortly after 10 o'clock to-day by Louis W. Lyons, formerly a clerk. The murderer after shooting the District Attorney turned the weapon on himself and put two bullets in his head. He will die. A grudge which Lyons harbored for several years against the District Attorney is responsible for the tragedy.

Several years ago Lyons was arrested, charged with the theft of a diamond pin. The charge was proved to be unfounded, and Lyons was acquitted. Thereupon he entered suit against the complainant for damages, retaining Mr. Gurley, who was at the time United States District Attorney, to represent him. Lyons mortgaged his property to prosecute the suit, but lost the case. He charged Mr. Gurley with the responsibility, and has since then been brooding over his wrongs.

It was learned to-day that he had threatened to kill Mr. Gurley and himself. Mr. Gurley was seated in his office engaged in conversation when Lyons walked in. Lyons immediately pulled his pistol and fired. Then he turned the weapon on himself.

Mr. Gurley died in a few minutes. Lyons, mortally wounded, was carried to the hospital, where it was said there was no hope for his recovery. Mr. Gurley had for several years been one of the leading lawyers at the bar of New Orleans. He was appointed United States Attorney during Mr. Cleveland's second Administration, and was elected District Attorney three years ago.

FRUIT IMPORTERS TO COMBINE.

Seven Independent Concerns in Various Cities Will Organize to Fight the United Fruit Company.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 20.—Seven independent fruit importing companies, including concerns in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, according to Joseph Di Giorgio, President of the Giorgio Importing and Steamship Company, will form a combination to fight the United Fruit Company. The meeting to complete organization will be held in Baltimore the latter part of this week.

"I do not care at present," said Di Giorgio to-day, "to say just what concerns they are, but they are from Mobile to Boston. The Italian Fruit and Importing Company of this city is in it. Just what the capitalization of the new concern will be I can't say at this time."

The plan is to elect Di Giorgio President of the new concern.

RIVER VICTIM IDENTIFIED.

Motorman Told Story of John Cunningham Having Been in Fight.

The body of the man which was found floating in the North River at Fiftieth Street on July 5 was identified at the Morgue yesterday as that of John Cunningham, forty-one years old, of 884 Eighth Avenue. The identification was made by his wife Margaret and by a motorman named James Gilligan of 426 West Fifty-second Street. He told the morgue keeper that on the night Cunningham disappeared a man had a quarrel with Cunningham, and the two men went toward the dock to "have it out."

Detective Flynn of the West Forty-seventh Street Station said that the man Gilligan had accused of quarreling with Cunningham was named Carney. The detective said he found that Cunningham and Carney had not quarreled, but that Gilligan and Carney had. The detective said he was unable to verify anything Gilligan had said about the case.

HOT BATTLE IN VENEZUELA

Government Troops Driving Back Rebels at Ciudad Bolivar.

They Meet with Desperate Resistance—Hundreds Dead on Each Side—City Shelled by Government Fleet.

SOLEDAD, Venezuela, Sunday, 8 P. M., July 19.—At 5 o'clock this morning the engagement between the Government forces and the revolutionists occupying Ciudad Bolivar began in two different directions. The revolutionists opened the battle. At 6 o'clock the smoke over Ciudad Bolivar was so thick that it was impossible to see the city. At 7 o'clock the Government troops, after a terrible fight, in which they lost more than 100 men, captured the cemetery.

At 8 o'clock the Venezuelan fleet, consisting of five men-of-war, shelled the Government building at Ciudad Bolivar.

At 10 o'clock the revolutionists' flag had disappeared from the Government building, and at 11 all the streets near that building were captured by the Government forces, and a charge of all the Government soldiers on the city was ordered.

The wounded were then beginning to arrive at the Government headquarters from all directions, and the fight was general; but the movements could not be followed from here in consequence of the smoke caused by the fire of the artillery of the revolutionists, which seemed formidable. It was answered vigorously by the Government guns and only a few shots reached the fleet.

At 2 in the afternoon a block of houses opposite the Government building was captured by storm. The revolutionists seemed to be resisting desperately.

Gen. Rivas is waiting for a signal from Gen. Gomez, the Venezuelan Commander in Chief, who conducted the attack from Miraflores, to enter Ciudad Bolivar with all his reserves and fourteen guns.

The spectacle furnished by the streets of Ciudad Bolivar when the smoke cleared away was heart-rending. There were over 200 dead revolutionists in the streets.

"EL MOCHO" HERNANDEZ HERE.

Famous Venezuela Fighter Comes as Minister to the United States.

Gen. José Manuel Hernandez, ("El Mocho,") for years Venezuela's foremost political and military character, who has been appointed Minister at Washington, arrived here yesterday on the steamer Caracas.

A party of his countrymen, acting as a committee of the local colony, went down the bay on the revenue cutter to greet him. In the party were his eldest son Nicolas, Augusto F. Pulido, Venezuelan Charge d'Affaires at Washington; Consul General Rincones, Carlos A. Scholtz, Eduardo Meyer, and Henry T. Cadenas. They gave the veteran an enthusiastic welcome.

The father and son, who had not seen each other in four years, fell into a long and hearty embrace.

"El Mocho" was attired in a suit of immaculate white duck, which accentuated the deep bronze of his features. One of his first inquiries was about Rear Admiral Crowninshield, (retired,) whom he knew well. The customs inspectors passed his baggage without examination, and upon arrival at the pier no time was lost in getting to the Waldorf-Astoria.

"The revolution is about ended," he said last night. "Only Ciudad Bolivar remains to be captured, when my country will have absolute peace. And we will have it for a long time to come. We need it, and my efforts henceforth will be directed to that end. The country can progress only when tranquil."

As to his part in trying to depose Castro, he said:

"When I volunteered my services to Venezuela in time of danger from abroad, we all became united. Everything was forgotten, and I, too, wish to forget the past and occupy myself with the future of our country."

When Gen. Hernandez goes to Washington, a few days hence, he will re-establish the legation, which was discontinued four years ago. Señor Pulido will be first Secretary, and Antonio Para, who accompanied Gen. Hernandes from Caracas, and Nicolas Hernandez, the General's eldest son, will be Attaches. Juan Guillermo Hernandez, the Minister's young son, who came with him, will be sent to Stevens Institute for a course in engineering.

Gen. Hernandez, who has spent thirty years of his life in fighting, has a large, high forehead, keen eyes, and a long, somewhat curved, and thin nose. His hair and square beard are gray.

It is not many months ago that he was liberated from prison by President Castro, after being confined over three years for starting a revolt. He was released, Surrendered his arms to the European powers, when he offered his services in defense of his country. Since then he has risen, until his power is second only to that of President Castro. As leader of the Liberal Nationalist Party, he recently had some of his partisans deported to Cabinet positions and other high offices.

The Venezuelan colony will give a banquet in honor of the Minister at the Hotel Martin to-night.

ROYAL VISIT TO AMERICA?

Report That the Prince and Princess of Wales Accept an Invitation from President Roosevelt.

LONDON, July 21.—The Standard says it is reported at Portsmouth that the cruiser King Alfred, after the naval manoeuvres, will be held in readiness to take the Prince and Princess of Wales to New York, they having accepted an invitation to visit President Roosevelt.

There is no official confirmation of the report.

ROYAL TOUR WILL GO ON.

Irish Catholics Will Not Let Pope's Death Dampen Their Welcome.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 21.—The Times's correspondent at Dublin, discussing the effect of the Pope's death on the royal visit to Ireland, says it is not desired that the visit shall be shorn of any part of its essential dignity or ceremonial. Irish Catholics feel that Pope Leo would have been the last man to desire to injure the prospects of a visit so pregnant with good for Ireland and the Irish.

There will be some modification of the programme, but it is certain that the King will visit Maynooth as arranged, and he is assured an exceedingly cordial reception by the Bishops.

The Dublin Corporation is the best hated and most thoroughly despised body in Ireland because of its churlish refusal to join in the popular welcome to the King and Queen, but the overwhelming majority of the people say that they themselves will prove that, if the authorities have no manners, the people are capable of redressing the balance.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, July 20.—King Edward and Queen Alexandra, accompanied by the Princess Victoria and their suites, left London at 1 P. M. to-day for Ireland.

Though the day was gloomy, large crowds assembled in front of Buckingham Palace and along the route to Euston Station, and enthusiastically cheered their Majesties, who drove to the station in semi-state landaus, escorted by a detachment of the Household Cavalry. The King wore the uniform of an Admiral.

Elaborate arrangements were made by the railroad company for the comfort of the distinguished travelers. The train consisted of two observation cars. The departure platform was closed to the public this morning, and the royal train was beautifully decorated with choice flowers, plants, and bunting. When their Majesties alighted at the station, which was also handsomely decorated, they were received by the railroad Directors, with whom they shook hands.

They expect to reach Kingstown at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The royal train arrived at Holyhead at 6:40 P. M. Their Majesties were received at the pierhead by Vice Admiral Lord Beresford, the municipal authorities, and the commanding officers of the fleet. Addresses were presented, and the party embarked for Kingstown.

SHAKE-UP AT KISHINEFF.

Vice Governor Transferred by the Czar to the Caucasus—A Mild Form of Deportation.

VIENNA, July 20.—The Associated Press correspondent is informed on good authority that the Czar of Russia, by an imperial ukase issued last Saturday, transferred Vice Gov. Ustrovow at Kishineff to a post in the Caucasus and placed Chief of Gendarmery Lewendal on the reserve list.

A transfer to the Caucasus is considered by Russian officers a mild form of deportation. Gen. von Raaben, the ex-Governor of Bessarabia, who was dismissed after the Kishineff massacre, was refused an audience by the Czar last week.

COMMENDS THE PRESIDENT.

Oscar S. Straus Sends Letter of Praise for Kishineff Action.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., July 20.—President Roosevelt to-day authorized the publication of the following letter of congratulation upon the action of this Government with respect to the Kishineff incident:

Hiberon, N. J., July 18, 1903.

To President Roosevelt, Oyster Bay, N. Y.:

Heartiest congratulations upon your most satisfactory disposition of the Kishineff petition. Your action in this matter, and in the recent Roumanian protest, marks an era in that highest realm of diplomacy, the diplomacy of humanity, which marshals the enlightened spirit of civilization against persecution, and gives vitality and force to those beneficent principles in international relations which contributes to peace and happiness in every land.

OSCAR S. STRAUS.

Mr. Straus voices the satisfaction felt by the Executive Committee of the B'nai B'rith over the action of the United States in bringing its petition to the attention of the Russian Government.

Whitelaw Reid and Mrs. Reid of New York are the guests to-day of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt. They arrived at Sagamore Hill from their Summer home on a yacht. Their visit was of purely a social character.

THE PRESIDENT ORDERS PRINTER'S REINSTATEMENT.

Assistant Foreman of Government Printing Office Was Discharged Because of Expulsion from a Union.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—William A. Miller on May 18 last was removed by the Public Printer from his position of assistant foreman of the Government Printing Office because he had been expelled from the local union of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders. Mr. Miller complained to the Civil Service Commission, and on July 6 it requested Mr. Miller's reassignment to duty, his removal being contrary to the civil service rules.

Complaint also had been made to the President, and by his direction Secretary Cortelyou investigated the matter. On July 13 President Roosevelt wrote as follows:

"My Dear Secretary Cortelyou:

"In accordance with the letter of the Civil Service Commission of July 6, the Public Printer will reinstate Mr. W. A. Miller in his position. Meanwhile, I will withhold my final decision of the whole case until I have received the report of the investigation on Miller's second communication, which you notify me has been begun to-day, July 13.

"On the face of the papers presented Miller would appear to have been removed in violation of law. There is no objection to the employes of the Government Printing Office constituting themselves into a body if they so desire, but no rules or resolutions of that union can be permitted to override the laws of the United States, which it is my sworn duty to enforce.

"Please communicate a copy of this letter to the Public Printer for his information and that of his subordinates."

The next day the President sent the following letter to Secretary Cortelyou:

"In connection with my letter of yesterday, I call attention to this judgment and award by the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission in its report to me of March 18 last:

"'It is adjudged and awarded that no person shall be refused employment or in any way discriminated against on account of membership or non-membership in any labor organization, and that there shall be no discrimination against or interference with any employe who is not a member of any labor organization by members of such organization.'

"I heartily approved this award and judgment by the commission appointed by me, which itself included a member of a labor union. This commission was dealing with labor organizations working for private employers. It is, of course, merely elementary decency to require that all the Government departments shall be handled in accordance with the principle thus clearly and fearlessly enunciated.

"Please furnish a copy of this letter both to Mr. Palmer and to the Civil Service Commission for their guidance."

It is announced that Public Printer Palmer Wednesday, July 15, notified Mr. Miller that he had been reinstated, and might report for duty any day.

For Surrender of Whitaker Wright.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Acting Secretary Loomis to-day issued his warrant for the surrender to the British authorities of Whitaker Wright, the London promoter, charged with large financial irregularities.

THREE DEAD IN NOME FIRE.

Explosion in Hotel When Cook Pours Coal Oil on Kitchen Stove.

SEATTLE, Washington, July 20.—A dispatch dated Nome, July 10, says:

"Nearly a block of charred and blackened ruins mark the site of what was the Golden Gate Hotel and adjacent buildings. The fire broke out at 5 o'clock on Sunday morning, when nearly all the guests were in their beds. The second cook, F. R. Burr, apparently poured half a baking powder can of coal oil on the fire which was smoldering in the kitchen stove. There was an explosion, and Burr fled. Harvey Edgerton, the night clerk, turned in an alarm, and hurried down the corridor to awaken the guests.

"The hotel was a big three-story structure, a regular death trap, with no fire escapes or emergency exits, and it burned like a tinder box.

"R. M. Hayes, a wealthy contractor of Pittsburg, and his wife were on the third floor. It is thought that on reaching the corridor and finding it a mass of flames, they returned to their rooms. They were suffocated. Their bodies have been recovered, as has also the body of Sherman D. Gregg of Freeport, Penn.

"Daggett & Harris, proprietors of the hotel, estimate their loss at $50,000. Various warehouses in the neighborhood were badly damaged, and the loss, with those of the guests, make the total loss nearly $100,000. The cook, Burr, has been held for manslaughter, as a result of the Coroner's inquest."

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 20.—Robert M. Hayes was one of the wealthiest and best-known contractors in this part of the State. He went to Nome, Alaska, a month ago to lay a water line for a local gold company to convey water with which to mine the precious metal. He was accompanied by many of the stockholders and their families, and great concern is felt in the city for the other members of the party.

The other victim of the flames, Sherman D. Gregg, is comparatively unknown here, having come from Freeport to this city to join the party. There were at least thirty members of the Hayes party, fifteen being workmen sent out to superintend the laying of the pipe.

Right Rev. Muehlsiepen Critically Ill.

ST. LOUIS, July 20.—The Right Rev. Henry Muehlsiepen, Vicar General of the Catholic Archdiocese of St. Louis, is to-night in a critical condition. To-day he lay in a comatose state. During the early part of the evening there were momentary rallies, but gradually all the patient relapsed into a state of coma. He is sixty-eight years old.

LIGHTNING HIT DOZEN CHILDREN UNDER TREE

All Rendered Unconscious and Several Temporarily Blinded.

Girl May Be Permanently Crippled—Boy Lost Clothes and Dog Its Hair by Bolt.

A dozen children of the Bronx were rendered unconscious, several were temporarily blinded, and one boy had his clothes torn off by a bolt of lightning which struck the tree beneath which they were playing when the electric storm passed over that neighborhood yesterday afternoon.

The children were playing under a chestnut tree in a vacant lot behind the home of William J. McComb, Superintendent for Sloane & Muller, contractors. Mr. McComb lives at Two Hundred and Second Street and Anthony Avenue, Bedford Park. His three children were those most seriously injured by the lightning. Willie, thirteen years old, was sitting against the trunk of the tree, and the bolt passed down his shoulder and breast, and inside his left leg, leaving a continuous burn three inches wide. His sister Sadie, fifteen years old, and his brother Harold, eleven years old, who were sitting beside him, were rendered temporarily blind, while Sadie's feet were paralyzed, perhaps permanently.

Witnesses of the accident say that it had not yet begun to rain when a ball of fire struck the tree with a terrific report, and shot down the trunk, stripping off the bark and consuming the foliage with a burst of smoke and flame.

Several of the children were gathered around the trunk, but most of them were standing in a group about a swing suspended from a limb. They were all hurled to the ground by the shock and lay there motionless.

The parish house of the Church of St. Philip Mert adjoins the lot, and in one of the windows the Rev. Father Burke, with his assistant, Father Patasi, was watching the approach of the storm when the sudden flash and report came. They saw the children lying under the tree and ran to their assistance.

Other neighbors had helped to carry the unconscious children into houses. The several physicians who were summoned were able to cope with the emergency, as all but a few of the children were little more than shocked.

Those who were sitting around the trunk all received burns. Norman Prime, thirteen years old, whose parents live at 2,088 Villa Avenue, was burned on the face and arms. Willie Lyons, thirteen years old, of 3,082 Villa Avenue, was temporarily blinded, and Edward, Charles, and Margaret McMurray, neighbors of the McCombs, suffered slight burns.

A dog named Carlo had been playing with the children. He was thrown to the ground by the shock, but recovered at once and left the vicinity at a rapid rate. When he returned several hours later it was found that much of his hair had been singed off.

THINK HE STOLE DIAMONDS.

Expert Arrested on Technical Charge is Believed to Have Robbed Meyer & Postley.

Suspected of having stolen gems valued at about $5,000, Henry Backenkoehler, a German jewelry expert, employed by Meyer & Postley, at 1,335 Broadway, was arrested yesterday and detained pending an investigation.

Backenkoehler, who lives at 249 West Thirty-ninth Street, was taken into custody on the technical charge of having ordered a pair of scales for weighing diamonds without the permission of the firm. That offense has led the firm and the detectives employed in the case to suspect him of having stolen the articles which had been mysteriously disappearing from the store for some time.

The expert came to this country about a year ago, bearing testimonials from first-class jewelers abroad, which obtained employment for him with Meyer & Postley. When the jewels began to disappear they reported the losses to the firm and seemed eager to help in detecting the thieves.

According to Detective Sergeants Foy and Reap, who had long been working on the case, and who arraigned Backenkoehler in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday, the firm received a bill last Friday for the diamond scales. No one in the firm seemed to know who had ordered them, and after an investigation the expert was arrested.

A search through his effects revealed, the detectives say, 400 pawn tickets, each one for an article in pawn. He had in possession twenty suits of clothes, sixteen pairs of shoes, and a large collection of books.

TOOK BULL BY THE HORNS.

Exciting Scene on Connecticut Farm When Bovine Falls Into Well.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 20.—There was an exciting time on the 300-acre farm of Daniel Fallon, near the reservation of the Tuscaroras, at Long Ridge, Sunday morning. Mr. Fallon was away, but his son Edward and a younger brother were at the farm.

Two year-old bulls were playing and knocked over the well curb. One of them immediately disappeared down the opening, twenty feet below the surface. The big animal struggled at the bottom and getting its feet into the crevices between the stones, proceeded to pull itself up. Slowly and carefully the animal began to rise, and had about reached the surface when he lost his hold and went to the bottom of the well again. The work had evidently exhausted the big bovine, for it made no further effort to extricate itself.

In the meantime Edward Fallon had secured the services of Hickford Crissey, the owner of the adjoining farm. With the help of the younger brother he rigged up a tripod of strong poles, fastening them together at the top with a heavy chain, to which a tackle was attached. Edward descended into the well and wound a strong rope around the bull's horns, to which the hook of the tackle was fastened carefully. They began to pull, winding the slack of the rope around a tree, and in this way the bull was raised several feet. Then Edward again descended into the well, placed another rope under the animal's forelegs, and the raising process was resumed. It was now considerably easier than at first, and a few moments later the bull was again at the surface, where he was liberated. He walked off as though nothing had happened, being only slightly bruised.

NATURALIZATION FRAUDS.

Increased Immigration at Philadelphia Attributed to Sale of Bogus Papers.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.—It developed to-day in connection with the Government's investigation of naturalization frauds that Philadelphia is actively concerned in wholesale barter of bogus credentials which has been discovered by Secret Service officials.

It is by imitation printed forms that aliens arriving in this country are enabled to furnish purchased papers showing they are naturalized citizens of the United States and are thereby entitled to the exercise of franchise and employment under municipalities and with contracts where it is legal to hire citizens only. It has been known for some time by the immigration authorities at Washington that bogus naturalization papers were printed in all of the principal European cities and sold by wholesale to prospective emigrants to this country.

In support of the published reports of an extraordinary increase of European immigration to Atlantic seaboard ports, the statement was given out to-day at the office of United States Immigration Commissioner Rodgers that 17,000 more aliens arrived in Philadelphia for the fiscal year ended June 30 last than during the preceding year. In round numbers, the accepted immigrants at this port for the past year were 37,000, while for 1902 they were only 20,000.

The greater portion of the increase is attributed to bogus naturalization papers.

W. & J. Sloane

HAND WROUGHT WILLOW FURNITURE

At Reduced Prices.

During the present week we offer our entire remaining stock of Willow Furniture at 33 1-3 per cent. less than our regular retail prices.

All the pieces are entirely new, having been manufactured this Spring for this season's business.

Broadway & 19th Street

The Second Week of the $11.75 Suit Sale

And still you can choose from the best Suits

$11.75

The success of this sale—the fact that many were not able to take advantage of it last week—has impelled us to continue it. The quantity of $25, $22, $20, $18 and $15 suits is still large enough from which to pick a brilliant bargain. Among them are homespuns, serges, worsteds, cheviots and cassimeres. Any one you choose is yours for $11.75.

WM. VOGEL & SON

Broadway. Houston St.

LEFT MONEY TO UNIVERSITY.

Mrs. Reid Made Bequests to Syracuse Institution and Methodists.

The will of Mrs. Caroline S. Reid, dated Oct. 8, 1901, was filed for probate in the office of the Surrogate yesterday. There was nothing to show what is the value of the estate.

Mrs. Reid leaves $20,000 to Anna Mary Reid, M. D., "my husband's daughter," and several small bequests to nephews and nieces. She leaves $10,000 to the New York City Extension and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church; $5,000 to the Methodist Episcopal Church Home in this city; $1,000 to the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the church; $1,000 to the McClintock Association of the Drew Theological Seminary at Madison, N. J.; $500 to the Women's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Church; $500 to the New York Ladies' Home Missionary Society of the church, and $5,000 to the Syracuse University.

Her husband's library she divides between her relatives.

The rest of her estate she directs to be equally divided between Anna Mary Reid, the Syracuse University, and the Reid Christian College of Lucknow, India.

NEGRO THOMAS GUILTY.

Assailant of Daughter of Mayor of Red Bank, N. J., Sentenced to Nineteen Years in Prison.

FREEHOLD, N. J., July 20.—Thomas Thomas, alias Thomas Drum, the negro who broke into the residence of O. E. Davis, the Mayor of Red Bank, a week ago, and who struck Miss Grace Davis, the Mayor's daughter, and bore her necklace from her throat, was tried, sentenced, and sent to prison for nineteen years to-day. He has a previous sentence of sixteen years to expiate. So, when Thomas was locked up in the State prison at Trenton, thirty-five years of confinement stared him in the face.

Miss Davis, when on the witness stand, merely recited the facts of the case as they have been told. She testified that she recognized Thomas's voice as he grabbed her by the throat, commanding her to "shut up."

Mr. Davis, Chief of Police Wilson, and others told of the capture of Thomas in the Davis barn, to which place he had been easily traced by his footprints in the mud. To this was added the testimony of Judson McCloskey, one of the white men found in the barn with Thomas, who said that the latter had left them, going out alone, in the latter part of the night. The jury was out just five minutes.

CROWDS SEE ST. ANNE RELIC.

More Persons Tell of Cures at the Church of St. Jean Baptiste.

Seeking cures from afflictions of all sorts, thousands of persons went yesterday to the little church of St. Jean Baptiste, where the novena of St. Anne is being held.

Matthew Sherlock and Thomas Carroll, who journeyed from Nashville, Tenn., to attend the novena, said that there faith in the relic of the mother of the Blessed Virgin has resulted in cures for both of them from heart disease. Carroll strained one of the muscles of his heart while working in a gymnasium, and ever since has suffered severe pain.

During the day there was a large representation of what is called the "old guard," persons who have been visiting the shrine from year to year. Among these was Thomas Cunningham, a wealthy man, who is suffering from locomotor ataxia. He was carried into the church with much difficulty, but after having the relic applied to his limbs he said he felt a great deal better.

There seemed to be more women and children at the church during the afternoon, many of whom presented pitiable pictures.

Died from Effects of Blank Cartridge.

Charles Messler, eight years old, of Bay Side, died in St. Mary's Hospital, Jamaica, yesterday morning from lockjaw. On the Fourth of July the boy was shooting off fireworks, and had a blank cartridge pistol in discharging the weapon one of the cartridges passed through the child's right hand. He was taken to the hospital, and everything done to prevent tetanus getting in, but to no avail.

Work Resumed on Airship.

WIDE WATER, Va., July 20.—Work on Prof. Langley's airship, which was suspended Saturday, was resumed with vigor to-day by Smithsonian experts and mechanics and they have nearly completed the launching car, which is to dash across a track seventy feet and cast the airship into space. The car will be sprung from its fastening by twelve heavy steel springs 40 feet long. It will be discharged from two brass pilot tubes and a high velocity will be attained at the other end. Having launched the airship the car will be held on the rails.

Examiner of Liquors Suspended.

J. McPhee Farrington, an examiner of wines, liquors, and cordials at the Appraisers' Stores, was yesterday suspended for sixty days by order of the Secretary of the Treasury because of carelessness in the use made of samples of goods.

WOULD SING IN CENTRAL PARK.

German Singers Offer to Give an Open Air Concert.

A committee of the German United Singers of New York, headed by August Buegger, Chairman of the Musical Committee, called upon Secretary Terry of the Park Department yesterday forenoon. They informed Mr. Terry that they were willing to make arrangements for a large concert in Central Park in September, provided the department is willing to furnish a grand stand and an orchestra.

Mr. Terry was not able to decide the matter offhand, but informed the singers that he was very much in favor of their plan and would inform them in the near future of the decision of his superiors.

Court Holds Young Bookkeeper.

James W. Masterson, a young bookk

RAILROAD MERGER PLANS

Consolidation of Rock Island Interests West of Mississippi.

New Corporation to be the Chicago, St. Louis, Memphis and New Orleans —Purposes of Bond Issue.

Official announcement was made in Wall Street yesterday regarding the projected consolidation of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Company, the St. Louis, Memphis and Southeastern, and other lines owned by the St. Louis and San Francisco Road west of the Mississippi River. All of these lines are now in operation, with the exception of 150 miles between Thebes and St. Louis, which are now under construction. These lines are to be consolidated into the Chicago, St. Louis, Memphis and New Orleans Railroad Company, a new corporation which, including the Chicago and Eastern Illinois and the line now being constructed into St. Louis, will own a total mileage of about 1,850.

There have been various incorrect reports regarding the financing of this operation. "It has been stated that there will be a bond issue of $140,000,000. There will be an issue of bonds, and it will necessarily be large, as the proceeds will be used principally for the purpose of retiring existing securities. The exact amount of the bond issue has not been fully decided upon. The important point, however, is that the cash requirement in connection with the transaction will be small, inasmuch as it will consist largely of an exchange of the bonds of the new company for the securities of the various other companies to be consolidated.

It will be necessary to purchase the entire issue of the outstanding bonds on the 1,000 miles of railroad west of the Mississippi River as now in operation and under construction, and on equipment, the total amount of which is about $26,000,000. In the new mortgage provision is also made for refunding the entire bonded indebtedness of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Company; also the retirement of the 'Frisco stock trust certificates, issued in respect of the capital stock of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Company.

The only cash requirement during the next few years in connection with this transaction will be $3,000,000 for finishing the line between Thebes and St. Louis, and the bonds for this purpose were underwritten some time ago. This $3,000,000 also will cover the construction of about forty miles between Pocahontas and Newport, Ark., where the newly organized system will form an important connection with the Rock Island system.

These plans for the Chicago, St. Louis, Memphis and New Orleans Railroad Company, when accomplished will form an important line from Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City over the 'Frisco and Chicago and Eastern Illinois and for all the Northwestern territory served by the Rock Island to the New Orleans gateway.

It is understood there an arrangement has been reached between the Missouri Pacific and 'Frisco by which the line from Memphis to Baton Rouge will be made a joint line between the two companies, thus saving for both companies an unnecessary duplication of lines for about 200 miles. The 'Frisco will cross the Mississippi River at Baton Rouge, from which point it will have joint and equal use with the Illinois Central of its line into New Orleans, a distance of ninety miles.

The New Orleans terminals, owned by the 'Frisco and Southern Railway Company, are now under construction, and the 'Frisco's one-half interest in this company will be placed under the proposed new mortgage.

AMERICAN SCIENTISTS' FATE.

State Department Unable to Learn Anything of Capt. Dana Porter's Expedition Among Seri Indians.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The State Department has been unable to solve the mystery surrounding the fate of Capt. Dana Porter, the American scientist, and his party, who last Spring left Mexico on an expedition among the Seri Indians on Tiburon Island, and have not been heard from since. The theory of Capt. Porter's relatives that he and his party were murdered by the Indians has been strengthened by facts obtained by a party of Mexican soldiers under Capt. Felipe Alvares, who were sent to Tiburon Island in search of the scientist and his men by the request of Ambassador Clayton. Capt. Alvares and forty men spent some time among the Indians. The report of Capt. Alvares has been forwarded by Ambassador Clayton to the State Department.

"The only signs I found of any civilized persons having been in the island," says Capt. Alvares, "were some firearms, boats, and a pack of American playing cards. I believe that the first were either acquired by the Indians on their trips to the coast of Sonora, or that they belonged to persons who were on the island at the time of the disappearance of the Americans. As the firearms are very old. The boats may also have belonged to the Americans, as they are of the same date as that upon which it is said they were captured. As to the pack of playing cards, I cannot explain its presence upon the island. Nor do I believe that it belonged to the Americans, for its condition indicates that it had not been there long.

"Ordinary civilized persons could not live on the food of the Inhabitants, which consists of raw turtle, without any condiments, and venison in the same condition. The condition of the native residents of Tiburon Island is absolutely savage, and in appearance, dress, and features they resemble the aborigines of a country of the most remote type.

The Tiburon Island is in the Gulf of California. It is thirty miles long and from twelve to twenty miles wide. It is inhabited entirely by the Seri Indians. The island is arid and rugged. Two centuries ago the population of the tribe was estimated at several thousand, but it has been greatly reduced by almost constant warfare to barely 300, of whom not more than seventy-five are adult males or warriors. The Seri men and women are of splendid physique. They have fine chests, with slender but sinewy limbs. They wear long hair, which is tawny in color. The strongest trait characteristic of the Seri is an implacable enmeshy toward aliens, whether Indian or Caucasian.

FILIPINO LEADER'S MEMOIRS.

Publication of Mabini's Work Will Create Sensation, It is Said.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—According to information received here the memoirs written by the late Apolinario Mabini are about to be published. Mabini was the ablest of Aguinaldo's supporters, and upon being captured by the United States forces was confined on the Island of Guam. Upon returning to Luzon from Guam he wrote the memoirs which are now about to be published. A friend of Mabini, who claims to have read a portion of the memoirs, said of them:

"The memoirs will prove a sensation. Mabini has committed to writing the truth about the Filipino side of the war, and has spared nobody whose conduct he believed reprehensible. There were men prominent among the mourners at his funeral whom he has sternly arraigned in his writings.

"I can advised that they will be editions in English, English, and Spanish. If produced in the form I saw them, they will change the views of the American and Filipino peoples upon several important points."

YOUNG MAN AND BOAT GONE.

Fear Expressed That Camper Was Carried Over Millstone River Falls.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., July 20.—George Honeyman, twenty-five-years old, who had been camping on Millstone River at Weston for about a month with John Austin and Archie Cruesen of this place, is missing. His boat has also disappeared. He left his companions on Saturday night to go to Bound Brook for groceries. He purchased a return ticket on the railroad at Bound Brook, and that was the last seen of him.

A coat of oil was found on the bank of the river where the boat had been tied, but no trace of Honeyman was found. It is supposed that the boat upset while he was getting into it and that he went over the falls.

FORECLOSURE ON SHIPYARDS.

Suit Under Mortgage to Secure $16,000,000 in Bonds Brought Against the Shipbuilding Trust.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 20.—The Mercantile Trust Company of New York, as trustee, to-day in the United States Circuit Court began foreclosure proceedings on its mortgages, dated Aug. 11, 1902, on the properties of the United States Shipbuilding Company. These mortgages were given to secure an issue of 5 per cent. sinking fund gold bonds of $16,000,000. Interest on these bonds is payable Jan. 1 and July 1 each year. The complaint says that interest was paid Jan. 1, 1902, but default was made in the payment of $400,000 on July 1.

In addition to this default, it is declared, the Shipbuilding Company also defaulted on its agreement to provide a sinking fund for the retirement of these $16,000,000 gold bonds by paying prior to July 1 and annually thereafter $200,000.

The mortgages cover the properties of these subsidiary companies: Union Iron Works, San Francisco; Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me.; Hyde Windlass Company, Bath, Me.; Crescent Shipyard Company and Samuel L. Moore & Sons' Company, New London, Conn.; Harlan & Hollingsworth Company, Wilmington, Del., and the Canada Manufacturing Company of Carteret, N. J. The mortgage also covers all contracts and inventions.

The Bethlehem Steel Company is specifically exempted "because all of its properties are subject to a mortgage given to the New York Security and Trust Company on Aug. 11, 1902, to secure $10,000,000 bonds of the Shipbuilding Company."

The bill of complaint makes the Crescent Shipyard Company and the Samuel L. Moore & Sons Company defendants because the Shipbuilding Company had sub-leased to them their old plants in Elizabeth.

The complaint also shows that the Shipbuilding Company itself holds $1,500,000 of the issue of $16,000,000 bonds.

SHACKLED CONVICT DROWNS.

Forced Into Surf for a Bath at Tybee, Ga., Ball and Chains Cause His Death.

Special to The New York Times.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 20.—Loaded with balls and chains a gang of Chatham County convicts was driven into the surf at Tybee for a weekly bath, and in consequence one of them was drowned. It has been the custom of the guards to drive the convicts into the ocean once a week with their shackles on. The convicts have protested against being sent into the surf loaded with balls and chains, but without avail.

This morning the convicts were driven in where the undertow is very strong. Four of them were swept off their feet. Three were rescued by fellow-convicts, but the fourth, Charles Walker, weighted down by his irons, lost his life. Walker's body was cast up on Screven Island late this afternoon.

FEUD WITNESS'S NOVEL RIDE.

Capt. Ewen, Fearing Assassination, Traveled Ninety-four Miles in an Express Chest.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSON, Ky., July 20.—From Lexington to Jackson is ninety-four miles and not an easy ride in a chair car, but Capt. B. J. Ewen, whose life is threatened by the Hargis faction because he dared testify against Curtis Jett for the assassination of J. B. Macum, rode the distance to-day in an express chest. He made the journey in order to be present at the special session of the Circuit Court for the investigation of the burning of the Ewen Hotel and the attempted bribery of the principal witness for the prosecution in the assassination cases of Curtis Jett and Tom White.

The plan was Ewen's own. He devised the scheme, and begged the military officials to allow him to have his own way. They were averse to agreeing with him at first, but finally yielded. The express messenger furnished the chest. Capt. Ewen got out of the box en route and rested his limbs, but at each station had to re-enter his place of concealment. When the station here was reached scores of people were watching for him to alight. It is said several suspicious-looking men were up the railroad between the station and where his wife has rented a house. The people were disappointed when they did not see Capt. Ewen, and it was said he would come to-morrow.

The burning of Ewen's Hotel was first taken up by the Grand Jury, which was impanelled and instructed by Judge Redwin. Gray Hladdle was the most important witness. He recognised Joe Crawford as the man he saw coming from the hotel a few minutes before the fire was discovered. Other witnesses saw Crawford and Ed Tharp, the other suspect, in the vicinity of the Ewen House prior to the fire.

FIREBUG SUES FOR INSURANCE.

Perth Amboy Man Serving Sentence for Arson Wants Indemnity.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 20.—George Sklencher, formerly of Perth Amboy, was brought here from the State prison at Trenton to-day and went on the witness stand in his own behalf in a suit against the Fire Insurance Association of Philadelphia. The man was sentenced to two years and six months in prison for arson, the State having proved that he set fire to the shoe shop which he kept at Perth Amboy. Now he is suing the insurance company to collect the insurance due for that fire.

He holds that he was wrongly convicted of the crime and hopes he will win his suit, believing that it would open the way to his release from prison. The National Slavonic Society is interested in his case and is practically bearing the expense of the litigation. Anthony S. Ambrose, the Supreme President of the National body of New York City, sat with Sklencher in court to-day.

BANK TELLER MISSING.

Employe of Citizens' Trust Company of Paterson, N. J., Absent for Two Weeks.

PATERSON, N. J., July 20.—Joseph Dalrymple, receiving teller of the Citizens' Trust Company, has been missing for two weeks, but the fact of his disappearance was not made public until last Saturday. Dalrymple is twenty-nine years old. He is married, and resides in Hackensack. It was from that city that the news of his disappearance was first received.

The officials of the Citizens' Trust Company say that the missing clerk's accounts have been examined and found to be all right. A report from Hackensack that the Fidelity and Casualty Company of Baltimore, which is on Dalrymple's bond, had been communicated with by the officials of the trust company, gave rise to a report that the missing teller was short in his accounts, but this is denied absolutely by the trust company's officials.

"MOTHER" JONES AT PASSAIC.

Her "Army" Due to Arrive in New York To-morrow.

PASSAIC, N. J., July 20.—"Mother" Jones and her army arrived here this evening. The leader came in a buggy while the army marched in after a four-mile tramp from Paterson. Mrs. Jones reached this city about 7 o'clock, and the members of her following half an hour later. Mrs. Jones and the leaders put up at a hotel while the marchers are camped in a dance hall at a saloon in the foreign section of the city. There was to have been an open-air meeting, but it was raining hard, and this was abandoned.

The "army" left Paterson at 10 o'clock this morning after a parade through the streets, headed by the drum corps. To-morrow it goes to West Hoboken, and from there to Jersey City.

"Mother" Jones said she would lead her followers to New York on Wednesday, and go to Oyster Bay to see President Roosevelt later in the week.

Hail Over an Inch in Diameter.

CLAYTON, N. Y., July 20.—A hailstorm which continued steadily for fifteen minutes this evening did extensive damage to fruit and foliage in this region. Some of the hailstones were more than an inch in diameter.

PROBED TOYS FOR GEMS

Passenger from Europe Subjected to Exhaustive Search.

Four Treasury Agents Examined Closely Everything M. Dreiblatt Brought, but Found Only Capes.

M. Dreiblatt, said to be a New York jeweler, a cabin passenger of the Red Star liner Vaderland, which arrived yesterday from Antwerp, was subjected to an ordeal by Special Treasury Agents such as a passenger seldom has to undergo. Acting on advices said to have been received from the other side, four Special Treasury Agents met him at the pier yesterday to see whether he had brought across any diamonds or other dutiable articles.

Mr. Dreiblatt's luggage consisted of one valise, three pasteboard boxes, and two packages done up in paper. The valise contained his clothing, two of the three boxes each contained a big mechanical doll and a fancy rubber ball, while in the other box was a silk hat that Mr. Dreiblatt says he had worn several months. One of the paper packages contained a small toy pony, and the other a child's red playing wagon. When Mr. Dreiblatt disembarked the treasury agents ordered his luggage carried to a point about fifty yards from the river and of the pier. Mr. Dreiblatt was then told to get an inspector. He did so, and the examination began.

First came the valise. Every single article in that was inspected in the most thorough manner, trousers being turned inside out, little boxes opened, leather pouches squeezed and twisted to see if anything hard was in them, and undergarments pressed and twisted with the same object in view. When the officers laid aside an article after searching it for hidden pockets, if it were bulky, he would lay it on the not too clean pier floor, while other articles were piled on top of each other in the side of the valise that had been explored first.

When the valise inspection ended, the Treasury agents had laid aside four lace capes which had been found in an undergarment bag, worth, it was said, about $50 each, and a woman's satin-lined coat, which was valued at probably $100.

After the valise came the dolls and toys. First a long box, containing a blonde-haired French doll, was opened. The agents took the doll up, caressed it, felt it all over, turned it upside down, and then, opening the other box, which contained a twin sister of the first doll, subjected it to the same treatment.

There was in each box also a large figure-stamped ball. The agents squeezed them, then they shook them, and finally they bounced them up and down on the pier, all the time keeping a keen ear for the sound of a suspicious rattle. No rattle resulted, and the balls were put back.

The pony was the next victim. It was a most puzzling subject. The agents evidently thought there was a trap door somewhere, and two took him in charge to find the mysterious opening. One tried to open the mouth, while another put the legs suspicious pulls. The mouth refused to give, and so did the legs. Then they tapped it on the sides, on the back, and on the neck. They shook it, they thumped it all over again, but there was nothing to reward their search.

The hatbox followed. Only a silk hat was in that, but the hat was shaken up and down, and its top tested for fear it had a double roof, but it stood the test, and was placed back in the box.

Last of all came the little red wagon. The agents looked at its miniature tongue, the wheels were felt cautiously, the body thumped, but nothing was found within it.

Nothing but the lace capes and the jacket having been found so far, the next thing in order was to inspect the person of the unhappy passenger. Accordingly, he was asked to visit the steamship. He was taken into a cabin and all his clothing examined. Afterward the Treasury Agents said they had found no diamonds or other dutiable articles on him.

Meanwhile the dolls were examined a second time—this time by surgical operations. A penknife was driven through the blonde locks of the twin sisters and then scraped around in the hollow heads. The knife blade struck no object, and was withdrawn. Then it was inserted between the joints of the legs and arms. Again no opposing object was encountered. Then the dolls were placed back in their boxes, this time to be molested no further. The pony also had a second examination, and, like the dolls, came off with flying colors.

When he returned Mr. Dreiblatt was told that the skulls of his dolls had been trepanned. He seemed greatly depressed, and said that he did not know why he had been subjected to such a humiliating examination. The dolls and other toys, he said, were for his children. He paid the duty on the jacket and lace capes, and was then allowed to leave the pier.

While the examination was going on men and women gathered on the outside of the pier to watch the examination by the customs inspectors and Treasury agents. One of the Treasury agents said after the examination that they had expected to find about twice as much lace as they did.

KILLED IN BURNING MINE.

Man Who Attempted to Enter That at Hibernia, N. J., Was Overcome by Gas.

ROCKAWAY, N. J., July 20.—Further attempts were made yesterday to put out the fire in the Wharton mine at Hibernia, but they were not successful. It was found impossible to get at the fire because the mine was filled with carbonic gas.

Harry Shaw, who attempted to enter the mine, was overcome by the gas and died soon after he was taken out. He leaves a widow and two children. John Donohue and Patrick Hollerah were also overcome and were revived with great difficulty.

WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS MEET.

New Jersey Society Begins Its Sessions at Ocean Grove.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 20.—There was a large gathering of women in the temple this evening, when the opening session of the New Jersey Woman's Suffrage Society was held.

Mrs. Florence Howe Hall of Plainfield presided. Bishop Fitzgerald welcomed the reformers to Ocean Grove, and said he believed in equal and impartial suffrage, but not universal suffrage.

The principal speaker was Miss Harriet May Mills, who explained the aims of the organization—that men and women should vote on equal terms. She said that in New York State outside of New York City, the women paid a large sum in taxes annually, and that in Albany they paid one-half of all the taxes collected.

CAPTAIN FOR POLICE SCHOOL.

Stephen O'Brien to be Placed in Charge of the Green Squad.

Acting Commissioner of Police Ebstein announced yesterday that the 500 new policemen to be chosen on Aug. 1 would be trained in their duties by a Captain and six Sergeants.

This is a departure in the methods of the School of Instruction. The Captain selected for the duty is Stephen O'Brien of the City Hall Station. Sergt. Place, recently put in charge of the school, will be retained as one of the six assistants. He replaced Sergt. Chester Schumacker, who was dismissed from the force on the charge of accepting money from pupils of the school.

The Acting Commissioner yesterday approved the fine of five days' pay against Capt. Lantry and Detective Sergt. Snyder of the Dover Street Station, who had failed to make an entry on the blotter of the arrest of a woman accused by her mother of stealing jewelry.

DESCRIBES KILLING OF MOTHER.

Lena Canapa Testifies That Her Father Beat Woman with a Chisel.

Forced to testify against her father, Lena Canapa, seven years old, told the jury at the inquest held by Coroner Berry in The Bronx yesterday on the body of Mrs. Emma Canapa that she had seen the prisoner raise blow after blow on her mother's head with a wood chisel until she sank to the floor lifeless.

The little girl, when she first went on the stand, seemed to be unable to speak. Coroner Berry then saw that her father was staring at her from his seat in the room, and the Coroner placed himself between the prisoner and his daughter. When free from the gaze of her father, the girl talked more freely, and told of the incidents that led up to the killing of her mother. Coroner Berry held the man without bail for the Grand Jury.

SAYS ANARCHISTS JOIN THE LABOR UNIONS.

Chicago Chief of Police Asserts That Universal Strike is Sought.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 20.—Chief of Police O'Neill to-day, in confirming the oabled report that information of an anarchistic plot against Emperor William of Germany had been sent out from Chicago, made the statement that modern Anarchists were endeavoring to accomplish their ends by sowing the seeds of discontent through the labor unions.

He said he did not believe there was any widespread plot to assassinate the Emperor. At the same time, he admitted that a warning of such an alleged conspiracy had been sent from this city.

"The day of the bomb, the bullet, and the dagger, wielded by the Anarchist for the destruction of the world's rulers, has gone by and given place to eager toil on a world-wide propaganda, which has for its object the calling of a universal strike, and the attainment through that means of all for which Anarchists have been striving," said Chief O'Neill. "Instead of lying in wait for Kings and Presidents, the modern Anarchists join labor unions, at the same time preserving their inner circles. They preach the doctrine of discontent and direct every effort consistently to the same end, while the great mass of labor, organized and unorganized, remains in ignorance of the true state of affairs.

"Anarchists and certain labor leaders are merging their interests and aims. There are to be no explosions, no shootings. They are working toward a universal strike, and certain labor leaders have already been thoroughly infected.

"The Anarchists join unions, teach new ideas, inculcate dissatisfaction with capital, and try to instill the impression that they are downtrodden.

"Notice what labor leaders in the past week have been doing and saying that they would do. There have been hints that Chicago would be made a cemetery, and that other things would happen. Some of those people talk as though they knew what they were talking about."

FIGHTING TEAMSTERS' UNION.

Injunction Restraining Officers Secured in Chicago Courts — Indictment of Labor Leaders May Be Sought.

CHICAGO, July 20.—Supplementary to a bill filed in the Superior Court by the Kellogg Switchboard and Supply Company, alleging that the Chicago Teamsters' Union and its officers have been indulging in threats and using unlawful means to prevent the company from shipping its goods, Judge Holdom to-day granted an injunction restraining Albert Young, President of the Teamsters' Union, and other officers and members from interfering with the company's transaction of business.

The Illinois Manufacturers' Association and the Anti-Boycott League have united with the Kellogg Company to force the issue with the teamsters, and it is intended, if the conspiracy charges can be proved, to go before the Grand Jury and seek the indictment of the labor leaders.

PRISON FOR HIRED ASSASSIN.

Member of Italian Society Sentenced to Long Term for Attempt to Kill.

"The Mafia and kindred organizations have no place in this community," declared Judge Aspinall of the Kings County Court yesterday in sentencing to nine years' imprisonment at Sing Sing Dominico Calabur, twenty years old, convicted of a murderous assault upon Felice Amodei, an ex-Italian policeman. "I wish to give notice," continued the court, "to the Mafia and other criminal classes in Brooklyn that if convicted of crime they will receive no mercy at the hands of this court. It is the duty of this court to put a stop to these shootings and assaults by people from foreign lands. These people must be taught when they come to this free and enlightened country that the use of the knife and pistol is not allowed."

The assault upon Amodei, the police believe, was instigated by some organization of which Calabur is a member. Amodei was for some years a mounted policeman in Calabria, Italy, and was active against criminals there. He retired from the police force and a few weeks ago came to this country to seek work. A few days after he landed he was attacked in Union Street, Brooklyn, by Calabur, who cut his throat with a razor. Amodei's life was saved by quick work on the part of the surgeons of the Long Island College Hospital. When Calabur was arrested he cried:

"I do not know the man. He was pointed out to me and I was told to do it."

ARRESTED FOR SPEEDING AUTO.

Chicago Man Said to Have Covered Four Blocks in Seventy-two Seconds.

Rudolph Orton, thirty-eight years old, of Chicago, but stopping at present at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, was arrested for exceeding the speed limit in his automobile by Bicycle Policeman Debes last night.

Debes says he lasted the Chicago man in a run in Fifth Avenue, between Fortieth and Thirty-ninth Streets, and found that he covered the four blocks in 72 seconds. He followed him all the way to Fourteenth Street, where the arrest was made.

Mr. Orton took his arrest good-naturedly. While he was waiting at the West Thirtieth Street Station for a bondsman he said that he had raced all over America and Europe, but that it was the first time he had been arrested. After waiting for some time a bondsman was found and Mr. Orton was released. He had with him in the auto his wife and a chauffeur.

BAY STATE GAS PROJECT.

Reorganization Committee Proposes to Acquire United States Light and Heating Company.

A committee consisting of Titus Sheard, W. J. Arkell, and C. S. Drummond, representing American interests, and the Earl of Kintore and E. Hall Craggs, representing English interests in the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware, has been formed to effect a reorganization of that company.

The new company will be the United States Gas and Electric Company, organized probably under the laws of Delaware, with a total authorized capital of $30,000,000, the shares having par value of $10 each.

Of this capital, $10,000,000, par value, will be used to acquire the capital stock of the United States Light and Heating Company of New Jersey, and $15,710,000, par value, will be offered to the shareholders of the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware on the basis of one share for each three shares of that company and $1 in cash. The remainder of the stock of the United States Gas and Electric Company will remain in the Treasury for the future uses of the company.

The stockholders who desire to avail themselves of this plan must do so before Sept. 1, by depositing their stock with the Knickerbocker Trust Company of this city.

TO PRESS DOCK BOARD CASES.

The cases of Alderman James E. Gaffney and John J. Murphy, brother of the Tammany leader, will go before the Grand Jury to-day. This move on the part of the District Attorney's office is prompted by the fact that by Wednesday the Statute of Limitations would bar prosecution of the two defendants, growing out of a lease they obtained from the Van Wyck Dock Board on a pier at the foot of West Seventy-ninth Street while Gaffney, as now, was a member of the Board of Aldermen and Murphy a member of the City Council.

Gaffney and Murphy were President and Treasurer, respectively, of the New York Contracting and Trucking Company when they obtained the lease. The charge growing out of the transaction is violation of a provision of the city charter which makes it a misdemeanor for a city official to be interested in any lease of property owned by the city.

Entertain Gov. Odell in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 20.—Gov. Odell of New York and his party spent the day in sightseeing. Mayor Schmitz waited on the Governor this morning and made him and his friends the city's guests for the day. In the evening an informal reception was extended at the Union League Club. The party will leave to-morrow for Yellowstone Park.

HOT ON HIS OWN TRAIL

Man Leaves Brooklyn for Ohio in Search of Himself.

Suffers from a Form of Aphasia Which Has Blotted Out Memory of Former Life.

The physicians at the Kings County Hospital are waiting with deep interest to hear from a man who left there a day or two ago to go out West to find himself. The man, who is suffering from a form of aphasia, cannot recall his own identity nor where he lives. He has merely a vague and hazy recollection of Ashtabula, Ohio, and has gone out there in the hope that he will meet some one who knows him and will tell him who he is.

This man, who has become a stranger to himself, was picked up by the police on Fulton Street, Brooklyn, about two months ago and sent to Raymond Street Jail, charged with vagrancy. He could not give his name or address, or tell anything about himself, and was committed as "John Smith." He talked so queerly that after a few days he was transferred from the jail to the Kings County Hospital for observation as to his sanity. The doctors there found that the man was generally sane, but was suffering from a form of aphasia. His memory was a complete blank, and he had become wholly lost to himself. The man was intelligent and of refined manner and speech, and displayed a rational mind as to everything but his own identity.

The hospital physicians became greatly interested in the case and talked daily with the man who had forgotten himself thinking to stimulate his memory. Their efforts, however, were in vain until about a week ago, when the man told Dr. Nisbold that a dim recollection had suddenly come to him. He could faintly recall, he said, having been employed at some time by the United States Steel Company. It seemed to him that he had been on one of the company's vessels plying between Buffalo and Ashtabula, Ohio, but in what capacity he had been employed he could not recall. He had a somewhat clearer recollection of Ashtabula than of Buffalo, and thought if he went to the former place he would meet friends who would recognise him and bring him back to himself. As the man appeared to be able to take care of himself, he was provided with means to reach Ashtabula, and he left for that place a few days ago. He promised to write to the hospital physicians as soon as he had succeeded in establishing his own identity and they are looking forward to hearing from him with much interest. The stranger is about fifty-five years old, has gray hair and mustache, weighs 190 pounds, and is five feet nine inches in height.

MRS. ELLIS H. ROBERTS DEAD.

She Was the Wife of the Treasurer of the United States—Will Be Buried in Ithaca, N. Y.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Elisabeth M. Roberts, wife of Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer of the United States, died here to-day.

She was born in 1839 in Utica, N. Y., where the interment will take place.

SIR THOMAS TO JUDGE BEAUTY.

Agrees to Decide Rivalry Between the Chorus Girls of Two Musical Comedies.

Sir Thomas Lipton has tried to lift the cup, made after-dinner speeches, and braved the terrors of Coney Island, but he has now a task that will make all other experiences seem child's play. He is going to decide a contest of beauty between two prize chorus girls, each having been chosen to represent a musical comedy now being produced, "The Runaways," at the Casino, and "Punch, Judy & Co.," at the Paradise Roof Gardens. The yachtsman sent this letter in answer to the invitation to be umpire:

R. Y. ERIN,
Sandy Hook, 15th July, 1903.

Mrs. Anna S. Rhinelander, "The Runaways" Company; Miss Anna Marble, "Punch, Judy & Co." Company, New York City:

Dear Mesdames: I have received to-day your kind letter of the 13th inst. and while I feel highly honored at being selected as final judge between the two young ladies representing "The Runaways" and "Punch, Judy & Co.," still I think it is hardly fair to put such a heavy responsibility upon my shoulders. Nevertheless, it will give me the greatest pleasure to comply with your request, but as I am told that all the girls in both companies are very pretty, I am afraid I will be a very difficult matter to decide. However, you may rest assured that I will give a fair and unbiased judgment. Yours faithfully, THOMAS J. LIPTON.

Miriam Falconer was elected by "The Runaways" chorus girls to be their beauty champion and Rose Earle is the choice of the "Punch, Judy & Co." girls. At first it was planned to have Sir Thomas decide from photographs, but the latest decision is to send the two girls to display themselves arrayed in their most splendid costumes.

LEMONADE OVERCAME FIRE.

Roundsman Had Vainly Tried Vichy and Seltzer on Bridge Blaze.

Considerable amusement, mingled with no small amount of excitement, was afforded the homegoing crowds at the Park Row entrance to the Brooklyn Bridge about 6 o'clock last evening, all caused by a small fire which was started in an unknown manner on the north stairway leading to the elevated trains. Roundsman Fogarty was the hero of the occasion.

Attention was first attracted to the blaze by the peculiar actions of the ascending crowd, and pretty soon the Roundsman appeared on the scene and saw the flames. At once he ran into a saloon near by and, with two policemen, brought out a number of bottles of vichy and seltzer water, which were squirted on the fire, with no appreciable effect.

The fire was gaining some little headway when a new thought struck the roundsman and he ran to the sidewalk and seized two pails of lemonade from a peddler and at once ran up the stairway and poured the contents on the fire, which stopped burning at once.

Cheers went up from the crowd, but the roundsman's troubles were not over for along came the lemonade man, who insisted upon being paid for his liquid refreshment. This was paid for with a silver quarter by Fogarty.

LION CUB ROUTED D'ORSAY.

Sent as a Gift to the Actor It Surprised Him.

Lawrance D'Orsay was a bit nervous on the stage last night and the reason was a bit of experience he had at the Wellington, the Seventh Avenue hotel. He was comfortably dozing in his apartments when a box was brought in by a messenger.

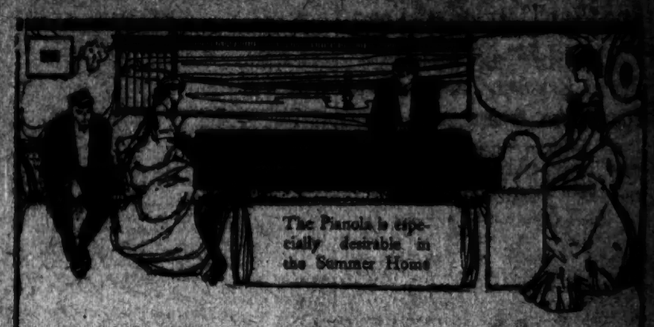
Mr. D'Orsay had it opened and out jumped a strenuous lion cub, landing on the actor's lap. The Earl of Pawtuckit could stop a Ferris wheel, but Lawrance D'Orsay was not equal to a lion, and he fled to the bathroom.

The lion proceeded to have fun and the news that it was loose caused excitement in the quiet hotel. He telephoned to the police to come to his aid, but when they arrived the messenger who had brought the gift from Bostock's at Coney Island had again put the animal in the box. The police said they couldn't interfere since there was no longer any danger, but the proprietor said the lion couldn't stay in his hotel. So Mr. D'Orsay has decided to send it to a friend of his in London.

Hawthorne Silk Mills Moved.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 20.—The Hawthorne Silk Company's mills in this city have been closed, and the company is moving back to Paterson. The concern came to this city at the time of the labor troubles in Paterson, where the plant had been located. Now that all is harmonious there again it was decided to move back.



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The perfect piano-playing instrument must therefore not only furnish technique to the unskilled, but must also guide them to artistic expression.

The interpretation line upon the Metrostyle rolls, and the Metrostyle upon the Pianola of that name with which the line is followed, performs this most important function.

No personal instruction, however painstaking, excels the guidance of the Metrostyle Pianola to the proper interpretation of a musical work.

When it is considered that pianists like Paderewski, Harold Bauer, and Hofmann, and composers like Moszkowski, Grieg and others are contributing to the effectiveness of the instrument, by indicating their interpretations upon the music rolls, its immense value is manifest.

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SAY NEGRO WOULD CONFESS.

Police Declare Jackson Wishes to Tell of Roxbury Murder—Inquest Is Adjourned.

The inquest into the death of Charles W. Roxbury, the tea taster, who was murdered in the Bronx a week ago last Friday, was to have been held yesterday, but was adjourned until Wednesday because of the inability to obtain service of several subpoenas.

Inspector Titus said that the clothes of the negro, Charles Jackson, accused of the murder, had been taken from him and replaced by a new suit. There are several stains believed to be blood stains on the old garments. These will be analyzed by a chemist.

The negro is said to have appealed three times yesterday for permission to make a confession, but his request was refused by Inspector Titus.

TO LOOK UP NEGRO'S RECORD.

Convicted of Carrying Brass Knuckles Near Scene of Bronx Murder.

Justice Newburger, in General Sessions, yesterday suspended sentence on Mark Coleman, colored, of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Cromwell Avenue, who had been convicted of carrying concealed weapons, when he learned that the man had been arrested with brass knuckles in his possession in the neighborhood of the place where Charles W. Roxbury was slain.

"Under the circumstances," said the Justice, "I think this had better be referred to Inspector McCluskey. There may or may not be something in the coincidence."

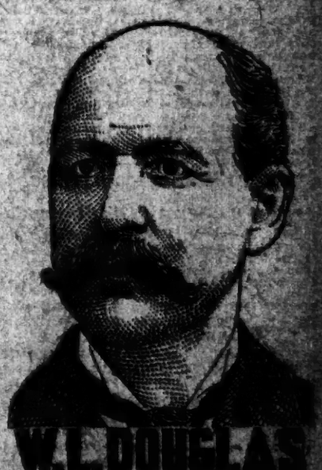
REFORM IN POLICE RECORDS.

Changes Will Be Made in the Direction of Simplicity.

Deputy Police Commissioner Gherardi Davis visited the West Thirtieth Street Station House early this morning and announced that some changes in the matter of clerical work by Police Sergeants on desk duty will soon go into effect.

He said that the Sergeants have been doing a lot of useless work in transcribing all the entries from the blotter or first record of all prisoners and station house transactions into other police books. He called at the West Thirtieth Street Station House a few nights ago, and found the Sergeants busy behind it transcribing records.

The new methods will be to record only the name of the prisoner and an index date, so that his previous record, if he has any, can be immediately referred to.



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CONSTITUTION WON, RELIANCE LED FLEET

Two Yachts in Spirited Forty-Mile Race to Newport.

Third Day of the New York Yacht Club Cruise—Accidents to Some of the Craft.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 20.—For the second time Reliance led the racing fleet into port, arriving here this afternoon the first of all the yachts in a forty-mile run from New London, but for the second time also since the cruise started from Glen Cove she lost to Constitution on time allowance. On actual time for the forty miles Reliance won by 1 minute and 29 seconds, but as to that distance the new yacht would allow 2 minutes and 26 seconds. Constitution is a winner by the difference. Of the three races in which the ninety-footers have taken part Constitution has won two of them, the first day's race from Glen Cove to Morris Cove, and to-day's run from New London here, and she now has an excellent chance to capture the special cup offered by Vice Commodore Henry Walters for the ninety-footer winner the greatest number of races during the cruise.

To-day's race, as far as the ninety-footers were concerned, was the most exciting one they have had since the cruise began. A fine 15-knot southwesterly breeze held throughout the run and Constitution, which at one time had managed to forge slightly ahead, was close on the heels of Reliance for the remainder of the forty miles. Columbia was out of it almost at the start, but picked up some lost time between Race Rock and Point Judith, as she held the course, while Reliance and Constitution, indulging in a little luffing match, had reached a point and a half to windward of the course. The course made the race a beat to windward of four miles southeast one-half south from the starting point to Race Rock, a close reach of twenty-nine miles east one-half north from Race Rock to Point Judith, and an easy reach of seven miles from north northeast from Point Judith to the finish. The wind was south southeast at the start, hauled later to east southeast, and backed again to south southeast, and over that course, on actual time, Reliance defeated Constitution by 1 minute and 29 seconds and Columbia by 10 minutes and 54 seconds. The official summary is as follows:

	Start. H.M.S.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed H.M.S.
Reliance	10:30:26	1:56:36	3:26:09
Constitution	10:30:51	1:56:20	3:25:29
Columbia	10:31:02	2:07:56	3:36:54

In the other classes, the fine breeze made good racing, and the former cup defender Vigilant, now a yawl, distinguished herself again by finishing fourth, and long after the Columbia. The fifth boat to finish was the new Herreshoff schooner Ingomar, built this year for Morton F. Plant, which, Capt. Pat Herreshoff, who followed the races in his steam yacht, again had the satisfaction of seeing five yachts of his design leading the fleet. The time, too, was remarkably fast, as the leader of the fleet, Reliance, covered the forty miles in three hours and twenty-six minutes, or at an average of over eleven and a half miles an hour, and only the fastest of the steam yachts were able to arrive at the line to see the finish.

QUEEN MAB GETS A CUP.

The new Ingomar again led the big schooners, and Elmina, which led the whole fleet on the first day's run, was the first of the smaller schooners to finish. Queen Mab again finished first of the sloops, and her victory gives her the cup off-red for the sloop making the best time in to-day's run, and a second leg on the Commodore's Cup for the sloop having the greatest number of wins during the cruise.

The cup offered by Rear Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt for the schooner making the best time to-day, all schooners sailing in one class, with allowance for rig, was won by the Valmore, owned by John M. Richmond. The cup for sloops under the same conditions was won by Clifford Brokaw's Queen Mab. The winners in the schooner classes were Hildegarde, Ingomar, Elmina and Valmore, and in the sloop and yawl classes Vigilant, Westamoe, Queen Mab, Mira, and Aspirant. There was great delight among the many parties on the 200 yachts of the combined New York and Eastern Yacht Club fleets in the harbor at New London this morning, for the day promised fine for the spectators on the steam yachts, and there was enough breeze to satisfy the keenest of the yachtsmen on the racing fleet. The committee boat Riviere hoisted the preparatory signal at 9:45, and ten minutes later the smaller sloops were sent over the line. Zelin got the first gun, followed by Mira, Comanche, Mimosa II., Queen Mab, Benta, Effort, Challenge, Katonah, Petrel, Aspirant, and Isolde, in the order named.

ACCIDENT TO NEOLA.

On account of the crowding of the yachts there was a general mix-up at the start, the first accident occuring at the start of the small sloops at 9:55. The Hanan boat, Aspirant, was ranging across the line for a start on the starboard tack, and was nearing the committee boat when the Benta, on the port tack, and about to cross the line, rammed her bowsprit into the Aspirant's mainsail near the clew, and parted some of the lacings by which the sail was made fast to the boom. As there was no damage to the sails, however, it was soon in place again, and both yachts got over the line, with the Aspirant flying the red protest flag, as when the accident occurred she was on the starboard tack and therefore had the right of way. A more serious accident occurred during the start of the next class, the sawls and larger sloops, whose signal was given at 10 o'clock. The Vigilant got over safely, but the rival sixty-footers, Westamoe and Neola, were not so fortunate.

The Westamoe was ahead, and apparently was about to make a better start, when the Neola, notwithstanding the fact that Westamoe was ranging across the line toward the committee boat, displayed an intention of trying to get through between them. Warnings were shouted from the Westamoe, but the Neola thought she could make it. The space narrowed so quickly, however, that the Neola was forced to run into either the steam yacht or Westamoe, and the next moment her bow backed into the port quarter of the bowsprit of the Regatta Committee's boat, the Riviera, and the sudden strain snapped off the topmast and brought the spar with the gaff topsail down in a heap to leeward. While in this predicament the Neola's mainsail became caught in the port topmast preventer backstay of the Westamoe, which was directly ahead, and the efforts of three sailors were required to disentangle the mess. When Neola's topmast went by the board the topmast backstay fouled itself from the Riviera's bowsprit, and as soon as she was clear from the Westamoe she retired from the race. The Westamoe, which had arrived at the line, too, soon recrossed, protesting the action of her action in trying to force a passage between the committee boat and the Neola.

The smaller schooners got away at 10:05, the Galatea leading and being followed by the Elmina, Seneca, and Valmore of the New York Yacht Club, the Mabra and Undercliff and Agatha of the Eastern Yacht Club, and Latona, Esperanza, and Katrina of the third order named. Coming to the big schooners over the line at 10:10, and Emerald, Ingomar, Chanticleer, Resolute, Ariel, and Hildegarde followed. Last of all to get over the line were the old defender Puritan and Raymond L. Ireland's new schooner Crusader II., which was badly handicapped.

The preparatory gun for the ninety-footers was fired at 10:15, and the starting gun fifteen minutes later. Reliance and Constitution had both headed back for the line, having gone around the mark boat each Columbia, coming from the westward, crossed the bows of Constitution before the Belmont boat were around to get over the line. Reliance wore around sharply, and on the starboard tack was the first to get across the line, 30 seconds after the gun. Constitution followed 15 seconds later, on the port tack, and 11 seconds after that Columbia, following Reliance's example, went over on the starboard tack. Reliance and Columbia directly after crossing went about on the port tack in the hope of forcing Constitution on that tack, Reliance being to windward of Columbia and a little ahead of her, while Constitution was to leeward and ahead of both.

Dissatisfied with her position, Columbia went on the starboard tack and took a long slant to get back to the windward mark, and when she went about again she had the position she wanted, but was considerably astern, while Constitution was still standing through to leeward. At 10:30 Reliance went on the starboard tack

two minutes previously, began to pull up on her best. The Constitution was carrying a large baby jib topsail, and gradually she pulled up and went past Reliance to weather.

That state of affairs did not continue for long, however, for Capt. Barr, giving Reliance a little more pull, soon made up the lost distance. Constitution maintained her position to windward, but it was of no particular advantage to her then, for the wind had hauled to east southeast, and the windward work of the race was over.

Reliance had Watch Hill abeam at 11:55 and eleven minutes later substituted a larger baby jib topsail for the one which she had been carrying. Constitution, however, stuck tenaciously to the new boat's weather quarter, and after thirty-three miles had been sailed Reliance passed the whistling buoy off Point Judith only 1 minute and 14 seconds ahead of her. Columbia rounding at a loss of 9 minutes and 14 seconds. The times of rounding the buoy at the elapsed times were as follows:

	Point Judith Abeam.	Elapsed Time.
Reliance	1:20:05	2:49:39
Constitution	1:21:34	2:50:43
Columbia	1:29:45	2:58:45

The three yachts took in their baby jib topsails, and Reliance sent up a No. 1 jib topsail, while Constitution and Columbia set reachers. On the seven-mile easy reach from Point Judith to the finish line off the Brenton Reef Lightship, Reliance slightly increased her advantage, gaining 15 seconds on Constitution and 1 minute and 40 seconds on Columbia. Constitution's gain on Columbia was 1 minute and 25 seconds. The finish times for the reach from Point Judith to Brenton Reef Lightship and the elapsed times were as follows:

	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Reliance	1:56:36	0:36:31
Constitution	1:56:20	0:35:46
Columbia	2:07:56	0:36:11

SUMMARY OF THE CLASSES.

SCHOONERS—CLASS A.

Name.	Start.	Finish.	Time.	Elapsed Time Corrted
Resolute	10:12:00	2:40:54	4:23:54	.....
Hildegarde	10:12:00	2:30:13	4:24:13	.....

SCHOONERS—CLASS B.

Ingomar	10:11:43	2:31:02	4:09:30	4:09:30
Emerald	10:11:01	2:42:14	4:31:13	4:18:24
Ariel	10:12:00	2:41:44	4:29:44	4:19:42
Corona	10:10:30	2:38:18	4:27:48	.....
Chanticleer	10:12:00	2:40:36	4:28:36	.....
Puritan	10:12:00	Did not finish.		

SCHOONERS—CLASS C.

Elmina	10:05:44	2:27:21	4:22:03	4:22:03
Esperanza	10:07:00	2:11:41	5:04:41	4:53:59
Latona	10:07:00	2:07:50	4:54:50	4:41:53
Katrina	10:07:00	2:07:26	5:00:26	4:49:22
Seneca	10:06:07	2:00:40	4:54:33	.....
Quissetta	10:05:18	2:44:13	4:38:55	.....
Crusader	10:12:00	2:50:40	5:47:40	.....

SCHOONERS—CLASS D.

Valmore	10:06:43	2:58:48	4:52:05	4:52:05
Mabra	10:09:49	2:38:07	5:20:15	.....
Hope Leslie	10:12:00	Did not finish.		
Rondina	10:07:00	4:04:00	5:54:00	5:54:00
Undercliffe	10:07:00	Did not finish.		

YAWLS—CLASS G.

Vigilant	10:01:28	2:19:53	4:12:25	.....

SLOOPS—CLASS H.

Neola	Disabled.			
Westamoe	10:02:00	2:33:57	4:51:57	4:51:57

SLOOPS—CLASS I.

Queen Mab	9:53:11	2:22:09	4:29:58	4:29:58
Zelin	9:55:41	2:43:21	4:48:40	4:47:10
Irelita	9:58:34	2:57:55	5:07:21	4:55:48
Petrel	9:57:00	2:14:01	5:17:57	4:51:24
Mimosa	9:56:55	2:55:06	4:59:11	4:39:16
Effort	9:50:55	2:02:16	5:05:15	4:43:41
Aspirant	9:57:00	2:55:56	4:58:56	4:57:16
Benta	9:57:00	2:41:15	4:44:15	.....
Isolde	9:56:04	2:45:35	4:49:34	4:41:04

SLOOPS—CLASS L.

Challenge	9:56:47	3:35:15	5:00:38	5:58:28
Hebe	Did not finish.			
Mira	9:56:53	2:37:37	5:20:44	5:16:00
Cossack	9:56:41	2:31:44	5:35:03	5:07:45
Nesta	10:12:00	Did not finish.		
Katonah	9:57:00	2:33:46	5:36:00	.....

SPECIAL CLASSES—SCHOONERS.

Hildegarde	10:12:00	2:36:18	4:24:18	.....
Emerald	10:11:01	2:42:14	4:31:13	.....
Chanticleer	10:12:00	2:40:36	4:28:36	.....

SCHOONERS.

Latona	10:07:00	2:02:50	4:54:50	4:54:50
Katrina	10:07:00	2:07:26	5:00:26	4:59:33
Seneca	10:06:07	2:00:40	4:54:33	.....

SLOOPS.

Queen Mab	9:56:11	2:26:09	4:29:58	4:29:58
Zelin	9:55:41	2:43:21	4:48:40	4:47:10
Isolde	9:56:04	2:45:35	4:49:34	4:41:04
Benta	9:57:00	2:41:15	4:44:14	.....

SLOOPS.

Mimosa	9:55:55	2:55:06	4:59:11	4:59:11
Effort	9:50:24	2:02:16	5:05:16	5:03:24
Aspirant	9:57:00	2:55:56	4:58:56	4:57:16

The winners were: Schooners—Class A, Hildegarde; Class B, Ingomar; Class C, Chanticleer; Class C, Elmina, and Class D, Valmore. Sloops—Class G, Vigilant; Class H, Westamoe; Class I, Queen Mab, and Class L, Mira. Special class winners: Emerald, Latona, and Aspirant.

The run to-morrow will be from Newport to Vineyard Haven, the fleet returning the next day. The combined New York and Eastern yacht clubs will take part in the run. Tonight the harbor is crowded with the yachts of the two fleets, and there are besides the training ship Hartford and the Presidente Sarmiento of the Argentine Navy.

YACHT DAMAGES TORPEDO BOAT

Winslow Tries to Cross Schooner Clytie's Bows and Comes to Grief.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 20.—The conclusion of the run of the New York and Eastern Yacht Clubs from New London to Newport was marked by an accident which seriously damaged H. C. Ward's schooner yacht Clytie and the torpedo boat Winslow just as the two vessels were entering the harbor this afternoon, about 4 o'clock, with the tail-enders of the fleet. The Clytie was coming into the harbor when the Winslow, which was steaming along at a fair rate of speed, tried to cross the bows of the yacht.

The intervening distance was misjudged, so the Clytie's bowsprit caught the Winslow's big smokestack, carrying it away, and big clouds of thick black smoke belched out from the hole left in the deck. All the ventilator funnels were more or less damaged, and the low black torpedo boat presented a sorry appearance.

The Clytie's bowsprit was carried away in the mixup, and then the fore topmast, carrying the top hamper with it, went by the board. R. A. C. Smith's steam yacht Privateer, which was near at hand, lowered a boat, but no assistance was required. Both injured vessels got into the harbor unaided, but the necessary repairs will occupy some time. The Winslow was on her way from the torpedo station to the training ship Hartford with stores, and was in charge of Ensign Marbie. Besides her stack, she lost her military mast and all the stores.

American Yachts in Foreign Ports.

BERGEN, Norway, July 20.—The American steam yacht Christine, P. H. Pomel, owner, has arrived here.

DRONTHEIM, Norway, July 20.—The American steam yacht Normannia has arrived here.

THREE CARS IN COLLISION.

Several Passengers Hurt in Two Crashes at Centre and Leonard Streets—Traffic Blocked.

Three cars were in collision last night at Centre and Leonard Streets, and traffic was blocked north and south for twenty-five minutes. Several passengers were hurt, though none seriously, and after being treated by an ambulance surgeon they went to their homes.

A horse car was crossing Centre Street at Leonard Street at 10 o'clock, when a car of the Madison Avenue line, going north, crashed into it. The few passengers in the horse car were unhurt.

Before the excitement of this collision was over down the hill came a car of the Second Avenue line, and ran into the Madison Avenue car. In the latter were Samuel Block, who was cut about the nose by flying glass. He refused to give his address.

Mrs. E. Cohen of 60 East One Hundredth Street and her daughter, Mrs. Lillie Cohen, received contusions of the head and cut knees respectively. Herbert Pearson of Third Avenue and Twentieth Street was injured about the back, and Mrs. M. J. Williams of 325 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street was bruised about the knees. An ambulance call brought Surgeon Riggins of the Hudson Street Hospital, who attended to the injured. No arrests were made.

ELEVATOR IN WILD FLIGHT.

Dropped Several Stories and Then Shot Up Ten—Operator Fatally Injured.

NEWARK, N. J., July 20.—There was an accident to one of the elevators in the Prudential Building, on Broad Street, this evening. Just what happened is not known except perhaps to Peter Klein, the elevator man, and he is so badly injured that he cannot tell.

As nearly as can be learned the elevator dropped several stories to the basement, and then shot up to the tenth floor and was wrecked. Klein's head and body were crushed. He is dying in St. Barnabas's Hospital.

GOOD TIME BY SHAMROCKS

Both Yachts Beat Reliance's Windward and Leeward Record.

After Splendid Race in a Twelve to Twenty Knot Breeze Shamrock III. Won by More Than a Minute.

The Shamrocks had a real race yesterday off Sandy Hook, and both of them broke records. Both beat the Reliance's record for a fifteen-knot windward and leeward race, made off Newport on July 1 last, while the new boat covered the windward and leeward course in exactly the same time as the best showing Reliance has yet given over a triangular course.

The Reliance's record for a straightaway windward and leeward course is 3:04:27. The new Shamrock's record is 2:59:20, and the old Shamrock's time is 3:00:42. The best time of the Reliance over a triangular course is 2:59:20, which by a remarkable coincidence is, to the second, the time of Shamrock III. for the straightaway windward and leeward course.

Shamrock III. covered the 15 knots to windward in 1:50:12, which is 3 minutes 11 seconds better than the record of Reliance for the same distance. The home-coming was a broad reach instead of a run, and her time for the 15 knots was 1:09:08. Reliance instead of a reach had a run home, and it took her 1:11:04 to make it. It is worthy of note, also, that even the old Shamrock did the 15-knot windward work in 1 minute 11 seconds better time than the Reliance has yet been able to make, while for the reach home her time was 38 seconds better than that of her younger sister. It is true that a slight mishap near the finish slightly retarded the challenger, and so improved the showing of her trial mate.

It was a splendid yachting day and a magnificent race. There was a piping breeze from start to finish, whistling through the shrouds at the rate of from 12 to 14 knots in the beginning and more than 20 at the close. The old boat was badly handicapped by her position at the start, but she held the new boat like a leech throughout. Shamrock III. won by the narrow margin of 0:01:22.

PREPARING FOR THE START.

A stiff southeast breeze was sweeping over the Horseshoe, flecking it with whitecaps, when the challenger cast off her moorings at 10 o'clock, and without any topsail started for the offing under plain sail. She had up the new buff-colored mainsail of Egyptian cotton duck. This she essayed to try for the first time on Saturday, when the rain storm forced her to return to anchor. It was a fine-setting sail at the start, and it had a good stretching before it was furled for the day. It has about three and a half feet more hoist at the throat than the mainsail in use before the change of masts, and fully nine feet more hoist at the peak.

The old Shamrock went out with a club-topsail aloft. The challenger did not send up her club until abreast of the Scotland Lightship at 10:45. The yachts, disdaining a tow on such a yachty morning, had passed the Scotland before the Erin, followed by the Cruiser, overtook them.

It had been the intention of Sir Thomas to start the race from the Sandy Hook Lightship, but finding that the wind outside was east of southeast he decided to send them off from the Scotland Lightship. Arrived at that mark, the Cruiser was sent away east by south to log a fifteen-knot course, that the yachts might have a beat out and a run home. Unfortunately the wind backed a little soon after the start, and so prevented a hard thrash to windward.

Five minutes after a warning to prepare the starting signal was given at 11:15. The new boat came down on the port tack to the Erin at the windward end of the line, tacked close under her stern, and went over on the starboard tack very soon after the signal. The old boat, also on the starboard tack, crossed near the lightship at the leeward end of the line. By her bad position she lost fully one minute to her competitor. The times of the start were:

Shamrock III.	11:15:20
Shamrock I.	11:15:38

The ocean was covered with whitecaps, and in addition to a long, rolling swell there was a choppy sea beating the yachts on the starboard bow and throwing fountains of spray. But despite the sea the yachts were sailing fast and without any perceptible change of relative position. They held the Cruiser in plain sight and were laying their course almost parallel to hers.

They held the starboard tack and sailed toward the Long Island shore for more than an hour and twenty minutes, until Long Beach was nearly abeam on the port hand. Shamrock III. changed to the port tack at 12:39:45, and Shamrock I. followed at 12:40:30. It was difficult at this stage to determine if the former had gained anything. The mark was not far away, and it was evident both boats would fetch it on the next tack by a short hitch. To stand for it Shamrock III. went to starboard at 1:01, and Shamrock I. tacked at 1:03. They rounded the mark as follows:

Shamrock III.	1:05:32
Shamrock I.	1:07:40

According to these figures the challenger had gained exactly two minutes on the beat out. Although it had not been a hard thrash to windward, each yacht had made excellent time. The challenger's time for the fifteen-knot beat was 1:50:12; that of Shamrock I. 1:52:12.

WIND TOO STRONG FOR SPINNAKERS.

The wind was too much abeam to allow spinnakers, so the challenger set a balloon jib topsail, while her mate sent up a No. 1 reacher and a balloon staysail. Both yachts then went home at something better than a thirteen-knot gait, and the Erin had all she could do to gain on them.

When about a knot outside of the Sandy Hook Lightship, or about five knots from the finish, the sheet of the challenger's balloon jib topsail parted, and the sail flew out to windward. That happened at 1:50. The yacht was kept off her course until the big piece of canvass could be captured. It was brought inboard in two and a half minutes. Staysail and jib were then set, and after the yacht was once more on her course, a baby jib topsail was sent up. That happened at 1:55. The yacht was kept off her course until the big piece of canvass could be captured. It was brought inboard in two and a half minutes. Staysail and jib were then set, and after the yacht was once more on her course, a baby jib topsail was sent up.

In the meantime the wind had gathered strength and was now traveling over the ocean at a 20-knot clip. At 2:08 Shamrock I. found it necessary to douse her reaching jib topsail, and at 2:09 the baby jib topsail of Shamrock III. came down. The old boat may have gained a minute by the mishap to the new boat. The yachts made a spectacular finish as follows:

Shamrock III.	2:14:49
Shamrock I.	2:16:10

The former had reached home in 1:09:08; the latter in 1:08:30. Both had made a trifle more than thirteen knots an hour for the fifteen knots.

It was Sir Thomas's intention to send them off for another short trial with gaff topsails, but about the time of the finish he received a wireless telegram announcing the death of the Pope, and at once signaled the yachts to return to their anchorage. He said he should have half-masted his colors immediately, but that the fact might have been misconstrued ashore to mean that an accident had happened to the fleet. As soon as the boats reached the anchorage the flags were half-masted. He announced that the yachts would race to-day.

Sir Thomas's guests for the day were H. N. Sexton, Jr., Hugh Shields, J. N. Barrett, and John S. Dudley, Jr. On Sunday evening he had as guests Vice Commodore John H. Flagler of the Atlantic Yacht Club and Mrs. Flagler. The crews of all the boats, 180 in number, were assembled on the Erin and a concert was given.

MEETING OF TELEGRAPHERS.

Union Prepares to Work on Resolutions and Wage Schedule.

At the first annual convention of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union in Teutonia Hall, 144 East Sixteenth Street, yesterday, the day was taken up in organizing Committees on Constitution, Rules, Press, Grievance, and Appeals, and other work preparatory to getting down to the real business of the convention. Afterward most of the members went on an excursion to Coney Island.

The resolutions will be heard to-day and work done on the proposed wage schedule. If time permits the election of officers will also take place. At night a banquet will be given at Teutonia Hall.

$1,000 Fine for Peonage.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 20.—Fletcher Turner, in the United States Court here, pleaded guilty to-day to the charge of holding Glenny Helms, a negro youth, in peonage. Turner was fined $1,000. Turner was tried on the same charge last week, but the jury failed to agree.

PARKS ARRESTED AGAIN.

Housesmiths' Walking Delegate This Time Is Accused of Striking a Member of the Union.

Samuel J. Parks was arrested last night in the saloon of Bernard Lynch, at the northeast corner of Third Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, and was locked up in the East Fifty-first Street Police Station on a warrant issued by Magistrate Breen in the Centre Street Police Court on complaint of Charles Lawson, a member of the Housesmiths' and Bridgemen's Union. He alleged that Parks had assaulted him at the meeting of the union on Friday night in Maennerchor Hall, Fifty-sixth Street, off Third Avenue.

Lynch, with a delegation from the saloon, marched down to the station, where he furnished $1,000 bail for the walking delegate. They then marched back to the saloon, where the health of Parks was drunk and another toast offered to William J. Devery, which led to a mild dispute, enabling the walking delegate to excuse himself and take a car for his home at Eighty-third Street and Lexington Avenue.

Parks was expected last night at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the union, when candidates for admission to the union were to be examined, but failed to appear. The first explanation of his absence was when the reporters called to find out what he had to say about the warrant against him.

The warrant for the arrest of Parks was obtained on Lawson's affidavit that Parks had struck him at Friday's meeting, when the Parks faction broke up the meeting for fear that the men who support President Neidig would pass a resolution for the appointment of a committee to confer with the employers' association.

WATERSPOUT ON LAKE ERIE.

Rare Phenomenon Witnessed Near Cleveland—Column of Water 200 Feet High.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 20.—People living on the shore of the lake east of this city were astounded this morning by the appearance of a waterspout traveling toward them across the surface of the lake. The waterspout came from the northwest. It consisted of a column of water at least 200 feet in height and several feet wide. It moved rapidly, and seemed to be headed for the village of Glenville, but it struck the shore near Gordon Park and was dissolved in a torrent of water, which ran back into the lake.

This is a rare phenomenon on the lake. Several years ago three waterspouts came ashore at about the same place, following each other in procession. A storm was responsible for the waterspout to-day.

CIGARS SEIZED IN NEWARK.

Pennsylvania Tobacco Said to Have Been Used for Cigars Sold Under Key West Labels.

NEWARK, N. J., July 20.—Deputy Internal Revenue Inspector Joseph Cavanagh made a tour of the city to-day and seized about 20,000 cigars from retail dealers which were packed in boxes bearing labels which, it is said, had been used before.

The cigars seized were being sold for Key West stock, while, as the Inspectors state, they were made in Pennsylvania.

FUN OF BOYS BROUGHT TRAGEDY.

Lad Run Over by Car—Thought First of His Mother.

Louis Holbner, twelve years old, who lived at 900 Myrtle Avenue, Williamsburg, was run down by a Myrtle Avenue trolley car last night near his home. Both legs were cut off above the knee, and he died an hour later. The motorman of the car, Thomas Wynn, made every effort to prevent the accident. Several women on the car fainted from excitement. The boy was playing with several companions and ran directly in front of the car, which was going toward Ridgewood. He was struck by the fender and passed beneath it to the front wheels which passed over his legs. Notwithstanding his condition, he remained conscious. When removed from beneath the car his first words were:

"Please send for my mamma. I think I'm dying."

When his mother arrived he was dead. The motorman was locked up in the Vernon Avenue Police Station charged with homicide.

HEBREW CHARITIES' WORK.

Statistics of the June Work of the United Organizations.

The work of the United Hebrew Charities for June is thus summarized:

The total number of families dealt with during June by the United Hebrew Charities was 4,724, representing about 15,747 individuals. Of these 2,159 applied to the Bureau of Relief and 2,565 to the Employment Bureau, of whom 511 received employment. Of those who applied to the Bureau of Relief 620 were there for the first time during the fiscal year. After careful examination relief was refused to 525 cases.

Seventy-eight persons were granted transportation to different parts of this country and Europe; 2,795 garments, 401 pairs of shoes, 129 articles of furniture and bedding, and 2,983 articles for business purposes were distributed; 235 garments were made in the workroom and 1,063 garments were repaired.

Forty-four nights' lodgings and 141 meals were furnished to homeless men and women; 4 bundles, consisting of 84 pieces, were distributed to mothers and infants.

Twenty-two bottles of wine and liquor, 14 bottles of Maltine, and 16 orders for surgical appliances were distributed.

The disbursements in the various departments for relief were $16,293.90.

HAIR PULLING ON ELLIS ISLAND.

Detained Women Immigrants Dispel Ennui in Strenuous Fashion.

Sarah Adams, the Kafir girl stowaway, who came over from Capetown in the steamship Cofre Castle, and was smuggled ashore by a fireman of that ship, is giving the immigration officials on Ellis Island a lot of trouble. Sarah is held for deportation and is tired of Ellis Island life. Yesterday, therefore, in order to forget her troubles she went up on the roof garden and raised a rumpus that required three inspectors to quiet.

Sarah has a friend on the island in the person of another girl held like herself for Government reasons, and these two took it into their heads to thrash the other women who were on the roof. They sailed in, and for a few minutes the hair flew. Then the lone Inspector in charge of the roof signalled for assistance, and reinforcements coming up, the belligerants were subdued and escorted down stairs.

The Government hopes to have Sarah on her way back to South Africa within a week.

Bartender and Money Gone.

J. J. Hensel, owner of the Relief, a saloon at Twenty-ninth Street and Lexington Avenue, notified the police yesterday that his store had been robbed of $600 in cash, and that his bartender, Joseph Quinertee, who had been with him eighteen months, had disappeared. Hensel says he went to the place yesterday and found a crowd of men inside. There was no one behind the bar. The cash register, he said, had been broken open and the money he had in the safe gone. He said he was out $600.

Three Persons Overcome by Heat.

Three persons were overcome by the heat yesterday. They were John Farrell, sixteen years old, of Rochester, N. Y., stricken at Twenty-seventh Street and Second Avenue; removed to Bellevue Hospital; Eric Ericson, thirty-two years old, of 211 East One Hundred and Fourth Street; removed to the Presbyterian Hospital, and Joseph Biber, twenty years old, of 22 Chrystie Street.

Long Island Elevated Road Opened.

The new elevated structure of the Long Island Railroad on Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, from Manhattan crossing to the borough line, where it descends to the surface, was opened to the regular traffic of the road yesterday. This is the first section of the big Atlantic Avenue improvement to be completed. The abandonment of the surface tracks has thrown about sixty crossing flagmen out of employment.

BASEBALL OWNERS MEET

Decisions Rendered in the Elberfield and Davis Controversies.

The Courts to Decide Whether or Not Davis May Play with the New York Team.

There will be no renewal of the baseball war between the rival major leagues. This was the decision arrived at by the representatives of the eight clubs which comprise the National League shortly after midnight this morning. They were called together by President Pulliam at the Victoria Hotel yesterday, and went into executive session about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. They remained in continuous session until midnight, with the exception of a brief recess for dinner, when they adjourned until 11 o'clock this forenoon.

This extra session was convened for the purpose of passing upon the action taken by President Pulliam in permitting the New York National club management to use its so-called legal rights in playing George S. Davis on its team. Mr. Pulliam's reasons for withdrawing any objections to the club's playing Davis were that the assigning of Norman Elberfeld by the Detroit American League club to the Greater New York American League club was in spirit if not in letter a violation of the Cincinnati peace agreement.

After the meeting adjourned President Pulliam said: "The sum and substance of the result of the deliberations of our League members can be told in a few words. The matter having been thoroughly and carefully considered, it is the opinion of the League that the assignment of Norman Elberfeld to New York by Detroit was not a violation or breach of the Cincinnati peace pact, and George S. Davis still remains ineligible to play in the National League, except the courts decide otherwise. The National League is desirous of maintaining peace among organized professional baseball leagues and favors the adoption of a National agreement to that end.

"The Davis case is in the United States courts, and their decision is far above any action which the National League might or could take. Our members are satisfied to await and abide the decision of the courts, and in the meantime Davis cannot play in our League. This is how the matter stands, and every phase of it has been gone over very carefully."

None of the club representatives would add to or detract from what President Pulliam had said further than to state that resolutions embodying all the statements made by the League executive had been drawn up and adopted.

CHILDREN IN INSTITUTIONS.

Points on the Development of the Inmates of the Public Homes.

R. R. Reeder, Superintendent of the New York Orphan Asylum at Hastings-on-Hudson, addressed the Summer School in Philanthropic Work conducted by the Charity Organization Society yesterday on "The Problem of Caring for Children in Institutions." He said in part:

"In the institution the child should do those things which he will be required to do in a larger way and with more personal responsibility attached after he gets out into the world. It is evident, therefore, that this institutional life must be expressive rather than repressive, dynamic—not passive; individual and self-regulative in as large a measure as possible, with as much freedom as the child will not abuse and as much liberty as he can stand.

"There are two ways of doing things in an institution. One is based upon the principle that education presupposes the conscious, intelligent co-operation of the child in as large a measure as possible with what is done for him, through him, and by him. The other method rests upon the assumption that children are ignorant little animals incapable of intelligent participation in the training process. These two directly opposed views—the one, expression; the other, repression—may be carried into every phase of the institutional life. The food may be provided and served in such a manner that the children do not eat, but feed, and the dining room, instead of a social, good-fellowship place of assembly, becomes a feeding hall. Garments may not be selected and individualized, but given out and put on without much regard for taste or fit.

"The moral training of children in an institution may be judged by the manner in which it answers the following questions: To what extent are children put upon their honor and trusted? How much of their lives is under surveillance and coercion? The coercion may not be that of personal force, but that of system. Are the children rendering a service to the institution by daily occupation? Do they understand that they are in the institution not simply to have something done for them, but rather to do something for themselves, and to get ready to do something for others? Are the children, so far as they are able to understand, conscious of the process through which they are passing?

"Nothing will secure their co-operation more heartily than to understand your purposes concerning them—the habits you want them to form, the principles which you want ingrnant in their lives. You fight the battle alone in training a child if you do not have his conscious co-operation in that, provide frequent opportunity for the child to exercise freedom of choice? Since he will be obliged to do all of his own choosing at the early age of eighteen or twenty he should do some of it now in anticipation of that responsibility."

JUSTICE JOHN RUH ARRESTED.

Union Hill Peace Magistrate Held for Requisition on Forgery Charges.

John Ruh of Union Hill, N. J., a Justice of the Peace of that place, was arraigned before Magistrate Breen yesterday morning, in the Centre Street Police Court, on a charge of forgery.

At the request of Attorney J. E. Ealscheit of Union Hill Ruh was held to await requisition papers. He was indicted by the Grand Jury of Hudson County on two charges of forgery, the complainants being Crystal Dittmar of Union Hill and Joseph Wappelbauer, the former losing $3,200 on a note and the latter losing $600.

Policeman Dillon of Weehawken, N. J., and Detective Sergt. Samuel Price of Inspector McClusky's staff arrested Ruh in West Forty-second Street.

Tuxedo Fire Department's New Club.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., July 20.—The Tuxedo Volunteer Fire Department, of which a large number of the society leaders are members, opened a new club at Tuxedo Village to-night. Part of the new building erected two years ago as a library has been leased by the fire company and fitted up for clubrooms. Billiard parlors, bowling alleys, baths, &c., have been placed in the building by the fire company, and it was informally opened to-night. Speeches were made by the President, Richmond Talbot, and Chief Charles E. Patterson and Assistant Chief G. O. Bush. Dinner was served in the rooms, and the Suffern brass band furnished music for the occasion. All of the members turned out.

Lightning Strikes a Church.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., July 20.—Lightning this afternoon struck the spire of the First Methodist Episcopal Church here and badly damaged it. This is the second time within eighteen months that the church has been struck by lightning.

Car Badly Injures an Aged Man.

William Knapp, eighty years old, of 241 West Twenty-second Street, was knocked down by an Eighth Avenue street car yesterday and sustained injuries from which he may die. He was crossing the avenue at Twenty-first Street, when a south-bound car in charge of Michael Hennessy ran into him. His left leg was broken, and he sustained internal injuries. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

GIANT STRIDES!

All Records Broken.

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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1903.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....120 W. 125th Street
Wall Street Bureau.....49 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger
Sixth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week.....$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week.....0.17
DAILY, per Month.....0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month.....0.70
DAILY, per Year.....6.00
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THE PONTIFICATE OF LEO XIII.

When Cardinal PECCI succeeded, in 1878, to the chair of PETER nobody could have imagined that his continuance in it would surpass "the years of Peter." His predecessor had just broken the record of two thousand years. That it would be broken again by the frail old scholar of sixty-eight who tremulously implored the conclave of Cardinals not to put this burden upon him was the last thing to be expected.

It has been a troubled as well as a long Pontificate. The question which has vexed the whole course of it, the relations of Church and State in Italy, had been bequeathed to him. It was a closed question, and one with great difficulty to be reopened. If Pius IX. and his advisers had more closely foreseen the course of Italian history, if they had shown more sympathy with the national aspirations of the country of which they were citizens before they became priests, it is quite possible that a modus vivendi might have been arrived at. But the advisers of the Papacy were clerical politicians. Moreover, and necessarily, they were, secularly speaking, petty and provincial politicians, the politicians of the small and misgoverned "States of the Church." If they had kept their eyes upon the worldwide work of the Catholic Church and its interests instead of the miserable "temporalities" of their little province, a reservation might have been made of the rights of the Vatican which would have left it in control of all its traditions and mementos and kept it on good terms with what in that case never would have been the "Quirinal." But this was not to be. At the beginning of his Pontificate the already aged Pope found himself committed to a policy of querulous protest which was to last until the end of it.

It cannot be too strongly emphasized that this initial and continuous mistake of the Papal policy of LEO XIII. was not his fault, but his misfortune. He had far more cultivation than his predecessor, far more of the scholar's and the philosopher's breadth of view. What the two men had in common was the sweetness and amiability which endeared them to all who came in contact with them. Intellectually they were very wide apart. It is not very venturesome to say that if the later Pope had occupied the Holy See in the time of the earlier the ecclesiastical politicians of the Vatican would have been overruled and the Church would have come to an understanding with the Italian State. "That amiable old pessimist who sits in the chair of St. Peter" was MATTHEW ARNOLD'S description of PIUS IX. One may say that a Pope is necessarily, and by the fact of his position, a "pessimist," and bound to regard with distrust the way the world is going. He may say this even though he remembers, even because he remembers, that PIUS IX. began his Pontifical career as a "reforming Pope," thereby incurring the derision of the late THOMAS CARLYLE, whose Scottish Presbyterian prejudices against the Papacy so long outlasted his belief in Scottish Presbyterianism. And this survival of the resentments that belong to a "creed outworn" we may see every day. That "masterpiece of human wisdom" which MACAULAY considered the polity of the Roman Catholic Church to be, has nowhere shown more wisdom than in the establishment of a Papacy which can reverse itself. Probably no intelligent Catholic regards the dogma of the infallibility of the Pope, "speaking ex cathedra on questions of faith and morals," as any more sacrosanct than, in the view of any intelligent lawyer, is the "dogma" of the infallibility in their respective spheres of the Supreme Court of the United States and of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York. Interest reipublicae sit finis litium. It is necessary that the power of stopping discussion should be lodged somewhere. And the Papacy, like either of the other august institutions that we have named, has the power of bringing itself "up to date," of coming into line with the public opinion. There are those to whom the Papal deliverances seem antiquated and irrelevant. But compare the responsiveness of the Papacy to the spirit of the age with the irresponsiveness of the formulated creeds of the Protestant Churches, with the thirty-nine "Articles of the Christian Faith" according to the Church of England, expressing views which were not obsolete in the seventeenth century, with the Westminster Confession of the Presbyterian Church, expressing views similarly obsolete, and expressing them with such "indecent violence of language," according to Lord SALISBURY'S phrase, that the expression has had just now to be modified in accordance with public opinion, and of course the discrediting of the authority which proclaimed, up to 1903, that unclean infants were necessarily born to be damned, and, in 1903, that this was not necessarily so. How enviable, to members of either of these denominations, the existence of a tribunal which can gradually comply with the "Zeitgeist" and conceal its yieldings to the spirit of the age.

But, of course, whether the question be of the Governmental power to issue legal-tender currency or of the Immaculate conception of the Virgin MARY, the court must not reverse itself too suddenly. After PIUS IX., acting under the bad advice of the ecclesiastical politicians of the Vatican, had converted himself into a self-styled "martyr" and "prisoner," he really estopped his successor from taking any other view. To see what a statesman LEO XIII. was it is necessary only to review his relations with other nations than Italy and his dealing with questions that had not been closed. The "kulturkampf" which the bigots of the Vatican had managed to create in Germany was almost immediately upon the advent of the new Pope, and, it ought in justice to be added, with the cordial co-operation of Prince BISMARCK, changed, not to a truce, but to a real and solid peace. In the Pope's relations with the French Republic he exhibited a spirit of conciliation. If he failed to see that the course of the present French Government with regard to the schools is based, not on religious, but on political, grounds, it may be said that French statesmen have not been at much pains to enlighten him. And the new and difficult question created by the change in the ownership of the Philippine Islands from a Catholic to a secular Power has been treated by the Vatican in a spirit of friendly accommodation, and the negotiations have been lubricated by the amiable things the Pope personally found to say about the disposition of the American negotiators. Upon the whole, it seems to us that a review of the history of his Pontificate justifies the conclusion that LEO XIII. was a "great Pope."

THE CUNARD COMPANY AND THE SHIPPING COMBINE.

Those for whom the announcement has interest that the Cunard Company is to be so strictly Anglicised that not only its Directors and executive officers, but the commanders of its vessels and their assistants, and all the holders of the company's stock, shall be loyal subjects of his Imperial Majesty King EDWARD VII., may draw from it what inferences best suit them. The news from Liverpool is that at a meeting called for the 29th of July the Cunard Company will consider two very radical propositions. One is that no "foreigner" shall hold office as a Director or executive officer of the company; the other is that the Government is considering identification with it by the acquisition of shares to the face value of £2,000,000, to be issued to any nominal holder of record who may be designated. These are called propositions by courtesy. Any one who knows the routine of Government business in England will not need to be told that unless the matter had been fully arranged no announcement would have been made. What the company will be asked to act upon has already been agreed to. The immediate purpose is obviously to so arrange the matter that The International Mercantile Marine cannot by any chance get control of the Cunard Company through the acquisition of a majority of its shares. A London dispatch explains the method of procedure in some detail as follows:

> The Directors may call upon any shareholder to prove within three weeks that his shares are not held in violation of the foregoing resolution. If he fails he must transfer his shares to a properly qualified person. If he refuses to do so the Directors may sell his shares at the market price and put the money in the company's treasury. These measures, however, are not to be retroactive. They will not apply to those who are shareholders when the resolutions come into operation.

In June the management of the Cunard Company gave notice that all relations in the nature of a working arrangement with the International Mercantile Marine would terminate July 1. These agreements related to dates of sailing, freight rates, &c. A few days later Mr. ARNOLD-FORSTER, in the course of a Parliamentary debate, speaking for and on behalf of the Admiralty, announced the purpose to abandon subsidies to merchant cruisers as a Government policy, but admitted that this did not apply to all subsidies. It required no great intelligence to interpret this to mean that the Admiralty had a very clear purpose of abandoning subsidies to the merchant cruisers of the International Mercantile Marine, but reserved the right to do for the Cunard Company what it deemed of public advantage to be done.

As we intimated at the outset, one guess is as good as another as to what the British Government means to do; but a canvass of the shipping trade would probably show that intelligent guesses all point in one direction. Having got Mr. MORGAN involved in hard and fast agreements which insure the English character of the fleet of the International Mercantile Marine so far as the same was British before the merger, and taken care that the operation of the company shall remain under British influence, and insured all the business possible for British shipyards, and retained a mortgage upon its ships in case of war which would permit it to withdraw them from trade and make them adjuncts to the British Navy, and enlisted a considerable block of "Yankee" capital in magnifying the importance of Great Britain in the carrying trade, it proposes adequately to punish the impertinence of the adventurous Yankee in meddling with matters which did not concern him by making the Cunard Line a special protégé of the Government, subsidising it exclusively, and using it as a club to beat the life out of the New Jersey corporation which undertook to merge British lines and move their offices to New York. What advantage Mr. MORGAN and his associates have obtained, or hope to obtain, from the merger does not appear; what advantage this country can gain from it would have to be searched for with a microscope of high power. The reluctance of the management of the merger to give any information concerning its plans and its probable future leaves every one free to think what seems to him most reasonable, and if the conclusion is reached in the absence of authoritative statements that the International Mercantile Marine is undergoing something very like persecution, that conclusion will not be surprising.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO IRELAND.

The visit of the King and his Queen to Ireland is even better timed than it would have been had it been made as at first planned. It follows the practical completion of the most effective peace legislation since the union. The King is known originally to have desired that his visit should be in the nature of the offer of the olive branch, and so it would have been considered. But now he bears not the proffer but the actual substance of peace. And in a sense that the pride of DISRAELI never conceived, it is "peace with honor."

Despite the many and serious grievances which the Irish have suffered in the administration of the United Kingdom, there has remained in their hearts a curious loyalty to the empire and a vital pride in its power and scope and splendor, as the unsurpassed bravery of Irish troops on a hundred battlefields testifies. With the removal of the worst of the grievances, this feeling is likely to increase in fervor and in tenacity. The Land bill, the passage of which is now secure, is certainly such a removal. It tends to relieve the Irish of the most serious obstacles to industrial freedom and reasonable prosperity. It opens the way for the thrifty to become the owners of land in quantities and on terms that make profitable agriculture possible. It does this without turning the former land owners into a hostile class, and especial provisions are made to induce residence of former land owners in Ireland. And the crowning virtue of the plan is that it has been worked out by the voluntary consultation and agreement of all the parties in interest. It is in reality the work of the most intelligent and capable of the representatives of both sides who have prepared the measure to which Parliament gives legal sanction. It is at once generous on the part of the Government, which assumes very heavy expense and still heavier responsibility, and manly on the part of the Irish, who acknowledge their debt and pledge their honor to the discharge of it.

It is said in England that the King has been extremely solicitous, that this noble effort at pacification through justice should be intimately associated with his reign, and that he has used his influence in promoting its success. If this be so, he shows that he has learned the way to the hearts of the Irish people and deserves the cordial welcome which is promised to him.

ITHACA AS AN OBJECT LESSON.

The Mayor of Ithaca has deemed it a public duty to issue an open letter to contradict the impression created by the announcement that there are still fresh occurrences of secondary cases of typhoid fever in that city, concerning which Dr. GEORGE H. SOPER, the expert in charge of local improvements as the representative of the State Board of Health, says the number is not greater than is usual at this season of the year. Mayor MILLER affirms that the epidemic was over months ago; that arrangements to give the city a supply of pure water are well in hand, the borings already yielding 640,000 gallons a day without pumping; that under the direction of a capable and public-spirited Board of Health everything practicable has been done to make Ithaca the cleanest city in the United States, and that no safer place can now be found to live in or to visit.

Accepting this statement as true, and as calling for cordial expressions of congratulation, it suggests the question whether it would not have been much cheaper and better to have done what was necessary to bring about these favorable conditions before the epidemic of typhoid fever decimated its population and menaced its future prosperity. It may be that this question has no especial interest for the people of Ithaca, and that from their point of view it is purely academic—and perhaps irritating. But it has very practical and immediate interest for the people of a great many small interior towns and cities which are tolerant of conditions quite as bad as, and in some respects worse than, those which Ithaca has found it necessary to correct by exigent measures of local sanitary reform. Nothing has been done at Ithaca which is not necessary to the safeguarding of the public health of every community similarly situated. Where this work is neglected, or perfunctorily performed by a lethargic Board of Health, what befell Ithaca may happen at any time. There is no municipal economy so extravagant as that which postpones local improvements known to be necessary because the calamity which will sooner or later inflict nature's inexorable penalties for the violation of nature's immutable laws is mercifully delayed. Ithaca has had a bitter lesson. It may be assumed that it will profit by it, and that in future it will be clean, well-ordered, and salubrious. There is no reason why it should ever have been otherwise except that its complacent and self-satisfied citizens did not demand, and probably would not have approved, what they have since found indispensable to the welfare of their city. Hence, in no spirit of captious criticism, and in cordial sympathy with and approval of the efforts which have redeemed it, we insist that it is an instructive object lesson which other communities in like circumstance may consider with profit.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

The Hon. CUTHBERT W. POUND, Acting President of the State Civil Service Commission, has submitted to the commission an interesting report on the decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of certain employés of the Sheriff and Register of Kings County. Their positions had been placed by the commission in the competitive class. They sought a mandamus to compel the commission to take them out of that class and place them in the class exempt from competition. The lower courts and the Appellate Division granted the mandamus. The Court of Appeals reverses these decisions, and declares that a mandamus cannot be granted to change a quasi judicial decision, which is what the action of the commission is.

Whether there is another mode of securing the overruling of the commission by the courts the Court of Appeals does not say. The most important point really involved in the matter is whether "confidential" positions can be satisfactorily filled by competition. This has not been determined on its merits. When it comes up for consideration, as it is pretty sure to do, the following clear and intelligent argument by Mr. POUND will have to be weighed carefully, and, meanwhile, we commend it to the candid study of those who wish to understand the practical effect of the civil service law:

> When we consider that the Constitution of the State makes competition the rule and exemption the exception, that candidates for examination are compelled to submit certificates of character from not less than three well-known reputable citizens before they can enter the examination, that three names are submitted to the appointing power from which he makes his choice, that the appointment (except of veterans) is at first on probation only, that the appointing power may require a bond or other security if the position is of a fiduciary nature, that the civil service law places practically no restrictions upon removals, except in special cases, that the appointee must rely on his own merit and fitness and not on political influence to retain his place and that the alternative of competition is too often patronage rather than confidence, it seems difficult to maintain that no "confidential" position can be satisfactorily filled by competition, or at least that positions like those of subpœna servers, copyists, messengers, and custodians are in any true sense so "confidential" in their nature as to be included among those positions which should properly be classified as exempt.

THE AMERICAN SALUTATION.

That cheerful observer of others' whimsies, MAX BEERBOHM, writes to The Saturday Review of London:

> Our trite form of greeting springs from the very root of things. That we say invariably "How are you?" is, analysed, an admission that the most important element in human happiness is physical health. In every country the greeting is equivalent to ours, except in America. There the struggle for wealth is so fierce, the pace to it so swift, that they take it as a matter of course that no one is well. Every one there—every man, at least—is suffering from overstrained nerves. And I believe that when two male acquaintances hurry past each other on the street their greeting is a perfunctory "What have you?"

We doubt if MAX really "believes" this stale pleasantry. If it were fresh, and if he had invented it himself, he might in time come to think that it was true. No one else could deceive him. We do not mind letting him know that the strictly American greeting, among males, prevailing in modern society but derived from the remnant of the aborigines of the plains, is "How?" For the refinements of its significance and application he might address Mr. CHOATE.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Mr. MATTHEW F. DONOHUE, Tammany leader in the Twenty-first Assembly District, shares to the full, it may safely be assumed, that abhorrence for "civil service" which characterises Tammany leaders to a degree only slightly greater than it does political leaders in general, of all parties and most partylings. Mr. MATTHEW F. DONOHUE, too, will refrain, we are sure, from suing us for libel, if, without knowing it to be a fact or being able to prove it in court, we assert that he, like all his kind, has passed many a wakeful night studying out ways to "get around the civil service," and secure official salaries for his followers. We are sure of this, because we shall hasten to add to the assertion that Mr. MATTHEW F. DONOHUE, Tammany leader in the Twenty-first District, is a great and original genius—the only man of his class who ever thought of "getting around the civil service" by starting a private school of his own, with competent teachers, in which his would-be office holders can be so thoroughly prepared for honestly earning the salaries they desire that other aspirants will be put quite out of the running. This, we understand, Mr. MATTHEW F. DONOHUE has done with enormous success, and the fact that he is a Tammany leader shall not prevent us from according to him the respectful tribute of our fervent admiration. Of all the innumerable schemes for attaining the object he sought—and attained—his is by far the best. Its brilliant simplicity may cause it to be misjudged and underestimated by those who, seeing only the simplicity and missing the brilliancy, delude themselves with the notion that "anybody could have done that." Of course anybody would, but Mr. MATTHEW F. DONOHUE is the somebody who did. He can say now—or we hope he can soon:

> Most can raise the flowers now,
> For all have got the seed,

but he was the seedsman, and to him will be due the harvest of well-qualified employés in the municipal departments—when we get them. Whether Mr. DONOHUE is as good as he is great we do not know, but of his greatness we have no doubt, and the evidence of his greatness that has been revealed to us is certainly good. He of all the political leaders, large and small, has alone managed to "get around the civil service" without incurring the direct responsibilities of a public enemy.

—Many papers have discussed our recent remarks about the President's speeches. In those remarks, it will be remembered, while we noted the fact that the speeches, for those who read them all, are chiefly remarkable for the frequency with which a few ideas that nobody thinks of denying are repeated, we also recognized fully the effectiveness of the speeches as speeches—the enthusiasm with which they are always received by the hearers of any one of them and the confidence in the President's personal all-rightness which they inspire among those to whom they are addressed. The effort was to be entirely fair and to study these specimens of oratory apart from the political bearing of their faults and merits. The commentators on our comments, however, for the most part refuse to keep in the domain of the abstract. Almost all of them insist on treating the speeches not as speeches, but as the speeches of a Republican President ambitious for re-election, and if they are for him they resent the adverse part of our criticism, while if they are against him they jeer at the favorable portion, in neither case paying much attention to the truth of the statements we made. This is a lamentable lowering of what started as an attempt at real investigation of an important and interesting problem, and leaves unanswered the original inquiry as to why the vigorous utterance of moral axioms and the commonplaces of general sentiment should evoke applause. The impression that oratory is out of date, and that the printing press has provided a better substitute for it, seems to be in a measure incorrect, but the exact degree of the change will never be discovered by the expression of partisan feeling in the guise of argument.

—Other people's mistakes interest us more than our own do, but the latter keep our interest in the former kindly, so nobody can possibly be offended if we call attention to the slips of our esteemed contemporaries. Mistakes about American geography were once the specialty of the London papers, and they used to make so many and such big ones that it was almost necessary to assume that they did it intentionally. Of late years, however, the British editors have learned a lot about our States and rivers and towns, and they have been pleasantly careful to evidence their new information in what they printed. Therefore are we the more surprised to find in a recent issue of The London Times a brilliant blunder of the real old-fashioned kind. It occurs in an editorial note affixed to a brief dispatch from The Times's New York correspondent, giving the text of King EDWARD'S telegram to President ROOSEVELT—the one in which the King told how much he had enjoyed meeting the American naval officers. This amazing note reads:

> Our correspondent adds that the message reached President ROOSEVELT at Oyster Bay, in South Florida, where he is making a short stay.

Now, of course, Oyster Bay is not in itself of enough importance to have forced itself upon the notice and memory of foreigners, even if they are as little foreign to us as our British cousins, and it is no reason for them to be humiliated if they do not know the exact, or even the inexact, position of thousands of our towns that are bigger than this one. Oyster Bay, however, has been our "Summer capital" long enough to get its name into most of the world's papers more than once, and how The Times happened to transfer it to Florida, and South Florida at that, is a large and meaty mystery. Was the telegraph company to blame, or did the error simply make itself—as all of ours do? The unhappy correspondent upon whom the responsibility is so coolly placed must be acquitted in the very nature of things.

—It is hard to believe that the street railway companies have ordered their motormen, in case a car catches fire through defective insulation or otherwise, to keep on at full speed till the power gives out, in hope that the rapid motion will extinguish it. This is hard to believe, chiefly because it is hard to understand what advantage the plan has for the company, and certainly it is most disadvantageous to the company's patrons, whose limbs it places in very great danger, and perils their lives not a little. And yet it is frequently stated that such orders have been issued, and the statement is borne out two or three times a week by the action of the motormen when their cars catch fire. They do go on as fast and as far as they can, regardless of the panic-stricken passengers, who, finding their appeals for the stopping of the car ignored, proceed to drop off into the street the best they can—which best is usually a brilliant worst. Something ought to be done about this matter, if it were nothing more than to ascertain what the policy of the companies is regarding these frequently recurring accidents, and their explanation and justification of that policy.

Every letter intended for publication should contain the written signature and correct address of the writer. No attention is paid to anonymous communications.

TREATMENT OF THE NEGRO.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your worthy paper of Saturday morning I read with interest a letter of a correspondent who signs himself "R. F. B."

I heartily agree with him that "if the police were to use a little more decency in speaking to the negroes there is no doubt that they would obey instantly." I also believe that men, whether white or black, do not feel inclined to do as commanded if addressed in a harsh manner. It also naturally makes one sulky and stubborn, with the bad results that are sure to follow. Try kindness on the negro. Has this ever been tried?

When the negro was freed by the emancipation proclamation he entered into life to be treated with as much respect as any decent white man, and I am sure that the swearing and ill-treatment the negro receives at the hands of the officers of the law is not treating them with equal respect.

Treat the poor black man the same as the white and there will be no lynchings, no race wars, and the black and white will live together in peace and harmony.

A SIXTEEN-YEAR-OLD READER.
Baldwins, L. I., July 18, 1903.

THE TIMES'S NEW BUILDING.

From The Amsterdam Evening Recorder.

The truths that must not be told are the curiously strange things of journalism. It is because they are undeniably true that simple statements completely refuting assertions made by party leaders, for instance, Republican or Democratic, must not be given to the readers of papers on that side. It is so troublesome to offset them with any amount of talking around them, when manifestly they cannot be denied. One of the few newspapers of large importance and influence, possessing the fairness and fearlessness to print editorially or from an outsider any of these supposed dangerous truths, is THE NEW YORK TIMES. This has been characteristic of THE TIMES during its entire existence of fifty-two years. A newspaper that stands in the position of not fearing that a principle or opinion it has adopted can be damaged by an unassailable truth is one that the kind of readers best worth having are determined to read, and its constituency is as extensive as the language in which it is printed. A great, all-satisfying newspaper, whose sterling worth is historic in American journalism, yet whose energies for interesting the public are continually fresh as the ever-living present, is THE NEW YORK TIMES, as liberally showing everything that is true as "all the news that is fit to print." It stands for all that is best in journalism, and for its habitation THE TIMES deserves what it has arranged to have—the grandest temple of journalism in America.

From The Medico-Pharmaceutical Critic and Guide.

A good man may live in a poor hovel; a bad man may live in a luxurious palace. A good newspaper may be published from modest quarters and a very, very bad one may have a twenty-story skyscraper for its home. These are sad things, over which the angels weep. But when the good get their reward and appreciation in this world the angels rejoice. And they surely rejoiced at the announcement of the new magnificent home the public is erecting for THE NEW YORK TIMES. THE TIMES is a real good, honest paper and it deserves all the support it gets. The Critic and Guide is glad to have THE TIMES move higher up town. Close neighbors, close friendship.

THE SISTINE CHAPEL.

Bad Condition of the Roof Endangers Priceless Works of Art Beneath.

The condition of the roof of the Sistine Chapel in Rome has for some time been unsatisfactory, and the Pope, just before he was seized with his present illness, gave orders that the necessary works of repair should be taken in hand at once. The gravity of this statement will be appreciated by those who realise the unique place in religious art occupied by the chapel that Prinetti built for Sixtus IV. more than four centuries ago. There are said to be several fissures in the plaster, and some of the wooden supports of the vault are giving way. Iron cross-bars are to be substituted and the cracks made good, and we are assured, with the familiar Italian optimism, that all danger will then be at an end. We trust it may be so, since any disaster to the immortal Sibyls and Prophets with which Michael Angelo enriched the world would be a much more serious matter than the collapse even of a Campanile. But this is not the first occasion on which the Sistine roof has been matter of concern. Before now water has even trickled through cracks in the dome, while the paintings themselves, once so resplendent, have become faded by time and dimmed by the smoke of tapers and incense. On the whole, the Popes have taken good care of the treasures which art and ambition have lavished upon the buildings under their care, and it is impossible to imagine that any pains will be wanting to preserve the monumental conceptions that we owe to the magnificent ideas of Julius II. The vault of the Sistine is, indeed, the most conclusive instance in history of what art owes to the patron.

When he began the work in 1508 Michael Angelo regarded himself as a sculptor only. Color was strange to him, he was persuaded to the task with difficulty, and the payment he received for it would be despised by a fashionable decorator. Yet in this narrow and lofty fane, which, before it was overlaid with his genius, must have been gloomy in the extreme, he poured out his soul in a new revelation. In travail and weariness, with no companions save his color grinder and the impatient Pontiff who would not be denied, and with little relaxation except the sermons of Savonarola, he painted his way to immortality.

Even so great a man as he had to cope with troublesome material difficulties. Bramante failed to devise an appropriate scaffolding, and the creator of the grandiose Old Testament cycle who gave life to the statuesque forms of the mysterious Sibyls, had to invent his own. In his lack of experience with the medium he made the plaster too wet, and would at first have despaired. It was a Titanic work, with its great surface, its stately scheme of divisioning, the sense of awe and immensity that broods over it, the technical illusions which convert a mere ceiling into a limitless vault peopled by patriarch and oracle. Botticelli and Perugino, Pinturicchio, and Ghirlandajo have made the walls of the chapel glow with their frescoes, but they are all but mere preparation for the dome, which seems to typify art and eternity. Nor does this ceiling exhaust all that Michael Angelo accomplished in the then detached building which finally became part of the corpus of the Vatican.

Late in life, "The Last Judgment" was to come as a frescoed altar piece for which the reckless Papal magnificence destroyed the three Peruginos that occupied its place. But who that enters the Sistine, and reflects that the great Florentine spent thirteen years of his life within these solitary walls, has much thought for any other man? The place is his monument. Not even the prudery of Paul IV., who clothed the female saints in vesture of hues as crude as the puces and magentas and solferinos of the early sixties, could destroy the noble austerity of the picture which its author refused to paint in oil, as being a mere vehicle for the idle and the lazy. It is difficult to smile at the grim revenge which placed the Pope's artistic mantuamaker in the pictured hell. As the scene of ceremonies gorgeous or touching, the chapel is famous in religious history.

Mme. de Staël has left a graphic description of the gradual extinction of the candles during the chanting of the Lenten Miserere in the Sistine, when the Sibyls look like phantoms in the twilight, and the air can hardly support the mournful cadences. She was afraid to listen once more to the vulgar sounds of that world which seems so far away when the silver trumpets are hushed and the Pope-King is no more upon his throne.—London Standard.

NUGGETS.

Proof Absolute.

Peter—What proof did the doctors have for declaring Blank insane?

Parr—He refused to take their medicine.—Baltimore American.

The Difference.

"What is the difference between a woman's whist club and a man's poker club?"

"Why, in one you get home to dinner and in the other to breakfast."—Detroit Free Press.

Her Right.

"What right has she to star?" asked the envious Thespian.

"The best right in the theatrical world," was the reply. "She has secured an 'angel.'"—Chicago Post.

A Fair Warning.

Mrs. Browne—Don't you think the new neighbor is cute? She has such a coaxing little way about her.

Mrs. Greene—Well, she'll get herself into trouble if she tries her coaxing little way on either of my hired girls.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A PRAYER TO JESUS CHRIST FOR THE COMING CENTURY.

By Pope Leo XIII., rendered into English by Andrew Lang.

Renowned in letters, famed in art,
The age recedes; of many a thing
Won for man's good from Nature's heart
Who will may sing.

The glories of the faded years
I rather backward glancing mourn—
The deeds ill done, the wrongs, the tears
Of the age outworn.

Red wars that reeked with the blood of man,
Wide-wandering license, sceptres rent,
Fierce guile that threats the Vatican—
These I lament.

Where is thy glory, stainless, free,
City of Cities, queenly Rome?
Ages and Nations kneeled to thee,
The Pontiff's home.

Woe for a time of Godless laws!
What Faith, what Loyalty abides?
Torn from the shrines, the ancient cause
To ruin glides.

Listen! how science wildly raves
Around the altars overthrown.
Brute Nature, with the world for slaves,
Is God alone!

Not made in God's own image now
Is man;—'tis thus the wise dispute—
But sprung from one same cell, they vow,
Are Man and Brute.

O blinded Pride on chaos hurled!
O Night proclaimed where Light should be,
Obey thou Him who rules the world,
Man, and be free!

He only is the Truth, the Life,
He only points the Heavenward way;
He only frees the soul from strife
If men obey.

'Twas He who led the pious throng
But now to Peter's dust divine;
Of faith to live through ages long,
No empty sign!

Jesus, the Judge of years to be,
Direct the tides, the tempest still,
And make the rebellious people free
To work Thy will.

How Thou the seeds of happy Peace,
All evil drive from us afar,
And bid the rage and tumult cease
Of hateful War.

The minds of Kings and Peoples mold,
Thy word may all enjoy with awe;
Be there one Shepherd and one Fold,
One Faith, one Law.

My course is run; long ninety years
Thy gifts are mine; Thy grace retain;
Let not Thy servant's prayers and tears
Be poured in vain.

ART NOTES.

A great master of form. Not unsympathetic—for he had been sitting for the last of numerous busts destroyed by all lovers of art but friends, and even the sculptor himself—his fantastic humor to make. Whistler has dropped the brush and burin with which he has made black and white magic—witcheries of peacock hues and tender conjurings in old rose and azure, and has become himself to that country where religion and art are inseparable. Art was indeed to him a religion, and while often he lowered art by the methods he used in defending her from the stupidity of the Philistine, he did not degrade her by anything that came from his studio. That high ethical and aesthetic standard which he placed before him in his art works remained unsullied. And up to the very last he showed no diminution of his powers, no tendency to lower the standard set during his earlier years.

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Whistler was the rare phenomenon of a poet in art who remained a poet during the siege of the fortress by the naturalists and was not to be carried off his feet when the extreme impressionists took their place. It is hard to realise that he was a contemporary of Millet and Rousseau, Courbet and Manet, Rossetti and Burne-Jones; but it is evident that none of these strong artists influenced him, while it may well be that some of them were not uninfluenced by Whistler. Rembrandt in etching and Velasquez in painting were the most evident masters of the American painter who had made Paris and London alternately his home. But to the world the loftiness of his ideals and the extraordinary quality of his work were obscured by characteristics that made him either picturesque or notorious as the case might be; in any case, they did much to check enthusiasm for his work and for himself, and finally ended by earning for him, very naturally, a false reputation as a poseur and seeker after notoriety.

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The quarrelsomeness of Whistler began with a combination of nervous fastidiousness and temperamental gayety of disposition. That spring, that elasticity of mind which kept his hand so full of craftsmanship was the source of his eternal youth, his quips and cranks and love of taunting. In time the habit became fixed and Whistler developed a Mephistophelean dexterity in touching the raw, ever losing thereby one friend after another. Like the dog that has a reputation for biting, the genial master made a desert about his den, but consoled himself with noting how effective this reputation was in holding off bores. The slow and ponderous nature of some of our British cousins lured him on, until what had been at first amusing made very often a close approach to tediousness. The manly applause won by Whistler's bright stiletto-like remarks engaged him in the end in a blind fight against a clever talker it found to talk too much—about himself. All this was mere surface. Underneath was a deep and discerning mind making play "with peacock rooms and butterfly signatures to baffle and irritate those who could not understand. It will always be remembered that he was the greatest etcher of his age and the most profound colorist. He led the way from the easel to the decoration of interiors, brushing aside the absurd idea that painters of the easel picture form a superior caste.

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Despite his long residence abroad, in person and speech Whistler was a typical American of the Southern rather than Eastern sort. Though chance had it that he was born in Massachusetts, he is hardly to be placed among New England types, any more than Edgar Allan Poe, who happened to see the light of day in Boston, gained by that any liking for or likeness to the people among whom he was born. While violently a critic of what he thought unworthy in the attitude of the United States toward art, no one who knew him failed to perceive that he was always a lover of his native country. It is here that his monument should be reared; for no American has done more than Whistler to force Europe to recognise the power of this country in the arts. Last winter he was seriously considering a suggestion to make a showing of his etchings, pastels, and paintings in New York next Autumn, another request having reached him to send over some of his work and follow in person. A reception of the most distinguished character was given him on the part of the artists, artistic societies, and clubs of New York. Notwithstanding his fierce resentment of the way in which our Congress treats the fine arts, it was quite among the possibilities that he would have come, had his health permitted him to make the necessary effort.

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One does not have to wait now as for old age or for death before being immortalised in sculpture. The young musician who skips over Paris in his dirigible balloon has been modeled by Mlle. Renée de Variance. On the 6th of this month M. Santos-Dumont was steering over the Seine near the Ile de Puteaux, when his motor burst into flames. Before it could reach the gas in the balloon overhead he managed to extinguish it, but the spectators thought it looked like a "close call." The new bust suggests something of this. The face has a slightly worried and careworn look, such as used to be attributed to bicyclists. Are we to have the aerodrome expression for the benefit of the comic illustrators?

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The complete model of the monument to the Duke of Wellington for St. Paul's, London, as it was left by the sculptor Stevens, has at last been erected near the main portal, the horse, which a former Dean regarded as an animal too vulgar for the cathedral, being much in sight and the face of the rider set to the eastward, so that as one enters the church the Wellington is the most conspicuous of all the many monuments on the premises. The Dean and Chapter have bowed to the demands of the Completion Fund Committee and others. For one week the monument has been open to inspection. The fac simile has been colored to imitate bronze in order that the tone as well as the proportions of the mighty mould could be judged in relation to the interior. Experts maintain that the effect obtained by the crowning equestrian group justifies the criticism which has so often been made that the monument as it was formerly lacked balance and composition. The pedestal under the bronze figure will be in marble.

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Boston is suffering from the relic hunter and the small boy who likes to deface monuments for the sensation of daring it gives him. Portions of the Lloyd Garrison Statue and of that in memory of John Boyle O'Reilly and of the Nymph of the fountain in the Public Garden have been wrenched or hammered off by vandals.

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Miss Julia Braaken of St. Louis has finished her model for a heroic statue of President Monroe to be placed in the Temple of Fame at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Beside Monroe stands a globe on which he points out the junction of the Mississippi and Missouri. In his left hand he carries a scroll. He appears to be addressing an audience on the treaty and purchase.

ELKS GATHER IN BALTIMORE.

Everything Points to the Election of Joseph P. Fanning as Grand Exalted Ruler.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 20.—All the officers of the Grand Lodge of Elks and practically all members of the Grand Lodge have arrived, and it is estimated that 1,000 will be present when the convention assembles to-morrow morning.

It is manifestly settled that Joseph P. Fanning of Indianapolis will be chosen Grand Exalted Ruler, as there is no opposition to him. Their respective adherents say there is no serious opposition to the re-election of George A. Reynolds, Grand Secretary; Samuel A. Needs, Grand Treasurer, and Robert E. Brown, Grand Trustee.

Among the minor matters to be taken up to-morrow will be the question of recognising as an adjunct the Benevolent and Protective Army of Elks, recently organised in Texas, the adoption of rules for the government of the Elks' home at Bedford City, Va., and the consideration of the Grand Secretary's report of the work of the order during the past year.

New Bishop in Oregon.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The Papal legation in this city to-day received word from Rome of the appointment of the Rev. Charles Burke of Portland, Ore., as Bishop of the new diocese in Eastern Oregon, of which Baker City is the headquarters.

MARKET AGAIN TUMBLES

Stock Prices Break, Especially in Flower Shares.

Politician and Financier Said to be in Trouble — Gould-Rockefeller and Pennsylvania Peace Rumor.

Yesterday was another day of new low records in Wall Street, with the stock market weak from beginning to end and prices breaking throughout the list. In most active stocks there were declines of from 2 to 5 points each, while in the inactive issues such breaks were recorded as 51¾ in the old Rock Island stock, 12¾ in Lackawanna, 15 in St. Louis and San Francisco-Chicago and Eastern Illinois certificates, and 17¾ in New York Air Brake. All told, over 700,000 shares were traded in during the day, with the close—though a rally showed here and there—very near to the lowest and decidedly nervous.

The selling movement precipitating the decline differed little from that of recent days, except that it did not seem to be so general, but rather converged upon a limited number of stocks. Especially so was this the case in respect to those issues with which the late Roswell P. Flower was conspicuously identified and which to this day are known as "Flower stocks, namely, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, Rock Island, New York Air Brake, People's Gas, and, to a lesser degree, Amalgamated Copper.

Brooklyn broke over 5 points, closing for a net loss of 4¾; Rock Island new stock fell 2¾ points, closing for a 2¼ point loss, while the extreme break of over 60 points in the old Rock Island stock was on the transfer of 100 shares; New York Air Brake dropped 17¾ points, closing but a point better; People's Gas was down 2¾, while Amalgamated Copper sold down over 3 points, to the lowest price on record, closing but fractionally better.

As a result of the extreme weakness in this group there were many rumors afloat telling of this person and that in trouble, the name of one well-known politician and capitalist being particularly mentioned in this connection. Indeed, the gossips not only used his name freely, but had it that the day's operations signified the closing out of a line of ten-million-dollar accounts which he and some of his speculative friends had been carrying. This may or may not be exaggerated, but it would surprise no one in Wall Street if there was substantial basis for the report, for it has been reported for some time that these accounts called for goods in Brooklyn Rapid Transit and People's Gas were in none too strong a position.

But while these shares were the conspicuous sufferers, there were many other weak spots on the list. Among these were St. Louis and San Francisco second preferred, which broke over 5 points; Steel Trust shares, which fell each over a point—the common to within a fraction of the May 9 panic price; Sugar Trust stock, which declined nearly 4 points, and Colorado Fuel, with a loss of nearly 4.

The selling of St. Louis and San Francisco second preferred, as of the Prisco certificates, was said to be for the account of some overextended Western followers of the Rock Island party. Pittsburg was again reported to be liquidating the Steel Trust stocks with the syndicate said to be supporting only a small line, while liquidation for the account of Washington interests was in evidence in Sugar, while in Colorado Fuel the selling seemed to be based on the fear of a fresh loan or a new bond issue to be made by the company.

Throughout the day there were evidences that the bears in the market were operating on a fairly extensive scale, considering the narrowness of the market, but it was said that they were for the most part confining their attentions to those stocks in which they detected signs of real liquidation. Generally the opinion was that there was fully as much selling of long stock as for the short account.

In the late afternoon a report in circulation was to the effect that the differences between the Gould-Rockefeller interests and the Pennsylvania people had been patched up, and that Wall Street had indeed stated it as a practically accomplished fact, in this manner:

"Negotiations for a settlement of the differences between George J. Gould and the Pennsylvania Road, which have been in progress for some time, have reached a point where a settlement may be near at hand. The official announcement may be delayed for several days, but we have it on unquestioned authority that the negotiations are progressing favorably. It is believed that Mr. Gould has secured the Lehigh Valley."

While this could not be confirmed, there is reason to believe that there is good authority for the statement. In well-informed quarters it is said that there would be no surprise if announcement of a settlement should be made at any time.

COL. AUSTEN AGAIN RESIGNS.

Has Served Repeatedly Commander of the 13th Regiment—Declined Commission as Brevet Brigadier.

After serving several times as Colonel of his regiment, each time lifting it from a disorganized condition to a state of high efficiency, Col. David E. Austen of the Thirteenth Regiment, Heavy Artillery, N. G., N. Y., forwarded his resignation to Adjt. Gen. Henry yesterday morning. The Colonel gave as a reason for his retirement "expiration of term of service," but it has been known for some time that he had attended to his duty at great inconvenience to himself.

The regiment had been disbanded during the Spanish war, and at its close was reorganized, with the battalion that had served with the volunteer army as a basis. The quarrels between the officers who had gone to the front and those who had remained at home threatened to again disrupt the regiment. When Col. Austen took command he put an end to the fights and has increased the regiment's numbers and efficiency until it is now the largest regiment in the State.

Col. Austen became a private in Company H, Seventh Regiment, in 1858, and went to the front in 1861. When he returned he organized a company of the Forty-seventh Regiment, as First Lieutenant, and rose to the rank of Colonel. He remained in command of the Forty-seventh until 1877, when he was elected Colonel of the Thirteenth Regiment. In 1882 he resigned his commission and was placed on the supernumerary list.

Again, after four years, he was elected Colonel of the regiment, and remained in command until 1890, when he again resigned, after having obtained a armory for his command. He was last elected Colonel of the regiment in 1899, and was offered a commission as Brevet Brigadier General on April 24, 1900, but declined it, remarking that he "didn't want to be a bobtailed General."

MUST PAY $470,000 INSURANCE.

Suspicions of Companies That Edward M. Thayer of Boston Died of Poison Not Confirmed by Experts.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 20.—Dr. Edward S. Wood, a noted criminal toxicologist and Professor of Chemistry in the Harvard Medical School, to-day reported that while Edward M. Thayer, who died suddenly while under arrest for forgery, may have died of poison, he was unable positively to prove the fact because at the first autopsy the contents of the stomach were lost.

When he was found dead in bed Thayer carried insurance for $470,000. Medical Examiner Draper held an autopsy and pronounced death due to acute kidney disease. This did not satisfy the insurance companies, who refused to settle. For weeks detectives acting in their interest guarded his grave, while Newton police did like duty for the family. Finally the District Attorney ordered an autopsy and examination by three experts, one to be named by him, one by the families and one by the underwriters. Two of the chemists reported no trace of poison. Dr. Wood, however, says:

"I have analyzed his organs to see if they contained any prussic acid, cyanids of potassium, chlorate hydrate, morphine, or other narcotic poison. I have been unable to obtain such positive proof as any of these, however, that it is to be much regretted that the contents of the stomach were lost at the time of the autopsy, since the chemist relies chiefly upon the analysis of the contents of the stomach for the detection of certain poisons, especially prussic acid, cyanide of potassium, and chloretic hydrate. Therefore the failure to detect certain of the above poisons in the material received does not prove with certainty that death was not caused by one of these."

Mrs. Thayer, whose infant was but three days old at her husband's death, will now receive the insurance money.

TRINITY COLLEGE PRESIDENCY.

Report That an Offer Has Been Made to the Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., Secretary of Yale.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 20.—The rumor has been in circulation for some weeks that the Trustees of Trinity College would offer the Presidency to the Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., Secretary of Yale, from which university he was graduated in 1894. To-day news came from New Haven that the offer had been made. Walter S. Schuts, Assistant Treasurer of Trinity, in an interview to-night said that Mr. Stokes's name had been considered in common with several others, but neither Mr. Stokes nor any of the other men spoken of had been approached, as President George Williamson Smith's resignation will not take effect until next June. President Smith will be given a pension of $3,000 a year.

The Trustees in their resolution accepting the resignation spoke of ill-health as the cause. President Smith repudiates this idea emphatically.

It is known that the younger alumni of Trinity are much in favor of choosing Mr. Stokes, principally on his merits, but because he is an intimate of J. Pierpont Morgan, who, it is thought, is going to do much for the college next year. However, one of these younger men said to-night that he understood that it would be very difficult to obtain Mr. Stokes's consent.

BOSTON MUSEUM'S PURCHASE.

Two Rembrandts Acquired, One of Which Is Thought to be a Portrait of the Painter's Father.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 20.—Two of the most important acquisitions received by the Boston Art Museum in a long time are valuable paintings by Rembrandt, just at hand. One, "Danae," is not new to Bostonians, having been loaned to the museum by the estate of Francis Brooks. Now, having been purchased, with a portion of the Arthur Rotch fund, it becomes a permanent part of the museum collection.

The other Rembrandt is a veritable find. It was secured for the museum through the efforts of Walter Gay, the Boston artist, now living in Paris, having been unearthed by him in an obscure English gallery.

It is a portrait, and that it is Rembrandt's father seems certain from its likeness to the celebrated portrait in the gallery at Cassel. Its genuineness is vouched for by Prof. De Groot of The Hague, a foremost authority on Dutch art.

The picture was purchased from the Martha Edwards fund. It represents an old man with face turned toward the left shoulder and hand stretched across the coat, rather close to the head. It is probably one of the artist's earlier works, having been painted in 1630, when he was about twenty-two years of age. The picture is in high relief, as to the head and hand.

SUMMER HOME FOR CHILDREN.

Adjunct of St. Vincent de Paul Day Nursery Opened at Sea Cliff.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA CLIFF, L. I., July 20.—A large number of priests and others from New York City and other parts came here yesterday to witness the dedication of the new Summer home which is a branch of the St. Vincent de Paul Day Nursery of South Washington Street, Manhattan.

Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn had been asked to conduct the dedication ceremonies, but being unable to attend, deputed Mgr. McNamara, the Vicar General, to take his place. The Monsignor was assisted in the ceremony, which was short but impressive, by the Rev. Father Hatton of Queens, Chaplain of the Little Sisters of the Poor.

The exercises opened with a short address by the Rev. Father Wucher, pastor of the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, who told in a few words about what led to the effort to raise funds for a fresh-air home. The money has all been raised by the congregation of the church in the past two years.

The new home is to be used as an adjunct to the St. Vincent de Paul Day Nursery, in South Washington Street, Manhattan. The five hundred children which are taken care of at that institution rarely if ever have an opportunity to see the trees and the green grass, and play out in the fields. They will be brought to the home in parties of fifty until every child has had a two weeks' outing.

The home will be in charge of the Sisters of the Holy Cross. The house is delightfully situated near the railroad station, in four acres of wooded ground, and is fitted up with all modern improvements.

MAY BEGIN ASPHALT SUITS.

Receiver Gets Authorization to Proceed Against Promoters of Trust.

TRENTON, N. J., July 20.—Judge Kirkpatrick in the United States Circuit Court to-day signed an order authorizing Henry Tatnall, receiver of the Asphalt Company of America and the National Asphalt Company, to prosecute suits against the promoters of the defunct asphalt companies in any district of the United States and the District of Columbia.

It is said suits are to be begun in Pennsylvania and New York looking toward the return of the profits alleged to have been made by the sale of stock of small companies that were no part of the defunct corporations.

Statement by Negro Pastor.

The Rev. Horace G. Miller, pastor of the Mount Tabor Presbyterian Church, yesterday stated that he had been misquoted in the report of a sermon which he preached Sunday evening, in so far as he was represented as placing all the blame of the negro's condition on the white people. His disclaims any such intention or that his sermon was framed so as to convey any such idea, and declares that his only desire was to place the blame where it belongs, and that while in that process certain criticism was passed on the whites, his sermon was chiefly in the nature of an appeal for righteousness and submission to righteous authority on the part of the negroes.

NARRAGANSETT PIER EVENTS.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 20.—Mrs. T. Meredith Jenkins of Baltimore gave a luncheon in the Grecian Gardens to day, and among her guests were Mr. and Mrs. E. C. De Witt of New York.

Capt. Cassius E. Gillette sailed over from Newport to-day with a yachting party on board the yacht Cora.

Mrs. Inez Sprague entertained at dinner at Canonchet. Covers were laid for sixteen.

Late arrivals at the Imperial include Samuel Bell, Jr., of Philadelphia; N. J. Hayne and W. H. Wheelock of New York, and Frederic O. Marsiana of Italy.

Charles D. Hisgardon, United States Army, West Point, is registered at the Gladstone.

Visitors to Bar Harbor.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 20.—William C. Whitney left here for New York to-day.

Senator Marcus A. Hanna was in the harbor to-day on the steam yacht Alvina. He spent the day quietly on the yacht.

W. Butler Duncan of New York arrived here for the Summer last night.

Mrs. Norman Munro and Mrs. Margaret Buttome of New York have come to Cornermere for the season.

Mrs. Richard Hatton of Washington, Mrs. Allen of Lexington, Ky., and Mrs. F. Carmony of New York came to the Lynam Hotel to-day.

The Erie's New Sleeping Cars.

The new sleeping cars just placed in service on the Erie's New York and Buffalo Express are the finest ever built by the Pullman Company. They are yesterday in every detail. Leave 42d Street, 9:05 P. M. Chambers Street, 9:20 P. M. daily. Ticket offices, 269 and 1185 Broadway. —Adv.

CASSINI DENIES MAKING MANCHURIA AGREEMENT

Russian Ambassador Says Talk with Hay Was Unofficial.

Apparent Contradiction at Paris of What He Said in a Washington Interview —How His Words Are Interpreted Here.

PARIS, July 20.—A representative of The Associated Press has had an interview with Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador to the United States, who is here with his daughter, spending part of his leave of absence. He has an apartment near the Champs Elysée. He said:

"It is not correct, as cabled, that I arranged with Secretary Hay before my departure the question of open ports in Manchuria. It is true that Mr. Hay called on me June 28; but it was a friendly visit, and entirely unofficial. The Manchurian ports were mentioned during our conversation, but no definite arrangement was completed. The conversation was quite cordial, courteous, and friendly; but it did not go beyond that. I expect, however, that a mutually satisfactory understanding regarding Manchurian questions eventually will be reached between the two Governments. But, I repeat, no such arrangement has been made by me. What has been done by the Chargé d'Affaires since my departure fourteen days ago I do not know.

"Regarding the Israelite petition, the United States Government already knew that such a petition would not be received. No such petition would be received by any independent State. The United States, first of all, would not consent to any foreign interference in its domestic affairs. Beyond this I do not know anything about the matter. My relations with the United States Government have always been pleasant and cordial during my long stay at Washington. My present absence from my post is due to the fact that I am taking a much-needed holiday. I did not see the President before my departure, as he was absent from Washington. I saw Mr. Hay, as stated. Our interview was not official, but it was extremely pleasant.

"I expect to return to my post as soon as my leave expires, which will be in three months."

Count Cassini will remain here ten days longer, and will then go to St. Petersburg.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—In a conversation at the Russian Embassy on the afternoon of June 29 with The Associated Press representative Count Cassini referred to the call of Secretary Hay the day previous and expressed his gratification at its result. The Ambassador, in reply to the question as to whether Manchuria was under discussion during the call, replied in the affirmative, saying that he had assured Mr. Hay that Russia would execute to the letter her pledges in Manchuria and at the proper time would concede certain ports.

The Ambassador then recalled the conversation between himself and the Secretary, pointing out that while no agreement had been reached as to which ports should be opened, the broad understanding was arrived at that Russia should give the United States what she had asked for. To this it was said Mr. Hay expressed his satisfaction, and as a result Mr. Hay and Count Cassini said that he hoped an announcement to the world of the exact ports which would be opened would be possible in a few weeks.

It is believed here that the point the Ambassador is understood to make is that the general understanding reached between himself and Secretary Hay at the conference on June 28 did not specify the ports to be opened, which at that time had not been decided upon. Moreover, when the Ambassador says no definite agreement had been reached it is assumed that he refers to the fact that no written exchanges passed between Secretary Hay and himself at that time.

CONGER DISCUSSES MANCHURIA.

Has an Interview with Prince Ching Without Any Definite Results.

PEKING, July 20.—United States Minister Conger to-day paid a visit to Prince Ching, head of the Foreign Board, and discussed the opening of ports in Manchuria. The interview had no definite result.

The exchange of ratifications in the matter of the British-Chinese commercial treaty will probably take place in a few days.

Prince Ching emphatically denies the report that China has concluded a loan of 2,000,000 taels with the Russo-Chinese Bank, which, in lieu of interest, the report stated, obtained certain advantages in Chinese Turkestan.

GOSSIP OF THE PLAYER FOLK.

The soloist at the Grand Circle Roof concerts for the coming week will be William Chamberlain, baritone. More illumination will be added to the roof in the way of sundry colored lanterns.

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"Otoyo," the opera in "Japan by Night," at the Madison Square Roof Garden, has several changes in the cast this week. Hobart Smock, who a week ago was replaced as Arthur Roberts by Meriam Bruce, returned to the cast last night. Harry Truax, who has been singing the rôle of Toki, has replaced Mark Lane as Matsuba, and Nye Bolshaw sings Toki. A new comic song, "I Wouldn't Do That, Would You?" has been added to the first act.

***

Wilton Lackaye, who has been with Amelia Bingham in San Francisco, comes to New York this week to confer with W. A. Brady concerning "The Pit." Mr. Lackaye will open the season in Philadelphia.

***

Grace George will begin her season in "Pretty Peggy" in September at the Montauk Theatre, Brooklyn, whence she will leave for other large cities before beginning her New York run at the Madison Square Theatre Oct. 5. Robert Loraine, now in London, will continue to be her leading man.

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"Girls Will Be Girls," the new musical comedy, will be produced by William A. Brady in Boston Aug. 24.

***

Arnold Daly is the latest volunteer for the benefit for the Hebrew Orphan Asylum at the Arverne Hotel next Saturday evening.

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The regular season at the Broadway Theatre begins Monday, Aug. 31, with John C. Fisher's production, "A Princess of Kensington," with James T. Powers in the principal part.

***

May Robson arrived from Europe yesterday on the Minnetonka.

***

Raymond Hitchcock, the comedian, has arrived from Europe, where he has been since the end of the "King Dodo" season. He will have the leading part next season in Henry W. Savage's production, "The Yankee Consul."

***

Jess Dandy, a well-known vaudeville artist, is to play the part of Hans Wagner in one of the "Prince of Pilsen" companies next season.

***

"My Sweetheart" was produced at Proctor's One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street house last night. Willard Blackmore and Belle Gold had the leading parts. At Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre "The Humbug," by Frederick Marsden, was revived.

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Effie Shannon received a surprise yesterday in the shape of a letter from Lady Minto asking the actress to pay her a visit when she comes to Montreal next season with Herbert Kelcey. The acquaintance began in the dressing room of Miss Shannon when she was in Canada last season.

***

Youngsters were in complete possession last night at Pain's Amphitheatre, Manhattan Beach, on the occasion of the first "children's night" of the season. A new feature was a high dive similar to the one last season. A cook fight and a "Punch and Judy" show were among the funny "stunts" specially prepared for children.

CHAUTAUQUA EXCURSION.

$11.40 round trip by ERIE RAILROAD, July 24th. Tickets good for return until Aug. 23d.—Adv.

AMUSEMENTS.

CASINO—"The Runaways."
CONEY ISLAND—Luna Park.
CONEY ISLAND—Bostock's.
CRYSTAL GARDENS—"Darling of the Gallery Gods," and vaudeville.
GRAND CIRCLE ROOF—Reisenfeld's Orchestra.
KEITH'S—Vaudeville.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Dunn's Band.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Japan by Night and "Otoyo."
MAJESTIC—"Wizard of Oz."
MANHATTAN BEACH—Pain's Pompeii and fireworks; Dockstader's Minstrels; Shannon's Band.
MANHATTAN—"Earl of Pawtucket."
PARADISE ROOF GARDEN—"Age" and vaudeville.
PROCTOR'S—Twenty-third Street, vaudeville; Fifth Avenue, "Kindred Souls" and vaudeville; Fifty-eighth Street, "Humbug" and vaudeville; One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, "My Sweetheart" and vaudeville.
STEAMER GRAND REPUBLIC—Floating roof garden with vaudeville.
TERRACE GARDEN—"The Bohemian Girl."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

With the exception of Newport, the watering places have not been very gay this Summer. Owing to the fluctuations at the Stock Exchange many men have remained in town, and thus quite a number of house parties have been spoiled. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt were in town yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt will sail this week, and are also in town. Miss Leary arrived from Newport, and will remain in New York until next Saturday.

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Mr. and Mrs. William Fitzhugh Whitehouse and family arrived on Saturday from England. They went to Newport yesterday, where they will spend the season.

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Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt are booked to sail from Liverpool on Thursday next. They will come to America via Boston. They intend to pay a short visit to Mrs. Frederick Neilson and Mrs. Arthur Kemp at Lenox.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., are at Westbury, L. I., where they will remain until August, when they are to go to Saratoga for the racing season.

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Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, who has been at Lucerne, is expected home this week. She is to go to Newport.

***

Dr. and Mrs. Seward Webb and Miss Webb are at Aix les Bains, where they are to remain a short season for the cure before returning to this country.

***

Miss Mary Kernochan is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Harry B. Livingston at their camp in the Adirondacks. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Kernochan are at their country seat at the Highlands of Navesink.

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Among those who are expected to arrive on the Oceanic to-morrow from Liverpool are Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gerrish, Mrs. Fuller, Beely Benedict, Miss Benedict, Louis Pennington, and Mr. and Mrs. Howard W. Hayes.

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Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet and Miss Emmet are at Trouville for the Summer.

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The wedding of Miss Gurnee and Henry Thorndike of Boston will take place at St. Saviour's Church on July 29. About 100 invitations have been sent out for the church. There will be only a few people at the breakfast.

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Booked on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. to-day for Bremen and Portsmouth are Louis A. Thebaud, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Willets, Mrs. L. Harrison Dulles of Philadelphia, Mrs. W. H. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. David McClure, the Misses Amy and Helen Phipps, Miss M. F. Sturges, Frederick Sturges, Jr., T. Jefferson Coolidge, Jr., and Col. Robert M. Thompson.

IN THE SHOPS.

Here is a small convenience which looks as if it would be most useful for the housekeeper in the country or anywhere if she has kerosene oil and lamps. There have been, from time to time, various little contrivances to fit over the chimneys of the lamps that water might be heated or a little light cooking done. The metal on the glass has not been satisfactory, and the chimney has been sure to break sooner or later. Now all this has been arranged, and there is a chimney and standard for the hot water pot or kettle in one. The chimney is tall and round, like an ordinary chimney, but of sheet iron, and fastened to the top is the standard of a heavier metal. All this costs 15 cents and will fit any of the ordinary sized lamps. It looks eminently practical, and while, like many things, there may be an out to it, it would not seem that it could be anything but excellent.

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Another little convenience for the gas or oil stove is a round plate or sheet iron cover, with a slit at one side that it may be lifted from the stove. This is to be put on over the gas or oil stove hole when there is anything to be cooked or heated that needs protection from the flame. The covers cost 5 cents each.

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"They say" that there is nothing like charcoal for broiling, and here is a way to broil over a charcoal fire anywhere or anyhow almost. A little affair which costs 35 is a charcoal stove or broiler. It is in the form of an iron basket—that is the most satisfactory way of describing it—rounded at the bottom and just open enough not to let the charcoal out, and with an open iron top upon which the broiling is done. This basket is made to fit into the hole of a stove, and from this edge, where it sets in there arises a sheet-iron rim about two inches high, which encircles it. A sheet-iron cover goes on the top with two large round holes to let out the fumes of the charcoal.

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Another broiler for a gas or oil stove, or it could be used on any stove, is made with two plates of sheet iron, the upper one having edges slightly rolled to hold the juice from the meat or fish, which is laid upon a grillwork above it. This upper plate or dish is removable, while the lower is stationary. There is a cover to this broiler with small openings near the handle to let out the steam. It costs $1.35.

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Attractive mats or rugs for use in the Summer home, in bedrooms or anywhere that something light is desired, are made of the Japanese matting—the plain matting, with the quaint little figures to be found in such mattings, in colors set in it and a foot border in deeper tones, red or blue, or in a tan shade, around the edge. The centre figures are small, three of them in each mat, and in combinations of bright colors, reds and greens, blues, yellows, and oranges. The mats are 6 feet 9 inches long by one wide, and cost from $1.50 to $2.

***

A pretty bedroom, which is one of the furnished rooms in one of the shops, has for furniture the white-enameled wood with painted designs in a delicate rose pattern in pink. The arrangement of the room is very pretty. In the main part are the two single beds separated by a square night stand, with a small drawer at the top, a space, and a rather deep cupboard below. There is also a chiffonier and a broad bureau with a mirror. The other part of the room is smaller and separated from the other by slender pillars. In this part of the room is the dressing table with its mirrors and all the articles for the toilet on the top, with two small drawers and a shelf beneath. There is another table with one drawer and a shelf—this almost as large, but without a mirror. There is a small desk also of the rose-painted, enameled wood. The wall covering is an undemonstrative green, and the matting has a design of clusters of daisies upon it, very pretty in itself, not exactly agreeing with the furniture, but giving an idea of what can be done. It is a pretty, odd, and simply furnished room.

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A very charming set of furniture, which also shows the two single bedsteads, is of white mahogany, with a design of small oak leaves or possibly they are holly leaves, with a berry here and there all in a delicate shade of brown. There is a narrow band of this inlaying outlining the different parts of the different pieces of furniture, the lines of which are simple and square, and the whole is delightful.

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A coarse fish net, about a hammock-sized mesh, the kind which is used in dens and similar informal rooms for decorating purposes, costs 50 cents a yard and is three yards wide.

OFFICER WON CHILD BRIDE

Mexican Lieutenant Met Fate at Elizabeth Shipyards.

Superintending Building of Gunboats Followed by Visit to Minister with 16-Year-Old Sweetheart.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 20.—First Lieut. Nicholas Varela of the Mexican Navy and Miss Eva Kampf, sixteen years old, of 122 Washington Avenue, Elizabeth, eloped yesterday and went to New York, where they were married at the Church of the Transfiguration. After the ceremony they returned to Elizabeth, expecting to get the parental blessing, but were disappointed, the bride's father refusing, it is said, to recognize his new son-in-law. The bride is at her father's home.

Lieut. Varela came here a year and a half ago as a member of the Mexican commission appointed to superintend the building of the gunboats Tampico and Vera Cruz at the Crescent Shipyard, at Elizabethport, for the Mexican Government. It is said he had been attentive to Miss Kampf for some time, but that he met with the opposition of her parents, who thought she was too young to be married. Yesterday, it is said, the Lieutenant and Miss Kampf met on Broad Street, and soon afterward took a train for New York. On arriving there they went directly to the "Little Church Around the Corner," where they were married by the Rev. Dr. Meyers. There is reported to have been a happy scene at the Kampf residence on their return. Mr. Kampf could not believe that his young daughter had been married until she produced the marriage certificate and triumphantly showed it to him. Then, it is said, the angry parent turned to Lieut. Varela and said: "You have stolen my daughter from me and married her, but I will never recognize you as my son-in-law."

Mr. Kampf then, it is said, ordered the Lieutenant from the house, and the latter departed, leaving his bride behind. Going to the Mexican commission's headquarters on Quality Hill, South Broad Street, the Lieutenant related the story of his troubles to his fellow-members of the commission.

The Lieutenant says he intends to take a vacation of two weeks, and will then depart for Mexico with his bride. He proposes to take the Tampico, which will be ready by that time. Count Mrs. Varela says she loves her husband and will go wherever he goes. She says that perhaps after she and her husband have gone to Mexico her father will relent and will give them his forgiveness and parental blessing.

SUIT OVER BIG BUILDING.

George A. Fuller Company and R. H. Macy & Co. in Controversy Concerning $872,566 Said to be Due Contractors.

The George A. Fuller Company began an action yesterday in the United States Circuit Court against Nathan and Isidor Straus of R. H. Macy & Co. for $872,566, which it is asserted is still due on the construction of the firm's new building, at Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street.

The complaint says that the Fuller Company agreed with R. H. Macy & Co. to erect the building and have it ready for occupancy Aug. 1, 1902. The architects employed by the firm were to prepare the plans and the Fuller Company was to furnish the material and labor, for which it was to be paid whatever it expended, with the addition of 8 per cent. for commission. It is asserted that the plans and drawings were not delivered until many months after it had been agreed that they were to be turned over, and this delay necessitated many changes and alterations in them, which caused delays in the construction, making it impossible to finish the building at the date agreed upon without employing additional labor.

This was done at an increased cost and, it is said by the plaintiff, with the consent of R. H. Macy & Co., who, being anxious to have the building completed, agreed to repay it. There was no commission on this extra labor, and its cost amounted to $115,000. The entire cost of the building, the Fuller Company says, was $3,902,566.

When Nathan Straus was seen last night he said:

"This is the first positive information that I have had about this suit. We have had a dispute pending for some time with the Fuller Company, and it has threatened to sue us. I am not in a position where I can give any definite information until I make myself more conversant with the case."

RACE FEELING IN THE NAVY.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 20.—The race feeling which exists in the navy against the colored men has been cropping out here since the fleet of seven United States war ships arrived. The white sailors have been making it hot for the colored men, so that the negroes have kept aboard most of the time, rather than risk abuse on the streets.

On last Saturday night a number of them came ashore. At about midnight a number of jackies got into the tent which the Naval Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association has erected on the town lot and drove out the negroes who had come there for a night's lodging. Two colored men were knocked down on Main Street by a crowd of jackies, and, after getting a few kicks and punches, scrambled to their feet and ran.

One colored man was thrown over a fence into the street. He then made his escape. Another found his way to the police station, where he was looked up to keep him away from the angry sailors who had been chasing him. Still another rushed into a drug store, where he was put into the cellar to avoid the mob, and remained there for some time, after which he was smuggled out of a back door. Since Saturday night no colored men have come ashore from the ships after dark.

ARCHBISHOP KATZER DEAD.

End Comes at Fond du Lac, Where He Had Gone for Rest and Treatment.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., July 20.—Archbishop Katzer died to-night at St. Agnes's Convent after an illness dating from September, 1902.

He came to Fond Du Lac for rest and treatment four months ago. A week ago he suddenly became worse. Saturday night his condition became critical. Since that time the end had been expected momentarily.

He will be buried in St. Francis's Cemetery, Milwaukee.

The Most Rev. Frederick Xavier Katzer, D. D., Archbishop of Milwaukee, was born at Ebensee, Austria, on Feb. 7, 1844. His early education was received at Gmünden, Austria, and he attended the University of Linz during the years 1857-62. He was graduated in theology at the Seminary of St. Francis, Wis., in 1866, and occupied the Chair of Philosophy and Theology at that institution from that time until 1870, when he became secretary in the Bishopric of Green Bay, Wis., rising in rapid succession to the position of rector of the cathedral, Vicar General, and finally, Bishop of the Diocese. As such he was consecrated on Sept. 21, 1886.

He was transferred to Milwaukee, and raised to the Archiepiscopal dignity on Jan. 30, 1891. The Archdiocese of Milwaukee includes the Dioceses of Green Bay and La Crosse and Marquette and Sault de Ste. Marie. The province includes all of Wisconsin and Northern Michigan.

HELENA MORA, ACTRESS, DEAD.

Helena Mora, the vaudeville actress, died yesterday afternoon at her home, at Bensonhurst, L. I., from a complication of diseases. Miss Mora had been complaining for over a year, when in March last, while on a Western tour, she was compelled to cancel her engagements. She was at that time said to be suffering from cancer.

Miss Mora was especially popular in Brooklyn as a vaudeville actress, playing a great deal at Hyde & Behman's house. She was born in Birmingham, England, and began her professional career in "Sinbad the Sailor." Her first appearance in America was in Koster & Bial's theatre. She went from there directly to Hyde & Behman's, where she remained until about two and one-half years ago, when she went out upon the road as her own manager, touring the first-class vaudeville houses. She was a drawing attraction in most places, and was paid big salaries.

For several years she had made her home at Bensonhurst.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Benjamin Drew.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 20.—Benjamin Drew, a veteran writer and teacher, is dead at his home, in Plymouth. He was born ninety-one years ago in the house in which he died.

After leaving school he learned to set type in the office of the Old Colony Memorial, and subsequently worked at his trade in Boston. He was a contributor to The Carpet Bag under the name of "Ensign Stebbins," and was a contemporary and friend of Benjamin P. Shillaber, (Mrs. Partington.) For thirty-five years he was a teacher in the Boston public schools. Later he was active in educational work in St. Paul. For a while he was a proofreader in the Government Printing Office at Washington. He was an authority on typography and was the author of "Pens and Types," a text book for writers and printers. He also wrote "The North Side View of Slavery" and a work descriptive of Plymouth's old burial hill.

Retiring from active labor at the age of seventy, he visited distant parts of the world, making a long stay in China. During the last few years he had resided in Plymouth.

Rev. Ira Moore Courlis.

The Rev. Ira Moore Courlis, a leading Spiritualist of Brooklyn, died on Sunday at his home, 80 New York Avenue, that borough. He was the pastor of the Church of the Fraternity of the Soul Communion, which is Spiritualistic in its belief. While the immediate cause of his death was consumption it was indirectly due to a general nervous breakdown caused by overwork. He was born thirty-eight years ago in Brooklyn, and was educated in that borough. He was ordained as a minister there eight years ago. A year later Mr. Courlis organized the Fraternity of the Soul Communion, which holds its services in the Aurora Grata Cathedral on Bedford Avenue. The fraternity now has a membership of about 500. Mr. Courlis is survived by a son and a sister. The funeral services, which will be Episcopal in character, will be held in the Aurora Grata Cathedral to-morrow afternoon. Brief addresses will be made by ex-Judge Abram H. Dailey and Mrs. Elisabeth Lease.

Obituary Notes.

SAMUEL ARNOLDS, member of the Thirty-ninth Congress, from Tennessee, died at Johnson City, Tenn., yesterday at an advanced age.

F. S. LUNDBY, Assistant Treasurer of the Lake Shore Road, died in Cleveland yesterday, aged eighty-one years. Mr. Lundby was connected with the Lake Shore in various capacities for nearly half a century.

Mrs. LEILA ST. CLAIR MORGAN, wife of Richard Morgan, a Director of the Bank Clerks' Co-operative Building and Loan Association, 31 Nassau Street, and daughter of the late St. Clair Smith, died yesterday at her home, 201 West Eighty-third Street.

Dr. ISAAC N. BEEGLE, a pioneer resident of Ocean Grove and one of the oldest physicians in Monmouth County, N. J., died yesterday in Asbury Park after a long illness. Death was due to dropsy. He was fifty-five years old and leaves a wife and three children.

RICHARD ADDY, who was for thirty years engaged in business as a builder in Brooklyn, died at his home, 96 Greene Avenue, that borough, on Sunday. He was born in England, and was fifty-nine years old. He retired from business several years ago. Mr. Addy was a thirty-second degree Mason. His widow and a son survive him.

JOHN E. LYNCH, ex-Clerk of the Fourth District Municipal Court and ex-President of the Tammany Club of the Tenth Assembly District, died at his home, 142 Second Avenue, on Sunday afternoon. Mr. Lynch was a prominent Tammany politician in the Tenth District. The funeral services will be held at St. Nicholas's Church, on Second Street, to-morrow morning.

FREDERICK JORDAN, head of the American Type Founders' Company, formerly the firm of MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan, died at his home, in Philadelphia. Death came suddenly during the absence of Mrs. Jordan, who was at Northeast Harbor, Me. Mr. Jordan was fifty-three years old, active in business, and had enjoyed fairly good health up to yesterday, when he was suddenly stricken.

WILLIAM TIBBY, one of the best-known glass manufacturers of the country and a pioneer in the flint glass trade, died at his home, in Sharpsburg, Penn., last night, in his seventy-second year. Mr. Tibby had been an invalid for fifteen years, but in spite of his infirmity he was President and the active head of the large establishment which he founded in Pittsburg at the close of the civil war. He leaves a large estate.

AID FOR MOTHERS AND BABIES.

Charitable Society Appeals for Support of its Fresh Air Work.

The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor has issued a special appeal for its fresh-air work, $15,500 still being needed. Sea Breeze was opened June 1. Already 1,134 mothers and babies have been given ten-day outings. Day and night nurses superintend the care of the babies, while kindergartners, nurse girls, and bathing masters amuse and instruct the well and convalescent.

A sister society thus describes one mother's experience: "We thought when the woman went away she was too broken down to keep up a home longer; now she returns another creature, full of health and life and new ideas of how to better her condition and that of her children."

Five excursions are given weekly—one day's happiness to about 2,500 children and mothers.

Checks should be sent to Robert Shaw Minturn, Treasurer, 105 East Twenty-second Street. No contribution is too small. Twenty-five cents will send a child for one day; $2.50 will keep him at Sea Breeze one week; $5 will support mother and child for one week; $125 will pay the expenses of a day party; $25 will name a bed; $

ASTARITA ALWAYS FIRST

For Sea Gull Stakes Mexican Stable's Filly Led Throughout.

Tankard and Rochampton Were the Only Winning Favorites at Brighton Beach.

"Good things" went wrong at the Brighton Beach race track yesterday with depressing regularity for the general public, and though two post favorites managed to get to the winning post first in the course of the afternoon, their success did not aid the followers of public form to any appreciable extent, as one of the winning choices was the steeplechaser Tankard, while the other, Rochampton, was at a price so short as to bar all but the plungers from backing him. The weather was clear and pleasant, and the track fast in spite of the recent rain. The attendance was quite up to the average for the meeting, though the programme offered was rather commonplace.

The feature event was the Sea Gull Stakes, at six furlongs, for fillies three years old, with six of the thirteen named on the card left in after all the scratching had been done. Mamie Worth, ridden by Redfern, started an odds-on favorite, and was the best-backed horse of the day, as her stable connections asserted in positive terms that she would run the distance of the race in close to 1:12⅘. The hopes of the favorite's backers were destroyed early, however, as Mamie Worth broke back in the crowd and never was able to get close enough to the leaders to look dangerous, though she showed a lot of speed and closed much ground in the first three furlongs. Astarita, who was a strong second choice, led off and raced in front all the distance, winning at the end with a lot in hand, while Futurita, who was second all the way, held that place to the end, finishing two lengths behind Astarita and a length and a half in front of Stamping Ground, third.

Fifteen horses ridden by apprentices made up the first event, and Rostand, with the stable boy Trouble in the saddle, proved much the best by closing from behind and winning handily from Albany Girl and Syrilu. In this race, the first of several accidents occurred, Nodo, ridden by Quinn, a stable boy in the employ of Julius Fleischmann, falling near the finish and throwing Quinn so heavily that he was stunned. He was not dangerously injured, however.

In the steeplechase, won by Tankard, two horses went down and gave the cross-country riders Duffy and Gallagher severe but not dangerous falls. In the fifth race "Willie" Shea, who rode Bouvier, was thrown at the starting post and had his back so severely hurt that he was taken to the emergency hospital at Coney Island to have his injury attended to. Lord Badge made all the running and easily captured the mile and a furlong handicap, Pentaur brushed to the front in the last half furlong of the fifth event and won ridden out by a half length after Race King made the running until well in the stretch.

Rochampton cantered away from Counterpoise, his only opponent in the last race. Added to the failure of the favorites the popular jockeys, Odom and Redfern, both failed to land a winner, Bullman and Fuller being the only ones of the fashionable riders to get to the winning post first. The stewards were exceedingly busy through the afternoon enforcing the new rule requiring trainers to have their horses in the paddock forty minutes before the time set for their respective races, and twenty trainers in all were fined $200 each for tardiness in that respect. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale from $1,500 down to $800, all to be ridden by apprentices or jockeys who have never ridden a winner; one mile and a sixteenth.

The Hampton Stable's Rostand, b. c., 3 years, by Ruisell-Galena II., 99 pounds. (Trouble.) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5 1
S. A. Steel's Albany Girl, b. f., 5, 94, (J. Corn.) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1 2
J. Robertson's Syrilu, ch. g., aged, 104, (Lamb.) 2 to 1 and 2 to 1 3
Time—1:47 3-5. Won handily by three lengths; a half length between second and third. Carroll D., 99 to 1 and 6 to 1; Turnpike, 95 to 1 and 10 to 1; Wallace Cook, 90 to 1 and 30 to 1; Dark Planet, 12 to 1 and 5 to 1; Collegian, 109 to 1 and 30 to 1; Nodo, 50 to 1 and 20 to 1; Kingsaine, 11 to 5 and even; King Carter, 20 to 1 and 12 to 1; Mary Worth, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1; Chisle, 20 to 1 and 12 to 1; Andiron, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1; Juvenal Eve, 15 to 1 and 5 to 1, also ran. Nodo fell near the finish. Value to the winner, $675. Winner trained by Richard Miller.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, steeplechase for four-year-olds and upward, over the short steeplechase course; about two miles through the field. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.'s, Tankard, br. g., aged, by King Midas-Epergne, 146 pounds. (G. Green.) 3 to 5 and 3 to 5 1
M. J. Maloney's Comet, ch. g., 6, 146, (Sauer.) 15 to 5 and even 2
James Meagher's Bob Alone, ch. h., 6, 136, (C. Powers.) 25 to 1 and 8 to 1 3
Time—3:52. Won easily; two lengths between second and third. Gold Ray, 20 to 1 and 7 to 1; Woolgatherer, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5; George Keene, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1; Perion, 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, and Calley, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, also ran. Woolgatherer fell. Value to the winner, $825. Winner trained by Charles Kreman.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upwards one mile and a furlong.
W. L. Oliver's Lord Badge, b. g., 4 years, by Badge-Mocking Bird, 108 pounds. (Fuller.) 16 to 5 and 7 to 5 1
W. C. Daly's Himself, ch. h., 5, 115, (Odom.) 11 to 5 and even 2
H. J. Meyer's Ky. R. Condon, b. c., 4, 109, (Redfern.) 9 to 1 and 2 to 1 3
Time—1:56 3-5. Won, ridden out, by three lengths, a head between second and third. Interval, 20 to 1 and 6 to 1; Faulconbridge, 12 to 1 and 6 to 1; Rick Hussey, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1; Sugal Boy, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, also ran. Interval was knocked back on the paddock turn and pulled up. Value to the winner, $1,020. Winner trained by owner.

FOURTH RACE.—The Seagull Stakes, for fillies three years old, penalties and allowances; six furlongs.
The Mexican Stable's Astarita, b. f., by Bathampton-Lois A., 121 pounds, (Hicks,) 2 to 1 and 1 to 1 1
James R. Keene's Futurita, b. f., by His Eminence-The Butterflies, 109, (Gannon,) 15 to 1 and 4 to 1 2
Sir. D. Dechert's Stamping Ground, br. f., by Lamplighter-Elise, 108, (H. Conrad,) 50 to 1 and 10, to 1 3
Time—1:13 1-5. Won easily by two lengths. A length and a half between second and third. Rosetta, 15 to 1 and 4 to 1; Our Nell, 40 to 1 and 12 to 1, and Mamie Worth, 1 to 10 and 1 to 5, also ran. Value to the winner, $1,875. Winner trained by H. M. Mason.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, beaten nonwinners at the Brighton Beach meeting, allowances, five and a half furlongs.
J. L. McGinnis's Pantaur, ch. c., by Flying Dutchman-Plantress, 110 pounds, (H. Coghran,) 9 to 1 and 2 to 1 1
The Sanford Stable's Lemuel Gross, c., 102, (Hauck,) 40 to 1 and 12 to 1 2
O. L. Richard's Race King, ch. c., 122, (Odom.) 6 to 5 and 3 to 5 3
Time—3:07 3-5. Won, ridden out, by a half length; a length between second and third. Bouvier, 100 to 1 and 40 to 1; Tomcod, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1; Marmee, 20 to 1 and 8 to 1; Waterspout, 100 to 1 and 40 to 1; Great Crossing, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1; The Buck, 40 to 1 and 15 to 1; Trentino, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1; Lacoon, 30 to 1 and 12 to 1; Thicsis, 200 to 1 and 60 to 1, and Juvenal Maxim, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, also ran. Bouvier fell at the post. Value to the winner, $870. Winner trained by J. Newsome.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, with allowances; one mile and a sixteenth.
The Mexican Stable's Rochampton, ch. h., 5 years, by Bathampton-Agnes Plush, 114 pounds. (Bullman,) 1 to 5 and out 1
F. M. Holland's Counterpoise, ch. h., 6, 96, (Hauck,) 4 to 1 and out 2
Time—1:47 3-5. Won easily by two lengths. Only two horses ran. Value to the winner, $850. Winner trained by H. M. Mason.

Entries for Brighton Beach Races.

FIRST RACE.—Highweight handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Meadow Star, 126 (Hicks); Operator, 123; Golden Gold, 124; St. Daniel, April Shower, and G. Whittier, 122 each; Duellist and Cinquevalli, 119 each; Captivator, 118; Wealth, Flying Buttress and Forward, 117 each; Tim P., 116; Preamble and Lookout, 113 each; Candling, 113; Queen Bonita and Knight of Harlem, 111 each; Mabel Richardson, 110, and Cranville, 102.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-old; selling allowances; scale from $3,000 down to $1,000; six furlongs. Weotan, 107 pounds; Sailor Knot, Dimah Shad, 106; Flower, Ruth Parrish, Luminosity, and Hopeful Miss, 106 each; Ned Monro, Arthur Long Distance, and Kingsboro, 103 each; St. Spend, 101; Florizel and Sailor Knot, 100 each; Dr. Gregory, 99; Highwind, 97; Tenderest, 96, and Shortcake, 90. Apprentice allowance claimed for Wotan, Flower, Florizel, Shortcake, Sailor Knot, Highwind, Tenderest, and Unsaid Miss.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter. Articulate, 118 pounds; Sambo, 108; Circus, 98; Victor, 90; Daly, 89; Cogswell, 88, and Justice, 86.

FOURTH RACE.—The Nautilus Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and a furlong. $4,000 to the winner, and a furlong. Andy Williams, 118 pounds; Boz Mc, 109; The Rival and Ethics, 106 each; Peninsula, 105; Homestead, 101; Irascible, 99; Colonsay, Consensus, and Bellaria, 96 each, and Dark Planet, an Apprentice allowance claimed. The Rival, Consensus, Bellaria, and Homestead.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-old; penalties and allowances; six furlongs. Jocund, Sim Kelly, Montana King, and Hazelwood, 110 pounds each; Pol Roger and Gold Dome, 105 each, and Gipsy Jan, Little Jim, Oradel, October Flower, and Destiny, 102 each.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; non-winners of more than one race in 1902 or 1903; special weights; all to be entered to sell for $1,000; one mile and a sixteenth. Holland, Scoffer, Frank McKee, Anak, Williamstead, and Harrison, 110 pounds each; Paul Clifford, Khiset, Seminole, Brave Victor, Philippine, and Gibara Light, 107 each; Caledonite, 105; Reformer and The Regent, 102 each, and Belle of Troy and Annie Grace, 100 each. Apprentice allowance claimed for Reformer, Annie Grace, Belle of Troy, and The Regent.

CHAMPIONS' RACE CLOSED.

Waterboy and McChesney Both in Big Special, with The Rhymer Also Named.

E. E. Smathers, owner of the famous Western racehorse McChesney, and Samuel Hildreth, who trained the champion of the West until he arrived in New York for the championship special race against Waterboy, set for to-morrow, were both visitors to the Bright Beach race track yesterday, and were kept busy until the races ended denying reports to the effect that the special race will not take place. Mr. Hildreth was reticent, and would only say that McChesney was doing as well as he could wish, and had the full confidence of his stable. Mr. Smathers went further and said that the race positively would take place if the weather and track were suitable, as no fault could be found with McChesney's condition. Mr. Smathers also expressed surprise at the rapidity with which the Brighton track had dried out after the recent rain.

About the only thing that now can prevent the special race, he said, will be rain immediately before the time set for the meeting of the champion horses. McChesney was not worked yesterday, owing to the fact that the Gravesend track still was muddy and dead, but he was out for a canter of two miles, and finished up by "breezing" a half mile at a speed just within his powers. A slight change in the plans framed by Mr. Smathers became necessary yesterday, as it was found that F. M. Taylor, brother-in-law of Trainer Hildreth, had not yet secured a license as a trainer, though he had made application for authority to train horses on The Jockey Club tracks. It had been intended that Trainer Taylor should have charge of McCheesney while he is racing in the East, but until he secures a license it became necessary to turn the famous horse over to some authorized trainer, and J. McClain, who has charge of P. J. Dwyer's horses, was selected to act as custodian of McChesney until Trainer Taylor's application for a license is acted on by The Jockey Club. Accordingly both Hildreth and Taylor withdrew from connection with McChesney for the time being, though Hildreth continues to advise concerning the preparation that the horse shall receive for the coming race.

The entries for the special have closed, and, somewhat to the surprise of horsemen, a third horse has been named to start in addition to Waterboy and McChesney, this being The Rhymer, who is owned jointly by E. E. Smathers and E. H. Garrison, the ex-jockey. It is a foregone conclusion that The Rhymer has no chance that can be considered to beat either of the champions, but it is said that he was entered to act as a pacemaker for the Western horse. Under the conditions framed for the race, it is a sweepstakes, open to all, and therefore there has been no comment from the stable of E. H. Harris, owner of Waterboy, on the entry of The Rhymer. A. J. Joyner, trainer of Waterboy, only said of the third entry that he did not care how many horses started. It is certain, however, that as The Rhymer is entered in the interest of Mr. Smathers, he will be coupled with McChesney in the betting if he runs. That is not expected to have any influence on the odds. Waterboy yesterday was quoted as favorite for the special at odds of 2 to 5.

August Belmont's Thoroughbreds Here.

The thoroughbred mares which August Belmont purchased at the closing out sale of the late Henry McCalmont's English stud arrived here yesterday on the Atlantic Transport liner Minnetonka. The mares that arrived are Fairy Gold, by Ben d'Or, the winner of the Derby, dam Dame Moshan, by Galliard, and Hautesse, by Fichidue, dam Hauteur. With Hautesse is a four months' old foal by Ladas, and Fairy Gold is in foal by Isinglass, a winner of the Derby and the St. Leger. Hautesse is said to be the highest-priced brood mare ever brought to this country, Mr. Belmont having paid, it is said, $23,000 for her, while Fairy Gold is said to have cost him $14,335.

As soon as the Minnetonka docked Dr. William Sheppard went on board and examined the animals, and afterward said they had stood the voyage well and were in excellent condition. The animals were removed from the ship early and placed on cars and shipped to Mr. Belmont's stock farm at Lexington, Ky.

On the Minnetonka there also arrived 40 Belgian and French stallions for a Western firm.

Detroit Trotting Races Postponed.

DETROIT, July 20.—The opening of the Grand Circuit trotting races at the Blue Ribbon meeting of the Detroit Driving Club at Grosse Pointe was postponed until to-morrow on account of wet track.

LONGWOOD TENNIS GAMES.

Big List of Entries in Annual Event—Larned, Ward, and the Wrenns Win Easily.

BOSTON, July 20.—When to-day's play ended in the Longwood tennis tournament thirty-four matches had been decided, the tournament having been advanced to the third round, leaving only one more round before the semi-finals. A few of the matches were closely contested, but as a rule they were easy wins, and it looks as if Ward and Wright in the first half and Larned and one of the Wrenn brothers in the second half had their way clear to the semi-finals. The drawings for the doubles bring Larned and Wright against the Wrenn brothers in the first round to-morrow.

The tournament was started by Alfred Stillman, the Harvard football and baseball player, and Seaver Warland, well known in intercollegiate tennis work. Stillman was outclassed, but did not give up without a struggle. Larned and "Bob" Wrenn won their matches easily.

The handicap event, in which there are fifty-six entries, will be started to-morrow. Scores and summaries:

First Round—H. Ward beat R. Hichox, 6—2, 6—0, 6—2; J. D. E. Jones beat A. C. Butler, 6—1, 6—1, 6—1; B. P. Merrill beat C. H. Notleton, 6—3, 6—3, 6—2; 7—5, 11—9; C. F. Watson, Jr., beat C. F. Wetherbee, 6—2, 6—2, 6—2; A. L. Fuller beat E. B. Hilliard, 6—0, 6—0, 6—1; R. C. Wright beat Lewis Parry, 7—5, 6—4, 6—3; E. C. Seaver beat A. Codman, 6—1, 6—4, 6—4; A. R. Rotch beat H. H. Schlesinger, 6—4, 6—3, 6—3; C. Grant beat T. B. Plimpton, 6—2, 6—1, 6—2; W. S. Warland beat A. Stillman, 6—1, 6—3, 6—3; L. Reed beat A. L. Hoskins by default; R. M. Miles, Jr., beat W. D. Jennings, 6—4, 6—4, 6—1; E. P. Larned beat D. Rhodes, 6—0, 6—0, 6—0; Robert Leroy beat W. H. Stadel, 6—1, 6—1, 6—1; C. Wright beat A. Fish, 6—1, 6—4, 6—4; W. Larned beat C. Bishop, 6—0, 6—0, 6—0; Wrenn beat Cabot, 6—4, 6—2, 6—2; W. A. Larned beat N. S. Goodwin, 6—0, 6—1, 6—1; D. Wrenn beat W. Spring, 6—1, 6—1, 6—1.

Second Round—Robert F. Allen beat C. L. Cole, 6—0, 6—2, 6—2; L. T. Wells beat C. C. Miller, 6—1, 6—1, 6—1; S. Ware beat H. R. Scott, 6—1, 6—1, 6—1; H. Ward beat J. R. Mead, 6—2, 6—0, 6—0; D. Jones beat A. B. Merrill, 6—4, 6—3, 6—0; C. F. Watson beat F. Fuller, 6—4, 6—4, 6—4; R. C. Wright beat E. C. Seaver, 6—4, 6—4, 6—4; W. C. Grant beat A. R. Rotch, 6—4, 6—4, 6—4; W. S. Warland beat Robert Leroy, 6—4, 6—4, 6—4; R. M. Miles, Jr., beat E. P. Larned, 6—4, 6—4, 6—4; W. A. Larned beat R. Bishop, 6—0, 6—0, 6—0; D. Wrenn beat C. F. Wilson, 6—1, 6—1, 6—1; Rowland Bent beat C. P. Toad, 6—1, 6—1, 6—1; H. Ward beat W. Leonard beat J. G. Neely, 6—4, 6—4, 6—4; G. L. Wrenn, Jr., beat H. J. Holt, 6—4, 6—3, 6—3.

Alexander Stays Tennis Champion.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 20.—Fred R. Alexander of New York successfully defended his title as champion tennis player of New York State by defeating R. G. Hunt of California in hollow style here this afternoon. The score of the sets were 6-3, 6-1, 6-0. The California boy was clearly off color, and was easy for the New Yorker. H. E. Avery of New York won the handicap singles, and F. Cole of Hartford, Conn., won the consolation singles. Summary:

Championship Round.—Men's Singles.—F. R. Alexander defeated R. G. Hunt, 6—3, 6—1, 6—0.
Consolation Singles—Final Round—F. Cole defeated H. Skinner, 10—8, 6—4.
Handicap Singles.—First Round—H. E. Jones defeated H. Skinner, (plus ½ 15,) 6—2, 6—1.
Semi-Final Round—H. E. Avery (minus ½ 15) defeated Jones, (plus ½ 15,) 6—2, 6—4.
Final Round—H. E. Avery (minus ½ 15) defeated A. H. Lewis, (minus 15,) 6—0, 6—0, 1—2, 1—2, 6—2.

Canadian Won Bisley Shoot.

BISLEY, England, July 20.—In the Keystone Burgundy competition for a silver cup, valued at $210 and $225 in money prizes, distance 1,000 yards, ten shots each, Capt. Elliott of Canada was first, with a score of 47. Private George Cook, First Regiment District of Columbia, and Spearing of Canada scored 45 and 44 respectively.

Baseball to-day, 4 P. M. American League Grounds, N. Y. vs. Cleveland, Bway & 168th St. —Adv.

WORLD'S FAIR ATHLETICS

J. E. Sullivan Tells of the Sports Plans for St. Louis Exposition.

A Fully Equipped Gymnasium and Athletic Field to be Built—Championships Will Be Held.

James E. Sullivan, who has been appointed Chief of the Department of Physical Culture at the World's Fair, returned to New York City yesterday, after having a conference with President Francis, Director of Exhibits, Frederick J. V. Skiff, and Secretary Walter B. Stevens. When seen yesterday Mr. Sullivan said:

"I appreciate thoroughly the honor that has been conferred upon me, and I likewise am firmly of the opinion that the recognition given to sports should be appreciated by the lovers of physical culture and all outdoor sports, for it places physical culture on a footing with all other departments at the World's Fair. Those who are responsible for the coming St. Louis Fair realized that something had to be done officially for the cause of athletics, and as a result a separate department of physical culture was established, known as Department P, one of the sixteen departments at the World's Fair, and it shows that President Francis and the others realise that physical culture is important enough to receive recognition with arts and industries.

That the World's Fair will handle the subject on an elaborate scale was attested by the preliminary arrangements that have already been made. There is now in course of construction on the grounds a gymnasium that will cost $150,000 or more, and after the Fair is over it is to be the property of the Washington University. As they have plenty of ground space at their command, the authorities propose the erection of an athletic field that will be second to none. A quarter-mile track is to be built, ample grand stands erected, and grounds set aside for the display of all known sports and pastimes.

The important feature athletically will, of course, be the Olympian Games. This is the third Olympian meeting since the revival by the International Olympian Committee in 1896, the first being held in Greece, the second in Paris. The third will take place in St. Louis next year, and it is the intention to have this the most elaborate Olympian meeting that has ever been held.

While no definite plans have as yet been perfected, President Walter Lietnger of the Amateur Athletic Union has called a meeting of his Olympian Committee to be held in St. Louis Aug. 10. At this meeting the Amateur Athletic Union committee and the World's Fair representatives will decide upon the programme for the Olympian Games, and also sets the time when they will be held. All the foreign Governments who have agreed to exhibit at St. Louis during the year 1904 will be likewise represented by their best athletes in these Olympian Games.

Besides the track and field events that constitute part of the Olympian Games, the lovers of all other sports will be given ample opportunity to display their skill and likewise view competition in other sports, for the Executive Board of the World's Fair has approved of a plan which has been presented, that is larger and broader in scope than any programme heretofore attempted by any organization in the world, and the Director will endeavor to have all the leading championship fixtures of America contested in St. Louis during 1904.

The following are a few of the features that have been mapped out: The championship meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, a two-day fixture; two days devoted exclusively to relay racing for schools, colleges, and clubs; one day will be devoted exclusively to the cross-country championships. It is the intention to start in one race the college athletes, Amateur Athletic Union athletes, and the schoolboy athletes in a competitions in one. Bicycling will receive attention, and three days has been set aside for the National bicycle tournaments. The World's Fair interscholastic athletic championships will take two days, and will be open to all schoolboys of the United States. Two days will be devoted to sports in swimming will receive the attention it deserves, as teams of the fastest swimmers from England and Australia are expected to compete for National honors. Besides the regular swimming events that are scheduled by the Amateur Athletic Union, there will be plunging and diving contests, and water polo championships. Two weeks have been set aside for lawn tennis tournaments. They will be of local, State, National, and international character, and it is expected that the world's most expert tennis players will take part. Cricket will be given several days, and it will be the first time that an organized association will endeavor to decide the American championship. Association football, Gaelic football, and hurling have been given two days each. The National Rogue Association will be asked to hold its championships in St. Louis during the fair. The popular game of basketball will be well taken care of, no less than three championships to be given for the basketball players. The Amateur Athletic Union championships, open to all clubs; the Young Men's Christian Association championships, and schoolboy championships will be contested.

The World's Fair gymnastic championships are expected to attract the cream of the amateur gymnasts from Sweden, Germany, and England. It is planned to hold these events outdoors. The regular list of championship events will be given. Three days will be devoted to archery for men and women; two days for equestrienne polo, and two or three days to lacrosse. At lacrosse there will be two championships, one for the championship of the world, to enable the Americans to select a team to contest with a representative team from Canada.

The World's Fair all around championships will be held July 4, and England's and Ireland's best men will be brought over for the American contests. The world's Fair collegiate championships will comprise fifteen events, and at this meeting it is expected that the winners of the Eastern meeting and Western meeting will decide the college championship of America. If they can be brought together it will be the first meeting of its kind ever held in America.

A separate championship is set aside for the Western colleges, which fixture will take two days. The Young Men's Christian Association championship will be two days in duration, and the German turners will be given several days for their athletic fixtures. Two days will be devoted to Irish sports, and a week to international fencers, the best fencers from France, Germany, and Italy having promised to compete. There will be two days of amateur wrestling at all weights. Automobile races will be given, and it is expected that a week's jarnival will be held. Arrangements have already been perfected whereby the American Association of Amateur Oarsmen will hold its two-day regatta in the City of St. Louis. College football will be the feature of the Fall season, and matches will be arranged between the universities of the East and West. Early in the Spring local athletic meets will be held for the schools, clubs, and colleges of Missouri. Aside from the spectacular or athletic end of the physical culture department, physical culture proper is to receive a great deal of attention, and in the gymnasium exhibitions will be given daily. The following official classification will give an idea of just what is to be included in this department:

Physical Culture, Department P.—Group 142—Training of the child and adult; theory and practice.

Class 803—Simple calisthenic exercises; setting up drills; school exercises; special apparatus for school gymnasiums; outdoor training systems.

Class 804—Gymnasiums; apparatus for special forms of physical development; athletic training, various forms of exercise; walking, running, rowing, swimming, vaulting, fencing, &c.

Class 804—Anthropometry; various methods; its relation to physical culture; data, statistics, charts, appliances, and instruments.

Group 143—Games and sports for children and adults.

Class 805—Bowls, lawn tennis, skittles, croquet, grace hoops, quoits, golf, basketball, and curling.

Class 806—Baseball, football, rowing, cricket, lacrosse, polo, and track athletics.

Group 144—Equipment for games and sports.

Class 807—Material, dress, and equipment for games and sports; sporting goods and supplies, track paraphernalia.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Chicago and St. Louis Were the Winners in National League—Other Scores.

Pittsburg's National League champions were again defeated at Chicago yesterday by the local team, which is gradually creeping up to New York in the pennant race; and the St. Louis nine won handily by a score of 5 to 1 at Cincinnati. None of the Eastern clubs played, but the New York and Brooklyn teams will play at Washington Park this afternoon and the Philadelphians will play a double-header in Boston.

The New York Americans won the first of the two games played at American League Park yesterday, but were shut out in the second, Wolfe having injured his pitching arm when he was right at the top of his speed and very effective. Detroit won from Boston, St. Louis beat Philadelphia, and Washington defeated Chicago, each of the three games being won by the smallest possible margin.

Following are the scores of the games in the National and American Leagues respectively:

Chicago, 3; Pittsburg 2.
St. Louis, 5; Cincinnati, 1.

New York, 7; Cleveland 3.
Cleveland, 2; New York, 0, (second game.)
Detroit, 3; Boston, 2.
St. Louis, 3; Philadelphia, 2.
Washington, 4; Chicago, 3.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago Defeated Pittsburg for Second Consecutive Time—St. Louis Won.

CHICAGO, July 20.—Pittsburg's National League champions suffered another defeat at the hands of the local team to-day. Chicago made the winning tallies in the third inning on a base on balls followed by three singles and a two-base hit. In the seventh inning the champions looked as if they would tie the score or do even better. They made two runs on a base on balls, two singles and a triple. Leever made the three-base hit, but a grounder to Leach caught the big pitcher off third and spoiled Pittsburg's only chance. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Slagle, lf	1	0	3	0	0	B'mont, cf	0	2	1	0	0
Casey, 2b	0	2	2	0	0	Sebring, rf	0	0	2	0	0
Chance, 1b	1	1	12	1	0	Wagner, ss	0	1	1	4	0
Jones, cf	0	1	2	1	0	Beau't, 1b	0	1	11	0	1
Evers, 2b	0	1	2	3	0	Leach, 3b	0	0	2	2	1
Harley, rf	0	0	4	0	0	Ritchey, 2b	0	0	1	3	0
Kling, c	0	1	3	0	1	Kruger, lf	0	1	1	1	0
Tinker, ss	0	0	2	2	0	Weaver, c	0	1	3	2	1
Weimer, p	1	2	1	3	0	Leever, p	0	1	1	2	0
Total	3	8	27	12	2	Total	2	9	24	15	2

Chicago	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2

Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Pittsburg, 6. Two-base hits—Casey, Kling, Weimer. Three-base hit—Leever. Sacrifice hit—Leever. Stolen bases—Chance, Beaumont (2,) Wagner. Double play—Jones and Chance. Struck out—By Weimer, 2. Bases on balls—Off Weimer, 2; off Leever, 1. Time of game—One hour and forty-four minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

ST. LOUIS, 5; CINCINNATI, 1.

ST. LOUIS, July 20.—St. Louis won today's game from the Cincinnati team by bunching five hits in the eighth inning. This, coupled with two errors by Hahn, gave St. Louis five runs and the game. McFarland, who pitched for the locals, was very effective, and but for an error of Brain would have shut the visitors out. Score by innings:

	R	H	E
St. Louis	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 x	5	0
Cincinnati	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1	6	2

Batteries—McFarland and J. O'Neil; Hahn and Bergen.

National League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	52	32	.619	Brooklyn	37	38	.507
New York	46	25	.622	Boston	30	44	.405
Chicago	43	33	.565	St. Louis	29	50	.367
Cincinnati	41	36	.532	Philadelphia	25	55	.295

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York in Brooklyn.
Philadelphia in Boston (2 games.)
Pittsburg in Chicago.
Cincinnati in St. Louis.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York Won and Lost in Two-Game Series with Cleveland.

At American League Park yesterday afternoon the Greater New York and Cleveland baseball teams played two games, the first double-header of the season on the new grounds. Over 5,000 persons were on hand to witness the contests, and were it not for a heavy thunderstorm which broke over the park and deluged the grounds during the second game the afternoon's outing would have been extremely enjoyable.

The first game was won by the home team, mainly through the excellent pitching of Manager Griffith, who kept the hits of the visitors well scattered, while Joss, who was in the box for Cleveland, weakened at critical times and contributed two of the five errors recorded against his side. McCarthy distinguished himself by making a wonderfully clever one-hand catch of Gansel's fly to left field when New York had three men on bases and two out in the fifth inning, and Fultz was loudly applauded for a beautiful running catch of Hickman's line fly to centre in the fourth inning of the earlier game. In this same inning Griffith jumped up and made a fine stop and throw of McCarthy's hopper in time to catch the batter going to first base.

New York scored a run in the first and another in the second inning, but the home team got together in the fifth and sixth innings, during which they added five more runs to their total. The visitors made their first tally in the fifth, and in the eighth they scored twice, but at all other stages Griffith held them well in hand, so that New York took the lead at the start and never relinquished it.

Griffith believed that his men would be able to take both games from the Western men, and he sent Wolfe in to pitch the second game with Beville as backstop. Bernhard and Abbott made up the opposing battery, and for four innings neither side gained any advantage. Wolfe was pitching in great form, but when he had finished his fourth inning his working arm became useless. It was found that he had strained a tendon in the forearm, and two surgeons, who examined him said that Wolfe would have to rest the limb for a few days, and that it would mend quickly under proper treatment.

In the fifth inning Chesbro and O'Connor replaced Wolfe and Beville, but the change proved unfortunate for the home team, as the Cleveland batters hit the newcomer's curves and scored twice, the only runs made during the game. Hickman drove the first ball pitched to the right field fence for a base, Keeler's quick throw keeping him from going any further. McCarthy forced Hickman at second. Elberfeld muffed McGann's throw of Flick's liner, and both men were safe. A wild pitch advanced them each a base and both scored when Gochnaur drove the ball past Williams. Those runs won the game for the visitors, as the home team through poor coaching lost a splendid opportunity of tying the score in the eighth with two men out.

During the latter half of the sixth inning the heavy thunderstorm stopped the play and converted the field into a lake. After a delay of half an hour a corps of attendants swept the diamond and base lines clear of the water, but the top soil was very soft and fast running was out of the question when the game was resumed. In the eighth inning a double play retired McFarland and Gansel. Then O'Connor singled over centre and Chesbro doubled. O'Connor reached third easily, and coached by Beville attempted to score, but the ground was too sloppy and holding for such a feat and the runner was easily put out at the plate through Gochnaur's fine throw to Abbott. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Keeler, rf	1	2	3	0	0	Bay, cf	0	1	1	0	0
Elbert'd, ss	1	0	1	2	2	Bradley, 3b	0	0	1	2	1
Conroy, 3b	0	0	0	1	1	Lajoie, 2b	0	0	2	3	0
Williams, 2b	0	2	3	1	0	Hickman, lf	1	1	0	1	0
Fultz, cf	0	1	1	0	0	McCarthy, rf	1	1	1	0	1
McFar'd, 1b	0	0	2	0	0	Flick, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Gansel, lf	0	0	2	0	0	Gochnaur, ss	1	0	2	2	0
Beville, c	0	0	3	0	0	Abbott, c	0	0	5	0	0
Griffith, p	1	2	1	1	0	Joss, p	0	2	0	4	1
Total	3	7	27	5	3	Total	3	6	24	16	3

New York	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	3

First base on errors—New York, 2; Cleveland, 4. Left on bases—New York, 7; Cleveland, 7. First base on balls—Off Griffith, 1; off Joss, 2. Struck out—By Griffith, 3; by Joss, 4. Three-base hit—McCarthy. Two-base hits—Keeler, Fultz, Beville, Lajoie. Sacrifice hits—Keeler, McFarland. Stolen bases—McCarthy, Gochnaur. Double play—Elberfeld, Williams and Gansel. Hit by pitched ball—By Joss, 1. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes.

SECOND GAME.

CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Bay, cf	0	0	2	3	0	Keeler, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Bradley, 3b	0	0	1	4	0	Elbert'd, ss	0	1	4	3	1
Lajoie, 2b	0	0	1	2	0	Conroy, 3b	0	0	0	2	0
Hick'n, lb	0	1	15	0	0	Will'ms, 2b	0	0	1	2	0
McCar'y, lf	1	0	1	0	0	Fultz, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Flick, rf	0	1	1	0	0	McFar'd, lf	0	1	2	0	0
Gochn'r, ss	0	1	1	6	2	Gansel, lb	0	1	12	1	0
Abbott, c	0	0	7	1	0	Beville, c	0	0	3	0	0
Bernhard, p	0	0	0	4	0	O'Connor, c	0	1	2	0	0
						Wolfe, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	3	27

TRUST COMPANIES OF GREATER NEW YORK

Statements of 22 Institutions for First Half of Year 1903.

Increase of Resources Shown by Both Manhattan and Brooklyn Companies—Profits and Dividends.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 20—Statements of trust companies incorporated under the laws of New York for the first half of 1903 are now being examined by the State Superintendent of Banking. Twenty-two of these doing business in Greater New York were available to-day; thirteen are in Manhattan and nine in Brooklyn. Those of Manhattan include two which were not in business a year ago. The total resources of the Manhattan trust companies show an increase in the aggregate, but were it not for the two new companies the total resources of these thirteen institutions would be $6,402,-235 less than the total on July 1, 1902. The resources of the two new institutions, the Mutual Alliance and the Eastern, total $8,245,750. This sends the aggregate above that of last year by $2,000,000. The Brooklyn trust companies also show increased resources. The totals in resources of both boroughs of the twenty-two companies under consideration show these results:

	1903.	1902.
Manhattan	$320,042,268	$347,302,148
Brooklyn	28,370,673	29,104,211
Totals	$348,320,268	$380,907,357
Increase	5,959,906	

In the Manhattan companies seven reduced their resources during the year ended June 30, 1903, while three increased theirs, the greatest falling that of the Metropolitan, which showed larger resources by over $13,000,000. The Knickerbocker's increase is more than $4,000,000, and the North American more than $2,500,000. Of the companies showing a decrease the greatest is that of the New York Security and Trust of $3,000,000, with the Union, second by over $2,000,000. In the list of Brooklyn trust companies but two have smaller resources than on July 1, 1902, the greatest falling of not exceeding $364,000, in earnings the Knickerbocker leads the list in increases in profits, which are greater by $200,000 than the first half of 1902, while the earnings of nearly all of the Manhattan companies exhibit a decrease in profits when compared with a year ago, the dividends in seven have increased, the Central leading with $300,000, the Knickerbocker coming second with $150,000, and the Metropolitan with $125,323. The Bowling Green, which declared no dividend the first half of 1902, paid $70,000 in dividends the first six months of this year. In totals the profits and dividends of the first half of both years of these companies are:

Boroughs.	Year.	Profits.	Dividends.
Manhattan	1903	$4,729,491	$1,941,803
	1902	5,610,203	906,000
Brooklyn	1903	1,084,346	344,000
	1902	1,889,167	843,000
Totals	1903	$5,813,837	$2,285,803
	1902	7,499,370	1,749,000
Decrease	1903	$685,533	
Increase	1902		$617,803

The reports of the first half of this year show in their assets large sums due to trust companies and to savings banks, in addition to the item of long standing, "due banks and bankers." The more important figures contained in the statements already examined are given herewith:

MANHATTAN COMPANIES.

Union Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$906,400
Stock investments (market value)	10,964,619
Amount loaned on collaterals	46,100,000
Real estate	3,000,000
Cash on hand	4,019,676
Cash on deposit	1,725,028
Other assets	600,144
Total	$68,296,866

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000
Surplus fund	7,842,228
Deposits in trust	$1,000,870
Due trust companies	570,161
Due savings banks	5,100,258
Due banks and bankers	157,656
Other liabilities	2,102,605
Total	$68,296,866

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during six months	$1,460,907
Interest credited depositors, six months	462,876
Expenses of institution, six months	100,888
Dividends declared, six months	350,000
Deposits on which interest is allowed	$6,646,728
Rate of interest, per cent	1 to 4

Central Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$278,062
Stock investments (market value)	19,111,937
Amount loaned on collaterals	32,542,750
Amount loaned on personal securities	124,170
Real estate	951,453
Cash on hand	2,180,907
Cash on deposit	5,180,441
Other assets	450,536
Total	$59,849,175

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000
Undivided profits	2,921,818
Deposits in trust	39,116,125
Due trust companies	782,998
Due savings banks	392,218
Due banks and bankers	14,942,997
Other liabilities	485,386
Total	$59,849,175

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during six months	$1,319,079
Interest credited depositors, six months	631,076
Expenses of institution, six months	121,667
Dividends declared six months	500,000
Deposits on which interest is allowed	30,168,062
Rate of interest, per cent	1 to 3

New York Security & Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$514,500
Stock investments (market value)	12,662,062
Amount loaned on collaterals	24,400,963
Amount loaned on personal securities	456,600
Cash on hand	36,749
Cash on deposit	6,030,146
Other assets	441,684
Total	$45,622,884

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000
Surplus fund	4,000,000
Undivided profits	231,809
General deposits payable on demand	32,607,907
Due trust companies	1,000,846
Due savings banks	75,256
Other liabilities	106,316
Total	$45,622,884

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during six months	$1,222,996
Interest credited depositors, six months	580,180
Expenses of institution, six months	83,130
Dividends declared, six months	160,000
Deposits on which interest is allowed	29,084,752
Rate of interest, per cent	1 to 3½

Knickerbocker Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$874,424
Stock investments (market value)	2,736,102
Amount loaned on collaterals	21,112,216
Amount loaned on personal securities	743,767
Real estate	871,219
Cash on hand	3,114,623
Cash on deposit	4,598,400
Other assets	442,093
Total	$45,393,536

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000
Undivided profits	2,300,021
Deposits in trust	22,000,140
Due trust companies	2,373,488
Due savings banks	984,128
Due banks and bankers	1,262,052
Other liabilities	2,472,707
Total	$45,393,536

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during six months	$1,460,907
Interest credited depositors, six months	460,850
Expenses of institution, six months	126,941
Dividends declared, six months	270,000
Deposits on which interest is allowed	20,721,040
Rate of interest, per cent	2 to 4

Metropolitan Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$644,500
Stock investments (market value)	3,365,000
Amount loaned on collaterals	23,709,908
Real estate	859,709
Cash on hand	823,067
Cash on deposit	1,343,976
Other assets	300,000
Total	$31,977,008

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$2,000,000
Surplus fund	5,000,000
Undivided profits	824,022
Deposits in trust	$1,117,949
Due trust companies	716,424
Due savings banks	1,697,109
Due banks and bankers	17,844,283
Other liabilities	1,777,221
Total	$31,977,008

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during six months	$941,658
Interest credited depositors, six months	260,450
Expenses of institution, six months	75,000
Dividends declared six months	300,000
Deposits on which interest is allowed	$17,844,283
Rate of interest, per cent	2 to 4

Mutual Alliance Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Stock investments (market value)	$1,158,515
Amount loaned on collaterals	634,450
Amount loaned on personal securities	1,616,500
Cash on hand	216,099
Cash on deposit	445,122
Other assets	31,045
Total	$4,134,456

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000
Surplus fund	500,000
Undivided profits	34,222
Deposits in trust	39,700
General deposits payable on demand	3,077,497
Other liabilities	83,037
Total	$4,134,456

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during six months	$82,566
Interest credited depositors, six months	21,021
Expenses of institution, six months	20,020
Deposits on which interest is allowed	$1,000,000
Rate of interest, per cent	2 to 3½

Eastern Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Stock investments (market value)	$1,006,000
Amount loaned on collaterals	2,716,050
Amount loaned on personal securities	50,000
Cash on hand	199,200
Cash on deposit	196,552
Other assets	39,146
Total	$4,211,802

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000
Surplus fund	500,000
Undivided profits	1,229
Deposits in trust	270,982
General deposits payable on demand	1,419,685
Due trust companies	119,000
Due savings banks	32,370
Due banks and bankers	7,582
Other liabilities	80,948
Total	$3,431,806

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during six months	$255,945
Interest credited depositors, six months	154,370
Expenses of institution, six months	31,158
Dividends declared, six months	30,000
Deposits on which interest is allowed	10,397,758
Rate of interest, per cent	1 to 4

Mutual Alliance Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Stock investments (market value)	$1,158,515
Amount loaned on collaterals	634,450
Amount loaned on personal securities	1,616,500
Cash on hand	216,099
Cash on deposit	445,122
Other assets	31,045
Total	$4,134,456

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000
Surplus fund	500,000
Undivided profits	34,222
Deposits in trust	39,700
General deposits payable on demand	3,077,497
Other liabilities	83,037
Total	$4,134,456

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during six months	$82,566
Interest credited depositors, six months	21,021
Expenses of institution, six months	20,020
Deposits on which interest is allowed	$1,000,000
Rate of interest, per cent	2 to 3½

Manhattan Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$8,500
Stock investments (market value)	4,469,977
Amount loaned on collaterals	5,372,997
Cash on hand	500,000
Cash on deposit	2,112,261
Other assets	285,234
Total	$12,850,969

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000
Surplus fund	1,000,000
Undivided profits	840,246
Deposited in trust	670,142
General deposits payable on demand	7,751,894
Due trust companies	1,202,940
Due savings banks	53,000
Due banks and bankers	30,947
Other liabilities	99,450
Total	$12,850,969

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during six months	$202,962
Interest credited depositors six months	118,200
Expenses of institution six months	75,000
Dividends declared six months	50,000
Deposits on which interest is allowed	5,806,096
Rate of interest, per cent	1 to 4

Washington Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$230,800
Stock investments (market value)	2,116,257
Amount loaned on collaterals	6,187,500
Amount loaned on personal securities	60,000
Cash on hand	526,864
Cash on deposit	561,000
Other assets	150,941
Total	$11,935,115

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000
Surplus fund	500,000
Undivided profits	482,309
Deposits in trust, and general deposits payable on demand	8,780,985
Due trust companies	160,779
Due savings banks	1,522,470
Other liabilities	88,572
Total	$11,935,115

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during six months	$255,945
Interest credited depositors, six months	154,370
Expenses of institution, six months	31,158
Dividends declared, six months	30,000
Deposits on which interest is allowed	10,397,758
Rate of interest, per cent	1 to 4

Mutual Alliance Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Stock investments (market value)	$1,158,515
Amount loaned on collaterals	634,450
Amount loaned on personal securities	1,616,500
Cash on hand	216,099
Cash on deposit	445,122
Other assets	31,045
Total	$4,134,456

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000
Surplus fund	500,000
Undivided profits	34,222
Deposits in trust	39,700
General deposits payable on demand	3,077,497
Other liabilities	83,037
Total	$4,134,456

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during six months	$82,566
Interest credited depositors, six months	21,021
Expenses of institution, six months	20,020
Deposits on which interest is allowed	$1,000,000
Rate of interest, per cent	2 to 3½

Hamilton Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$568,600
Stock investments (market value)	1,461,746
Amount loaned on collaterals	4,826,940
Amount loaned on personal securities	411,000
Real estate	170,000
Cash on hand	293,619
Cash on deposit	696,737
Other assets	152,640
Total	$7,624,053

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000
Surplus fund	500,000
Undivided profits	304,058
Deposits in trust	169,339
General deposits payable on demand	5,870,061
Due savings banks	760,956
Other liabilities	73,563
Total	$7,624,053

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during six months	$185,545
Interest credited depositors six months	61,222
Expenses of institution six months	38,439
Dividends declared six months	20,000
Deposits on which interest is allowed	6,110,582
Rate of interest, per cent	2 to 4

Nassau Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$280,200
Stock investments (market value)	916,000
Amount loaned on collaterals	4,016,300
Amount loaned on personal securities	825,479
Real estate	166,000
Cash on hand	426,482
Cash on deposit	771,000
Other assets	96,086
Total	$7,150,498

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000
Undivided profits	500,800
Deposits in trust	1,000,000
General deposits payable on demand	5,049,698
Due trust companies	25,000
Due savings banks	622,200
Other liabilities	50,800
Total	$7,150,498

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during six months	$165,300
Interest credited depositors six months	76,596
Expenses of institution six months	25,188
Dividends declared six months	15,000
Deposits on which interest is allowed	6,060,000
Rate of interest, per cent	2 to 4

Williamsburgh Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$260,850
Stock investments (market value)	1,761,071
Amount loaned on collaterals	2,811,000
Amount loaned on personal securities	122,087
Real estate	182,300
Cash on hand	201,158
Cash on deposit	415,853
Other assets	61,148
Total	$5,921,490

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$700,000
Surplus fund	850,000
Undivided profits	183,741
Deposits in trust	24,007
General deposits payable on demand	4,436,185
Other liabilities	426,987
Total	$5,921,490

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during six months	$129,670
Interest credited depositors, six months	61,222
Expenses of institution, six months	24,000
Dividends declared six months	28,000
Deposits on which interest is allowed	4,873,622
Rate of interest, per cent	2 to 4

Flatbush Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$302,000
Stock investments (market value)	198,450
Amount loaned on collaterals	256,800
Amount loaned on personal securities	23,770
Cash on hand	97,137
Cash on deposit	155,478
Other assets	18,012
Total	$1,124,515

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$100,000
Surplus fund	100,000
Undivided profits	3,937,322
General deposits payable on demand	150,000
Other liabilities	16,170
Total	$1,124,515

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during six months	$23,521
Interest credited depositors, six months	14,021
Expenses of institution, six months	6,000
Dividends declared, six months	6,000
Deposits on which interest is allowed	1,000,000
Rate of interest, per cent	2 to 3½

BROOKLYN COMPANIES.

Brooklyn Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$327,000
Stock investments (market value)	4,700,000
Amount loaned on collaterals	8,648,078
Amount loaned on personal securities	19,711
Cash on hand	1,000,000
Cash on deposit	2,264,486
Other assets	117,760
Total	$16,906,035

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000
Surplus fund	2,000,000
Undivided profits	400,499
Deposits in trust	1,001,044
General deposits payable on demand	8,449,242
Due trust companies	1,000,846
Due savings banks	252,851
Due banks and bankers	211,036
Other liabilities	842,385
Total	$16,906,035

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during six months	$511,952
Interest credited depositors six months	180,406
Expenses of institution six months	67,620
Dividends declared six months	200,000
Deposits on which interest is allowed	12,900,752
Rate of interest, per cent	1 to 4

Bowling Green Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Stock investments (market value)	$6,188,906
Amount loaned on collaterals	4,802,772
Amount loaned on personal securities	94,761
Due from banks	1,142,211
Cash on hand	344,850
Cash on deposit	2,211,162
Other assets	55,934
Total	$14,908,087

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$2,000,000
Surplus fund	2,000,000
Profit and loss	242,041
Deposits in trust	13,015
General deposits payable on demand	4,777,911
Due trust companies	1,051,113
Due savings banks	636,107
Due banks and bankers	2,781,117
Other liabilities	827,983
Total	$14,308,087

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during six months	$437,911
Interest credited depositors six months	166,798
Expenses of institution six months	81,633
Dividends declared six months	70,000
Deposits on which interest is allowed	12,403,170
Rate of interest, per cent	2 to 5

Continental Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$537,000
Stock investments (market value)	4,700,000
Amount loaned on collaterals	40,965,070
Amount loaned on personal securities	745,668
Real estate	106,500
Cash on hand	845,130
Cash on deposit	1,400,787
Other assets	162,464
Total	$50,506,619

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000
Surplus fund	2,000,000
Undivided profits	277,000
Deposited in trust	1,005,916
General deposits payable on demand	11,902,350
Due trust companies	741,283
Due savings banks	12,452
Due banks and bankers	482,200
Other liabilities	15,888
Total	$16,506,619

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during six months	$511,952
Interest credited depositors six months	180,406
Expenses of institution six months	67,620
Dividends declared six months	200,000
Deposits on which interest is allowed	12,900,752
Rate of interest, per cent	1 to 4

Bowling Green Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Stock investments (market value)	$6,188,906
Amount loaned on collaterals	4,802,772
Amount loaned on personal securities	94,761
Due from banks	1,142,211
Cash on hand	344,850
Cash on deposit	2,211,162
Other assets	55,934
Total	$14,908,087

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$2,000,000
Surplus fund	2,000,000
Profit and loss	242,041
Deposits in trust	13,015
General deposits payable on demand	4,777,911
Due trust companies	1,051,113
Due savings banks	636,107
Due banks and bankers	2,781,117
Other liabilities	827,983
Total	$14,308,087

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during six months	$437,911
Interest credited depositors six months	166,798
Expenses of institution six months	81,633
Dividends declared six months	70,000
Deposits on which interest is allowed	12,403,170
Rate of interest, per cent	2 to 5

Standard Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$282,780
Stock investments (market value)	3,700,000
Amount loaned on collaterals	8,648,078
Amount loaned on personal securities	19,711
Cash on hand	1,000,000
Cash on deposit	2,264,486
Other assets	117,760
Total	$16,506,615

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000
Surplus fund	2,000,000
Undivided profits	400,499
Deposits in trust	1,001,044
General deposits payable on demand	8,449,242
Due trust companies	1,000,846
Due savings banks	252,851
Due banks and bankers	211,036
Other liabilities	842,385
Total	$16,506,615

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during six months	$511,952
Interest credited depositors six months	180,406
Expenses of institution six months	67,620
Dividends declared six months	200,000
Deposits on which interest is allowed	12,900,752
Rate of interest, per cent	1 to 4

Kings County Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$403,286
Stock investments (market value)	4,006,750
Amount loaned on collaterals	5,850,050
Amount loaned on personal securities	617,700
Real estate	235,000
Cash on hand	428,127
Cash on deposit	498,087
Other assets	79,750
Total	$11,944,982

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$600,000
Surplus fund	1,000,000
Undivided profits	202,180
Deposits in trust	1,870,829
General deposits payable on demand	7,873,829
Due savings banks	1,356,788
Due banks and bankers	40,551
Other liabilities	218,575
Total	$11,941,982

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during six months	$368,026
Interest credited depositors six months	124,450
Expenses of institution six months	38,000
Dividends declared six months	60,000
Deposits on which interest is allowed	9,212,216
Rate of interest, per cent	2 to 4

Franklin Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$902,850
Stock investments (market value)	4,881,814
Amount loaned on collaterals	1,612,270
Amount loaned on personal securities	675,000
Real estate	450,000
Cash on hand	1,000,000
Cash on deposit	1,050,404
Other assets	56,614
Total	$10,199,951

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000
Surplus fund	1,000,000
Undivided profits	331,494
Deposits in trust	359,077
General deposits payable on demand	6,196,983
Due trust companies	131,814
Due savings banks	203,610
Other liabilities	114,977
Total	$10,199,951

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during six months	$263,844
Interest credited depositors, six months	101,018
Expenses of institution, six months	45,167
Dividends declared, six months	60,000
Deposits on which interest is allowed	7,207,727
Rate of interest, per cent	2 to 4

Long Island Loan and Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$1,621,100
Stock investments (market value)	1,000,000
Amount loaned on collaterals	6,250,000
Amount loaned on personal securities	604,180
Real estate	96,000
Cash on hand	370,467
Cash on deposit	429,163
Other assets	140,484
Total	$10,447,314

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000
Surplus fund	1,000,000
Undivided profits	140,004
Deposits in trust	301,162
General deposits payable on demand	6,962,257
Due savings banks	910,780
Due banks and bankers	101,751
Other liabilities	180,470
Total	$10,447,314

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during six months	$268,026
Interest credited depositors six months	124,450
Expenses of institution six months	38,000
Dividends declared six months	60,000
Deposits on which interest is allowed	9,212,216
Rate of interest, per cent	2 to 4

People's Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$302,440
Stock investments (market value)	5,216,938
Amount loaned on collaterals	4,101,514
Amount loaned on personal securities	1,800,000
Real estate	226,515
Cash on hand	1,000,000
Cash on deposit	1,161,856
Other assets	205,448
Total	$15,239,515

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000
Surplus fund	1,000,000
Undivided profits	207,809
Deposits in trust	359,077
General deposits payable on demand	10,894,976
Due savings banks	1,137,933
Due banks and bankers	121,586
Other liabilities	712,409
Total	$15,233,515

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during six months	$226,226
Interest credited depositors six months	163,223
Expenses of institution six months	47,714
Dividends declared six months	60,000
Deposits on which interest is allowed	11,845,765
Rate of interest, per cent	2 to 4½

Kings County Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$403,286
Stock investments (market value)	4,006,750
Amount loaned on collaterals	5,850,050
Amount loaned on personal securities	617,700
Real estate	235,000
Cash on hand	428,127
Cash on deposit	498,087
Other assets	79,750
Total	$11,944,982

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$600,000
Surplus fund	1,000,000
Undivided profits	202,180
Deposits in trust	1,870,829
General deposits payable on demand	7,873,829
Due savings banks	1,356,788
Due banks and bankers	40,551
Other liabilities	218,575
Total	$11,941,982

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during six months	$368,026
Interest credited depositors six months	124,450
Expenses of institution six months	38,000
Dividends declared six months	60,000
Deposits on which interest is allowed	9,212,216
Rate of interest, per cent	2 to 4

People's Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$302,440
Stock investments (market value)	5,216,938
Amount loaned on collaterals	4,101,514
Amount loaned on personal securities	1,800,000
Real estate	226,515
Cash on hand	1,000,000
Cash on deposit	1,161,856
Other assets	205,448
Total	$15,239,515

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000
Surplus fund	1,000,000
Undivided profits	207,809
Deposits in trust	359,077
General deposits payable on demand	10,894,976
Due savings banks	1,137,933
Due banks and bankers	121,586
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Profits during six months	$226,226
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Expenses of institution six months	47,714
Dividends declared six months	60,000
Deposits on which interest is allowed	11,845,765
Rate of interest, per cent	2 to 4½

ACCIDENT IN POLO GAME

Conover Gets a Broken Collarbone at Rockaway Club.

Injury Weakened the Home Team and Westchester Won the Hunting Club Cups Handily.

Westchester defeated Rockaway yesterday in the final polo competition for the Rockaway Hunting Club cups, played on the field of the Rockaway Club at Cedarhurst, L. I. The teams lined up on even terms, and Westchester won by 9 goals to 1½ for Rockaway. This discrepancy in score is doubtless due in part to an accident to F. S. Conover, which deprived the home team of one of its strongest and most reliable players.

Conover was thrown from his pony at the close of the second period, while making a fast run down the field with the ball, and his collarbone was broken. Two doctors who were witnessing the game from the clubhouse piazza took charge of the injured man, but after being properly bandaged Conover appeared on the piazza and watched the conclusion of the game. This is the second collarbone fracture that has occurred on the polo field this season in the local district. In the Meadow Brook games Brudish Johnson, Jr., received a similar injury. The latter, however, was a novice in the sport, while Conover's injury will seriously cripple the Rockaway team for the remainder of the season. Conover is one of the Rockaway Club veterans. He has been playing well up to his best game this season, and the loss of his powerful hitting and accuracy in direction will be a serious handicap for Rockaway.

As Rene La Montagne, Jr., and Robert J. Collier played for Rockaway, the latter's team was brought up to the seventeen-goal handicap of the Westchester Country Club. It was La Montagne's first appearance on the polo field for over a month, as an injury to his wrist has kept him off the field recently. He played his customary strong game from the start and had the satisfaction of making the only two goals scored by the home players.

The game opened in a spirited manner. Waterbury did his best riding and hitting for Westchester, while the other members showed no weakening in the powerful team work they have played throughout the season. Blair made the first goal, and in five and a half minutes La Montagne struck one for Rockaway, and as nothing more was made the period closed with honors even.

The second period was replete with high-class polo and it looked as though neither side would score, when Waterbury, after fourteen and a half minutes of play, hit a goal for Westchester. Rockaway started off with a rush in the little remaining time to equal matters. In a few seconds Conover had the ball and was carrying it with long strides toward the goal posts. Waterbury was riding hot after him, when suddenly Conover's pony stumbled, and in a twinkling rider and horse went down in a heap. The pony rolled over Conover twice, and some of the men on the side lines rushed to his assistance. Conover picked himself up, but it was seen that he was hurt, and the physicians promptly attended to him. C. F. Conover's place.

La Montagne, by a magnificent play, tied the score within one minute after the opening of the third period, but after that Westchester carried everything its own way, making three goals in the third period and four in the last period. Dixon played his part well, but he lacked Conover's steadiness and fast play, and Westchester was quick to take advantage of the slightest weakness in its opponents' play. Cooley and Blair did excellent hitting in the last period and contributed materially to the victory. The game closed the Rockaway polo tournament for this season. The line-up and score:

WESTCHESTER.		ROCKAWAY.	
1—J. I. Blair		1—W. A. Hazard	3
2—T. C. Cooley, Jr.	3	2—R. La Montagne, Jr.	5
3—H. Waterbury, Jr.	8	3—R. J. Collier	4
Back—H. C. Brokaw		Back—F. S. Conover	
Total	17	Total	17

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal.	Made by.	Team.	Time.
1	Blair	Westchester	3:00
2	La Montagne	Rockaway	5:20

SECOND PERIOD.

3	Waterbury	Westchester	14:30

THIRD PERIOD.

4	La Montagne	Rockaway	1:00
5	Waterbury	Westchester	6:30
6	Blair	Westchester	8:15
7	Cooley	Westchester	9:30

Rockaway penalized ¼ of a goal for a safety.

FOURTH PERIOD.

8	Cooley	Westchester	1:00
9	Blair	Westchester	2:00
10	Blair	Westchester	5:00
11	Blair	Westchester	7:00

Summary—Goals earned—Rockaway, 2; Westchester, 9. Lost by penalties—Rockaway, ¼ for a safety. Net score—Westchester, 9; Rockaway, 1¼. Referee—D. F. Savage.

The Great Neck polo tournament will begin to-day, the competitors in the opening match being Rumson and Squadron A.

EVICTED MAN SOUGHT DEATH.

Henry Lange, Watched Wife Go Away from Their Former Home and Then Shot Himself.

Henry Lange, forty-eight years old, whose father is said to have been a former Police Captain in New York, shot himself in the head last night after he and his wife had been evicted from a boarding house at 317 Garden Street, Hoboken.

The couple stood talking in front of the building, and finally Mrs. Lange started on down the street. Her husband watched her until she was out of sight, and then he walked up to the house again and rang the door bell. He waited a minute or so, and then placed the revolver to his head and fired. Just as he fell in front of the door it was opened in response to his ring.

An ambulance from St. Mary's Hospital was summoned, and the dying man was removed there. It is not thought he will recover. Mrs. Lange was not seen after she left her husband.

SUICIDE A HOSPITAL NURSE.

Body of a Woman Who Took Poison Identified by Her Sister.

The body of the woman who committed suicide by taking carbolic acid in front of 226 West Twenty-third Street on July 14 was identified at the Morgue last night by Miss Bella McNally of Jersey City. She said that the body was that of her sister, Mrs. Susan Synnott, who had been a nurse in St. Joseph's Home, in York Street, Jersey City. Miss McNally is a nurse in that institution.

She said that on July 13 Mrs. Synnott had gone to visit her husband, who lives in Jersey City. Why she had come to New York and taken the poison she could not explain.

Suicide on the Rail.

SYRACUSE, July 20.—A man believed to be John Shults of Buffalo jumped off the Empire State Express six miles west of this city at 3:48 o'clock this afternoon, while the train was going sixty miles an hour, and was instantly killed. The body was brought to the city and partially identified by a book issued by Garment Workers' Union No. 187 and clippings from several Polish papers bearing Buffalo addresses.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST'S DEATH.

Gillingham Had Tuberculosis, but Would Not Let His Wife Call in a Physician.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., July 20.—Coroner

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks weak.

Money easy, 2½ per cent.

The stock market yesterday plunged anew into its slough of despond. Without any over-Sunday development of a disquieting nature—unless indeed a fuller consideration of Saturday's bank statement showing a disappointingly small reduction in the loan account may have caused some pessimism—the market opened heavy, soon developed actual weakness, and, despite fitful rallies, closed weak and disturbed and with little encouragement to speculative holders. New low records on the present movement were the order of the day, whether in copper and Steel Trust stocks, in the Rock Island and Frisco shares or in the better class of issues such as Lackawanna and New York Air Brake. The decline was in no sense discriminating; it fell alike upon the just and the unjust; upon the good and the bad.

Naturally the wiseacres in the Street did not hesitate to offer many kinds and conditions of explanations seeking to account for the new strata of liquidation which apparently had been reached, for assuredly there was much selling of long stock during the day in addition to the sales contributed for the short account. Some large loans had been called; the Standard Oil contingent was more than ever "against the market"; a well-known capitalist was sick; foreigners were beginning to tumble stocks over in disgust—thus some of the tales (why repeat them all?) ran. There seems to be some truth in the report of calling of loans, necessitating the liquidation of a large account, but beyond that all is mere guesswork.

It would seem, however, scarcely to be necessary to seek any new reason for the selling. An unhealthy market must suffer from its unhealthiness—more so if the medicine which would do it most good is withheld from it. That medicine is money; and Saturday's bank statement showing loans little reduced despite the enormous stock market liquidation of the week proved clearly that for some time funds available for market purposes will be decidedly meagre. Legitimate business needs it. Under the circumstances it is not surprising that yesterday's market paid little heed to the fresh reports of increased railroad and industrial earnings, to the lower grain prices, and to the continued good crop news. In the end, notwithstanding, these things will tell, but in the meantime overloaded pools must suffer.

Incidentally it may be said that it may be well for the Street not altogether to ignore the possibilities and the significance of the re-establishment in short order of friendly relations between the Pennsylvania and the Rockefeller-Gould interests.

While not contributing to the gayety of nations, nevertheless not without interest in the financial district was the word that came from Chicago over Sunday that a well-known Western plunger was on his way East with the object in view of recouping on the Eastern race tracks the small fortune he is understood to have lost on the Western tracks. Time was, and not so long since, when the newspapers were filled with the sayings and doings of the gentleman in question, and when the financial district was stirred to its very centre by his movements and utterances—this because in those days he was much a market factor. Did he say prices were going up people tumbled over one another in their haste to get "on board"; did he declare that prices were going down (which was seldom) there was instanter a rush to sell. It was high finance up to date. Of late, however, the individual in question has been less in the public eye, though to be sure there were some people much impressed by his utterances when, upon his recent return from Europe, he declared that the market was below bottom and that he purposed to wade in and rescue it. Apparently the work of rescue has been delayed because of the more absorbing occupation delightfully described as "following the horses." Perhaps when this inviting game has lost its attractiveness there may be reason for hope that the financial fabric will again be bolstered up and the country saved. It may be, too, that by that time some other quondam idols, for the moment persona non grata with the speculative public, will consent to join in the work of rescue. It is surely not unnatural to expect that they finally will respond to the call, for is not much of the present trouble and disturbance due to their speculative debauches? Whether they will be as warmly welcomed as in times past may be questioned.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ice	½	Det. United	½
Am. Ice pf	½	Hock. Valley	1
Am. Sugar pf	½	Kan. City So. pf	½
Canada South	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
Chi. & North.	½	Nat. Biscuit	1
Chi. Term. T. pf	½	U. S. Express	½
Col. So. 1st pf	½	West. El. & M.	4½
Col. & H. C. & I.	½		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	2¾	N. C. & St. L.	2
Am. Car & T.	1	National Lead	½
Am. Locomotive	1¼	Nat. Lead pf	½
Am. Locom. pf	½	N. Y. Air Brake	15¾
Am. S. & R.	½	New York Central	1¼
Am. Sugar	2½	N. Y. O. & W.	½
Am. Tob. pf	2	Nor. & West	1½
Anaconda Copper	2	Pac. Coast	2
Atch. T. & S. F.	1	Pacific Mail	1
Balt. & Ohio	1½	Penn. R. R.	1½
B'klyn R. T.	¾	People's Gas	2½
Chi. Union Gas	3	Pressed Steel	1½
Can. Pacific	1½	Pullman	½
Ches. & Ohio	½	Reading	½
Chi. & Alt. pf	½	Rep. I. & S. pf	2
Chi. Gt. West	½	Rock Island	2½
Chi. Gt. W. pf. B	2¾	Rock Island pf	1½
Chi., Ind. & L.	½	Rubber Goods pf	½
Chi. R. I. & Pac.	5½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	5½
C. C. C. & St. L.	1½	St. L. & S. F. C. &	
Col. Fuel	2½	Y. pf	½
Com. Cable	10	St. L. & S. W.	1½
Con. Gas	1	St. L. & S. W. pf	1½
Cont. Tob. pf	½	Southern Pacific	4
Corn Prod.	½	Southern Railway	½
Denver & R. G.	3	Tenn. Coal I.	1½
Des M. & Ft. D.	1½	Texas Pacific	½
Dist. Sec.	1½	Tol. Ry. & L.	½
Erie	½	Tol., St. L. & W.	1½
Erie 1st pf	½	Tol. St. L. & W. pf.	2
Erie 2d pf	½	Twin City	1
Evans. & T. H.	1½	Union Pacific	1½
General Electric	1½	U. S. Leather pf	1½
Ill. Central	½	U. S. Realty pf	2½
Int. Paper	½	U. S. Rubber pf	½
Iowa Central	½	U. S. Steel	1½
K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf	½	U. S. Steel pf	1
Kan. City So.	½	Va.-Car. Chem.	4½
Louis. & Nash.	3	Wabash	½
Man. Elevated	1½	Wabash pf	1½
Met. St. Ry.	1½	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	3½
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	4	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	5
Mex. Central	½	Wis. Central	½
Mo., K. & T. pf	½	Wis. Central pf	1½
Missouri Pacific	3		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y. conv. 5s	1	Lack. Steel 5s	1

Bonds Declined.

Ind. F. & I. conv.	1	St. L. & W. 1st	1
Mex. Cent. 4s	1	San A. & A. P. 4s	1¼
Mo., K. & T. of Tex. 2ds	1½	Stand. R. & T. 6s	4½
N., W. & O. 5s	1	Wabash deb. B	2½

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 20	720,238
To date this year	90,481,100
Corresponding date last year	97,055,696

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 20	$1,697,500
To date this year	$373,882,050
Corresponding date last year	$538,824,700

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Omaha Water Co.—Books close for dividends on first and second preferred stocks.

United Traction of Albany—Books close for quarterly dividend.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

American Cement Co.—Semi-annual and extra dividends on preferred stock payable.

American Locomotive Co.—Dividend on preferred stock payable.

GOOD RAILROAD BUSINESS.

In view of the depression in Wall Street, with prices falling lower and lower, it is interesting and refreshing to turn to the reports coming from all parts of the country telling of splendid railroad business and speaking hopefully of the general situation and outlook. Private and other dispatches received in the Street yesterday from the West and Southwest were all essentially hopeful.

Said a St. Paul official, as quoted by the New York News Bureau: "Our very latest reports concerning crop conditions in the territory of the road are of a most flattering nature. For all small grains there are very few reports other than good. Corn is coming along nicely, and, barring future disaster, we expect that while the crop will be considerably less than that which was planted, it will be nearly as large as last year. The tonnage movement is somewhat in excess of last year, and healthful business conditions would suggest that the farmers and merchants throughout the country are not worried much about the crops."

Here is what an officer of the Rock Island says: "Corn is making splendid headway everywhere, and the crop, unless damaged later, will be a fairly large one. Wheat is made and is practically all in the shock or stock. We think it has been the largest yield the road's territory has ever had. Business, both from the direct movement and prosperity it will bring to the farmers, means a most encouraging outlook. Already we have as much traffic as can be handled promptly, and from the great activity it looks as though the car shortage will be upon us earlier than in former years. The road is better prepared to meet a big movement, but there is fear that the increase will be far in excess of what we have been able to arrange for."

From an Atchison official this statement was obtained: "There is an active movement of general freight into districts formerly visited by floods. The revival of buying from that source has become pronounced, and is furnishing the road an enormous volume of traffic. There is a large volume of business moving all over the West, and the situation could not be more gratifying than at this time. The wheat harvest is practically over in the larger part of Kansas and the Territories. A big movement is near at hand, and we expect the road will have more business than it can handle during the next eight or ten months."

A Chicago and Northwestern official says: "We can see nothing to verify the reports of an unsatisfactory outlook for the crops in the Northwest. The early damage from drought was small, and since then we have had excellent conditions for all grains. Corn is coming along splendidly, and the crop will be a fair one unless damaged later. The business of the road keeps ahead of that of last year at this time. The increase in merchandise shipped westward signifies that farmers and business men must have some confidence, otherwise they would hold off on making expenditures for things that do not necessarily constitute immediate action. Our traffic consists largely of such tonnage, and past experience has taught us that it is the best indication of the country's condition."

From a Burlington official comes this statement: "There has been further improvement in the condition of corn. These evidences are in plain sight all along the line in Iowa and Nebraska. Winter wheat is practically all cut, and where threshing has been done the grain is said to be turning out excellent quality. Traffic is showing an increase over last year, and the reports from all distributing centres as to the business outlook could not be of a more encouraging nature."

ONE CONSERVATIVE OPINION.

This bulletin to its customers was put out yesterday by one of the largest stock and grain houses in the Street:

"We would be glad to say that liquidation has run its course and to be in a position to come right out and say that the market has struck bottom and that any of the good stocks on the list are a purchase for a good rise. But with time money commanding 6 per cent. for loans to carry over the first of the year and still little or no investment or outside demand we cannot see our way clear to do so, and are inclined to adhere to the conservative policy which we have maintained, especially during the past fortnight."

GOOD AND BAD FEATURES.

After the close of business yesterday bankers and brokers were much mixed in their opinion of the market situation. One good feature, it was said, was that good stocks are readily salable—that is to say, that there is always a market for them. On the other hand, poor securities or those usually inactive seem to be in a bad way, with little or no market for them. Hence it is that sellers of these latter kind of stocks are obliged to sacrifice them in the selling. This was seen especially yesterday in such stocks as Prince second preferred and Virginia Chemical in the low-priced group, and Air Brake and Lackawanna in the high-class shares.

Generally it may be said that brokers would be surprised neither at a sharp rally nor at a further break. They frankly confess that the market is a mystery to them.

UNITED STATES STEEL.

Estimates made by representatives of the United States Steel Corporation indicate that for the first half of the year the average output of finished products was from 2 to 5 per cent. greater than for the corresponding period last year.

In some instances, notably wire rods and nails and tin plate, the production exceeded by nearly 9 per cent. the output for the first six months of 1902, but as prices in some instances were slightly below those of last year, and the cost of production somewhat higher, the net returns were smaller.

For the second half of the year the conditions are not yet well enough developed to indicate whether the output will exceed or fall below the last half of 1902. The Steel Corporation, its representatives point out, has enough work ahead to keep all its plants employed for eight months to come, and but for the contest between furnace men and foundrymen in the trade at large over what shall constitute rock bottom prices for pig iron—which has held trade unsettled in certain lines for several weeks—there would be no doubt about the output for the last half.

Aug. 1 is now fixed as the date when resumption of trade activity is expected to be in full swing. By that time all serious existing labor disputes are expected to be settled, which will mean general activity under normal conditions until next May.

The building strike in New York City is expected to end within a week by the resumption of work pending arbitration of differences, which will leave only one menacing proposition—the strike of the miners in the Alabama district—in the iron and steel field.—New York News Bureau.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

Authorization given by the Railroad Commissioners of Maine to the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad Company to increase its capital stock $500,000, enabling the company to purchase the stock of the Fish River Railroad, which extends from Ashland to Fort Kent, a distance of fifty-two miles, through one of the best timber countries in the State.

Receipts of gold at the United States Assay Office at Helena, Mon., for the week ended June 30 were $2,401,068, and of silver $34,611, a total increase of $219,967 over last year, mostly in gold.

The immigration into this country for the fiscal year ended June 30 amounted to 857,046, exceeding the record of 1882 by 68,054.

The stockholders of the Olds Motor Works vote to increase the capital from $500,000 to $2,000,000, to increase the capacity of the factories, so as to turn out fifty machines a day.

Price of bar silver in London advances to 23¼d per ounce, being the highest since February of 1902.

Sale on the Stock Exchange of 26 shares of Bank of Commerce at 340.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3@2 per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.

Time money rates, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 5@5½ per cent. for four months, 5½ per cent. for five months, and 5¼@6 per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5¼@5¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5½@6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $121,217,480; balances, $8,128,692; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $426,-823.

Money on call in London, 1¾@2 per cent.; short bills, 2¼@2¾ per cent.; three months' bills, 2 5-16@2⅜ per cent.

Foreign exchange was firm. Nominal rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84¾; demand, $4.86¾; cables, $4.86⅝. Commercial bills were $4.83½@4.84¼.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ less 1-16 and 5.16¾ less 1-32; reichsmarks, 94⅞@94 15-16 and 95 7-16@95½; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40⅛@40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par. Chicago—35c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, par @25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 25c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 2½c premium; telegraph, 5c. St. Louis—30c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 21.—In its City article to-day The Times says there was little demand for money yesterday, and all rates were reduced again. The discount market was quiet and easy on the receipt arrivals of bar gold secured by French and German buyers. The Bank of England received 68,000 sovereigns from Australia and reported the withdrawal of 20,000 from Java.

The Stock Exchange was very quiet, with a dull tendency except in foreigners, most of which were steady. Spanish securities were very strong. Consols fell 1-16, to 92¼ cash and 92⅜ account. Home rails were flat, with almost a general decline. American rails opened with a general decline and suffered a substantial fall in the afternoon, closing at the lowest points. In general the mining market in Indian shares was firm and in South Africans steady. Silver was on very short supply. Spot rose a half point to 25¼ and forward ⅝, to 25, closing rather unsteady.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, July 20.—Money was in good supply and in moderate demand in the market to-day. Discounts were weak in the expectation of easier money.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was dull and apathetic, the depression in Americans affecting all the departments. Consols were a shade lower, chiefly from lack of business. Home rails were weak. Americans opened flat, in sympathy with New York. Local operators held aloof. Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, Southern Pacific, and Union Pacific were the weakest. Americans closed dull. Grand Trunk was easier. Chinese and Japanese securities improved on the better political outlook. Kafirs drooped.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 92¼; consols for account, 92⅜; Anaconda, 4½; Atchison, 69¾; Atchison preferred, 91; Baltimore and Ohio, 85; Canadian Pacific, 125⅝; Chesapeake and Ohio, 35⅝; Chicago Great Western, 18¾; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 146; De Beers, 20; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 82; Erie, 31½; Erie first preferred, 68⅜; Erie second preferred, 53¾; Illinois Central, 134; Louisville and Nashville, 110; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 29¾; New York Central, 131⅜; Norfolk and Western, 65½; Norfolk and Western preferred, 92; Ontario and Western, 23⅜; Pennsylvania, 62½; Rand Mines, 10⅝; Reading, 25½; Reading first preferred, 41¼; Reading second preferred, 35; Southern Railway, 22¼; Southern Railway preferred, 89¾; Southern Pacific, 47½; Union Pacific, 78⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 89; United States Steel, 27; United States Steel preferred, 78⅝; Wabash, 23½; Wabash preferred, 40.

Bar silver firm at 25¼d per ounce.

Money, 1¾@2 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2⅛@2¼ per cent.; for three months' bills is 2 5-16@2⅜ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 37.60; Lisbon, 20.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £68,000. The sum of £20,000 was withdrawn for shipment to Java.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, July 20.—Trading on the Bourse to-day opened irregular and undecided, except, in the case of Spanish securities, which rose on the return of Señor Villaverde to the Cabinet of Madrid. Stocks closed heavy. Rio Tintos lost 6 points.

The private rate of discount was 2 13-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 97f 87½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 11½c for checks.

BERLIN, July 20.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were considerably firmer. The weakness of New York's Saturday's quotations had no influence on stocks except Canadian Pacific, which was 1 point lower. Domestic stocks, foreign Government shares, and industrial securities were higher.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 38 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates—Short bills, 3¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 3½ per cent.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.—General weakness developed in the stock market to-day, liquidation, combined with sales by last week's buyers, producing depression in all the active leaders. Consolidated Lake Superior preferred broke a point, to 9, its lowest recorded price, while the common eased off fractionally to 2½. Both stocks sold ex rights, but not a quotation was made for the privilege of subscribing to the proposed bond issue. American Railways was off a half, notwithstanding its favorable earnings. Philadelphia Company also was down, although its June statement reflected an increase in surplus of nearly $60,000. Lehigh Valley receded ½. United Gas 1½, and Union Traction ⅝. Closing prices were the lowest of the day, with ample offerings of stocks a shade above final prices.

Total sales, 27,462 shares and $20,500 bonds. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Am. Car & Foundry	34¾	34¾	34¾
20	Am. Rys. Co.	45	44½	45
100	Am. Cement	7¾	7¾	7¾
80	Cambria Iron	47	46¾	47
1,017	Cambria Steel	22¾	22½	22½
2,790	Con. Lake Superior	2 9-16	2¼	2¼
917	Con. Lake Superior pf.	10	9	9
110	Electric Co. of America	9	8¾	9
47	Electric Storage Battery	58	58	58
500	Erie	30½	30½	30½
30	Investment Co.	68	68	68
200	Lehigh Valley R. R.	35½	35½	35½
56	Lehigh Navigation	66½	66	66
2,972	Pennsylvania R. R.	60 13-16	60	60 13-16
908	Philadelphia Electric	5 15-16	5¾	5¾
905	Philadelphia Co.	40¾	40	40
150	Philadelphia Rap. Tran.	15	15	15
5,710	Reading	25	24½	24½
46	Reading 1st pf.	41	40½	40½
100	Susquehanna Steel	1 1-16	1	1
2	United Cos. of N. J.	273	273	273
414	United Gas Imp. Co.	84	82¾	82¾
100	Union Traction	44¾	44	44
5,845	U. S. Steel	30¾	26	26½
10	U. S. Steel pf.	76¾	76¾	76¾
135	Warwick Steel	4¾	4¾	4¾

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 20.—On the Exchange to-day two new low records for recent years were made. Swift's shares were sold in fair amount and broke through 107. The other low record was in Box Board preferred, which sold before noon at 17¼. Can preferred declined well below 81, and Biscuit slipped off below 38. Both West and North Chicago shares sold again at 90 and par, respectively. Firm points were Chicago Telephone, which advanced to 125, and Match, which found support around 131.

New York exchange sold at 25 and 30 cents premium. Time and call loans, 5½ per cent. Transactions were as follows:

		High.	Low.	Last.
400	American Can	4¾	4¾	4¾
610	American Can pf.	40¾	40¾	40¾
3	Chicago Tel.	128	128	125
30	Chi. Title & Trust	93½	93½	93½
35	Diamond Match	131	130¾	131
100	Lake St. El.	6½	6½	6½
100	Met. Elevated	20	20	20
58	Met. Elevated pf.	66	66	66
750	National Biscuit	37¾	37½	37½
225	National Biscuit pf.	100¼	99¾	100
40	North Chicago	100	100	100
25	People's Gas	93¾	93¾	93¾
50	Quaker Oats pf.	81	81	81
50	South Side El.	93	93	93
605	Swift & Co.	107¼	106¾	106¾
25	United Box Board	3	3	3
333	United Box Board pf.	18	17¼	17¼
200	U. S. Steel	26¼	26¾	26½
50	U. S. Packing pf.	52	50	52
85,000	N. W. L.	91	..	..
4,000	West Division 4½s	97¾	..	..

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 20.—The recovery in the sterling exchange market has led to the belief that further gold shipments are impending. The International exchange houses announced another advance of ¼ cent to-day. Call loans, 3@4 per cent.; time money, 4½@6 per cent.; Clearing House exchanges, $17,550,206; balances, $1,612,437.

The market had another bad Monday. Prices in the early dealings were badly demoralized, and new low records for many specialties were scored. A rally in the late dealings made partial amends for the early weakness, but did not inspire much bullish sentiment. The buying power was almost wholly lacking, and when, after a listless opening, fresh pressure was applied, prices toboggan ed down to a lower level at a rate that was disheartening and exasperating.

The bears made special targets of Amalgamated, Sugar, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, and Rock Island. Of the last named, which was pushed off to 25—a decline of 2¼ points—it was said the management would shortly have to make a large loan in the market or abandon certain contemplated improvements. As to Amalgamated, the gossip was intensely bearish. The selling was at times very heavy, and appeared to come from the same people that have been letting it out all along of late.

Complete transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
749	Atchison	65	65½	65¾
87	Atchison pf.	89¾	89¾	89¾
75	Boston Elevated	140	139	139
98	Fitchburg pf.	134	131	131
135	Mass. Elec.	24	23½	23½
50	Mass. Elec. pf.	32½	32½	32½
100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	214	214	214
14	Old Colony	203	201	201
95	Pere Marquette pf.	75	75	75
10	Union Pacific	77	77	77
20	Union Pacific pf.	85¾	85¾	85¾
100	West End	90½	90¼	90½

TELEPHONES.

1,337	American	132¼	130½	131
7,425	American Rights	6	5⅝	5⅝
25	Mexican	1¾	1¾	1¾
22	New England	124	123	123
10	Western	13	13	13

MISCELLANEOUS.

11	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	75	75	75
10	Am. Pneum. Service pf.	20	20	20
3,350	American Sugar	117	112½	113⅝
290	American Sugar pf.	119	118½	118½
215	American Woolen pf.	72	71¼	71¾
735	Dom. Iron & Steel	13	12½	12¾
106	Edison Elec. Ill.	242	239½	239½
40	General Electric	166	164	165
662	Mass. Gas.	36¾	36¼	36¼
606	Mass. Gas pf.	78¾	77¾	77¾
25	Mergenthaler	178	176	176
25	N. E. Cotton Yarn pf.	28	28	28
81	Pullman	205	203	203
50	Savannah Electric	15	15	15
205	Swift & Co.	106¾	106½	106½
115	United Fruit	102¾	101¾	101¾
85	United Shoe Mach.	46	45	46
110	United Shoe Mach. pf.	28¾	28½	28½
2,662	United States Steel	26¾	25	25¾
297	United States Steel pf.	77¾	77	77¾
5	Westinghouse	69	69	69

MINING.

205	†Adventure	6	5½	5½
35	Allouez	4¾	4¾	4¾
12,174	Amalgamated	47¾	44⅝	45
50	American Zinc	9	8	8
440	Atlantic	5¾	5	5
90	Arcadian	8	8	8
167	Bingham	24½	23¾	24¼
200	Bonanza	60c	50c	50c
5	Calumet & Hecla	425	425	425
2,200	Cons. Mercur	1½	1½	1½
1,442	Copper Range	47¼	46	46¾
10	Daly West	40	40	40
166	Dom. Coal	100	99¾	100
730	Guanajuato	1¼	1	1
570	Franklin	8	7½	8
250	Granby	94	91	91
80	Isle Royale	27	27	27
130	Mohawk	37¼	36¾	37
375	Old Dominion	11	10¾	10¾
850	Osceola	52	49½	49½
155	Parrot	18¾	18¼	18¼
100	Phoenix	1	1	1
10	Quincy	97	97	97
100	Rhode Island	1½	1½	1½
100	Shannon	2¼	2¼	2¼
45	Tamarack	82	82	82
50	Tri Mountain	84	84	84
50	Trinity	5	4¾	4¾
85	United States Coal & Oil	11	10¾	11
400	United States	19¾	19¾	19¾
950	Utah	39½	38	38½
300	Victoria	3½	3½	3½
500	Winona	1¾	1¾	1¾
75	Wolverine	67½	67½	67½
200	Wyandotte	1¼	1¼	1¼

*Ex dividends. †Assessment paid.

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 20.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Brewing	32	32	32
25	Con. Ice pf.	37½	37½	37½
1,330	Crucible Steel	12¾	11½	12¾
488	Crucible Steel pf.	77¾	75¾	77¾
345	Fire Proofing	22	22½	22½
425	Fire Proofing pf.	84¼	84	84
582	M. L. & H.	36	35⅝	35⅝
213	Ohio Fuel Supply	40¼	40	40
160	Philadelphia Company	40¼	40⅛	40⅛
780	Pittsburg Coal	27½	26½	26⅝
215	River Coal pf.	38	38	38
1,954	United States Steel	26⅝	25	25¼
261	United States Steel pf.	79¾	76¼	76¼
50	West. Air Brake	155	154	154
335	West. Elec.	88¼	87¼	87¼
10	Allegheny Trust	150	150	150
80	Federal N. B.	161	160	160
13	German N. B.	250	250	250
5	Home Trust	130	130	130
10	Iron City Trust	147½	147½	147½
120	North Am. Savings	148	140	148
10	R. E. Trust	280	280	280
$2,000	Phila. Co. old 5s	110	110	110
2,000	River Coal 6s	113¾	113¼	113½

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 20.—The market was without life or incident, though fairly steady in tone. Money on call was at 6@6 per cent.

Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 1,325 shares of stock and $47,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

		High.	Low.	Last.
205	Seaboard Railway com.	20	19¾	19¾
720	Seaboard Railway pf.	34¾	34¾	34¾
300	U. R'y's & Elec. com.	11	11	11
$22,000	Seaboard Railway 4s	78¾	78¼	78¼
2,000	U. R'y's & Elec. inc.	63	62¾	62¾
6,000	U. R'y's & Elec. 4s	93	92¾	92¾
3,000	Cotton Duck inc.	15	15	15
1,000	Ga. Car. & Nor. 5s	107¾	107¾	107¾
13,000	At. Coast Line 4s	93¼	92¾	93

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1903.	1902.	1901.
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,845	1,845	1,842
Second week July.	$155,050	$137,000	$118,250
From July 1	314,000	295,700	250,300
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	546	546	546
Second week July.	104,260	98,499	82,410
From July 1	206,576	173,705	161,731
COLORADO & SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	1,131	1,145	1,142
Second week July.	127,575	115,325	108,926
From July 1	254,011	230,324	215,300
DETROIT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	361	361	....
Second week July.	29,967	22,100	....
From July 1	56,968	42,457	....
GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM—			
Mileage	4,063	4,062	....
Second week July.	736,635	579,407	....
From July 1	1,436,855	1,161,298	....
HOCKING VALLEY—			
Mileage	347	347	347
Second week July.	141,283	136,154	111,465
From July 1	280,176	272,308	222,920
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	568	559	510
Second week July.	45,167	49,654	42,494
From July 1	87,093	96,056	80,114
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	177	177	173
Second week July.	24,200	19,178	19,050
From July 1	54,194	34,698	35,695
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	2,441	2,381	2,190
Second week July.	376,125	312,915	325,045
From July 1	1,305,510	1,189,780	1,004,260
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	2,597	2,593	....
Second week July	177,470	145,375	233,408
From Jan 1	13,417,727	10,642,848	....
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—			
Second week July	78,697	75,221	62,511
From Jan. 1	2,074,681	1,812,383	1,678,816
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	7,151	6,941	6,729
Second week July	721,170	572,782	542,608
From July 1	1,531,476	1,404,060	1,326,761
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—			
Mileage	248	248	....
Second week July	20,621	20,330	20,360
From July 1	50,668	41,307	41,426

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The market for outside securities yesterday was not active, but was marked by a series of new low records, which included an extreme break of 4 points in Otis Elevator common, with smaller low records in United States Light and Heat, American Writing Paper common, which touched 3½, and American Can common, which declined to 4¾. In addition to these new low records which were established, Northern Securities on transactions of about 2,000 shares sold off 1¾, to 80¼, and Manhattan Transit went down to 2⅝, within an eighth of its low record. International Mercantile Marine preferred sold at 19½, a loss of 1½. Only odd lots of the common were traded in, selling at 5, a loss of ⅛. Any other changes which took place were mostly on the side of losses, except in the case of Greene Consolidated Copper, which sold up to 21½ after selling at the opening at 20.

***

Greene Consolidated Copper was the one exception to the day's list of losses. After being only fairly active during most of the session it jumped near the close to 21½, and after sales of about 5,000 shares, closed at 21 for a net gain of ¾.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
645	American Can	4¾	4¾	4¾
500	American Can pf.	41	40¾	40¾
20	Am. Light & Traction	60	60	60
900	Am. Writing Paper	3¼	3¼	3¼
330	Am. Writing Paper pf.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, July 20, 1903.

Sales.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
21	228	Adams Express	221	221	221	221	...
...	70	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	82	82	81½	81½	-½
44½	45	*Amal. Copper Co.	47¾	47¾	44¾	45	-2¾
84	2,400	Am. Car & F. Co.	84½	84¾	83½	84	-1
83	83	Am. Cotton Oil	83	83	82¾	82¾	-¾
6¾	4½	Am. Hide & Leather	4	4	4	4	-½
6¾	1,400	*Am. Ice Co.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	...
25¾	27	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	25	25¾	25	25¾	+¾
19¾	19	1,900	*Am. Locomo. Co.	20	20	18	18¾	-1½
86½	88	300	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	86½	86½	85¼	86½	...
42¾	43	2,000	*Am. S. & R. Co.	42¾	42¾	41¾	41¾	-1
11	12	100	Am. Steel Founds.	11	11	11	11	...
113¾	113¾	26,040	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	115¾	115¾	112	113¼	-2½
119	120	400	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	119	119	119	119	+½
...	...	811	Am. Tel. & Tel. Sts.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	...
130	130	200	Am. Tobacco Co. pf.	128	128	128	128	-2
83	83	200	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	82	82	81	81	-2
63¾	63¾	46,900	Atch., Top. & S. F.	64¾	65	63½	63¾	-1½
87¾	88½	840	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	88½	88¾	87¾	88	...
82¾	82¾	24,160	Baltimore & Ohio.	83¾	83¾	81¾	82¾	-1⅝
46¾	47	29,867	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	51	51¼	46	46½	-4⅝
194	200	100	Brooklyn Union Gas.	195	195	195	195	-3
60¾	62	100	Canada Southern	61	61	61	61	+1½
121¼	121¾	9,400	Canadian Pacific	122¾	122¾	121	121¾	-1¼
33	33¾	2,600	Chesapeake & Ohio.	34¾	34¾	33	33	-1¼
24¾	24½	100	Chicago & Alton	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	+1¼
65¾	66	900	Chicago & Alton pf.	66¾	66¾	66	66	-1¼
16¾	17	3,000	Chicago Great West.	17¾	17¾	16¾	16¾	-2¼
24¼	24¾	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf. B.	24¾	24¾	24¾	24½	-2¼
140¾	140¾	42,210	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	141½	141¾	139¾	140¾	+¾
164	165	1,100	Chicago & Northw.	165¾	166	163¼	165	+¾
...	...	100	Chi. & Northw. pf.	208	208	208	208	+¾
...	...	100	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	147	147	147	147	-5½
12¾	12¾	800	Chi. Term. Trans.	12	12¾	12	12¾	+¾
20¾	21	1,400	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	21	21¼	20	20¾	+¾
74¾	74	1,100	C., C., C. & St. L.	76¼	76¼	75	75	-1¾
50¾	51¾	5,495	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	52	52	50	51¾	-2¾
14¼	14¾	180	Colorado & Southern	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	+¼
52	53	210	Col. & Southern 1st pf.	53¼	53¼	53½	53½	+½
15¾	16¼	500	Col. & H. C. & Iron.	15¾	16¼	15¼	16¼	+¾
153	160	100	Commercial Cable	153	155	155	155	-10
184	185	2,430	Consolidated Gas	183	183	183¼	184	+¾
105¾	107	600	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	106¾	106¾	106¾	105¾	-1¼
29¾	30¼	1,750	Corn Products Co.	30	30	29	29¾	+¼
79	80½	400	Corn Products Co. pf.	79	79	79	79	-1
237	245	1,000	Del., Lack. & West.	236	238	235	238	+1
24½	25¼	300	Denver & R. G.	25¾	25¾	25	25	-1
37	38	100	D. M. & Ft. D.	37	37	37	37	-1¾
69¾	71	100	Detroit United Ry.	71¼	71¼	69¾	71½	+¾
134	134	10	Diamond Match Co.	134	134	134	134	...
23	27	100	*Distillers Securities	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	-1⅝
30	30¾	22,075	Erie	30¾	30¾	30	30	-¾
65¾	66	6,200	Erie 1st pf.	66¾	67	65¼	65¾	-1
51	51¾	3,950	Erie 2d pf.	53	53¼	51	51¾	-1½
59½	59½	800	Evans. & T. H.	60	60	59¾	59¾	-½
103	103	100	Brooklyn Union Gas.	195	195	195	195	-3
60¾	62	100	Canada Southern	61	61	61	61	+1½
121¼	121¾	9,400	Canadian Pacific	122¾	122¾	121	121¾	-1¼
33	33¾	2,600	Chesapeake & Ohio.	34¾	34¾	33	33	-1¼
24¾	24½	100	Chicago & Alton	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	+1¼
65¾	66	900	Chicago & Alton pf.	66¾	66¾	66	66	-1¼
16¾	17	3,000	Chicago Great West.	17¾	17¾	16¾	16¾	-2¼
24¼	24¾	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf. B.	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	-2¼
140¾	140¾	42,210	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	141½	141¾	139¾	140¾	+¾
164	165	1,100	Chicago & Northw.	165¾	166	163¼	165	+¾
...	...	100	Chi. & Northw. pf.	208	208	208	208	+¾
...	...	100	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	147	147	147	147	-5½
12¾	12¾	800	Chi. Term. Trans.	12	12¾	12	12¾	+¾
20¾	21	1,400	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	21	21¼	20	20¾	+¾
74¾	74	1,100	C., C., C. & St. L.	76¼	76¼	75	75	-1¾
50¾	51¾	5,495	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	52	52	50	51¾	-2¾
14¼	14¾	180	Colorado & Southern	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	+¼
52	53	210	Col. & Southern 1st pf.	53¼	53¼	53½	53½	+½
15¾	16¼	500	Col. & H. C. & Iron.	15¾	16¼	15¼	16¼	+¾
153	160	100	Commercial Cable	153	155	155	155	-10
184	185	2,430	Consolidated Gas	183	183	183¼	184	+¾
105¾	107	600	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	106¾	106¾	106¾	105¾	-1¼
29¾	30¼	1,750	Corn Products Co.	30	30	29	29¾	+¼
79	80½	400	Corn Products Co. pf.	79	79	79	79	-1
237	245	1,000	Del., Lack. & West.	236	238	235	238	+1
24½	25¼	300	Denver & R. G.	25¾	25¾	25	25	-1
37	38	100	D. M. & Ft. D.	37	37	37	37	-1¾
69¾	71	100	Detroit United Ry.	71¼	71¼	69¾	71½	+¾
134	134	10	Diamond Match Co.	134	134	134	134	...
23	27	100	*Distillers Securities	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	-1⅝
30	30¾	22,075	Erie	30¾	30¾	30	30	-¾
65¾	66	6,200	Erie 1st pf.	66¾	67	65¼	65¾	-1
51	51¾	3,950	Erie 2d pf.	53	53¼	51	51¾	-1½
59½	59½	800	Evans. & T. H.	60	60	59¾	59¾	-½
163	165	1,350	General Electric	165¼	165¼	163¼	164	-1
75	75	200	Godfrey Valley	75	75	75	75	+1
128½	129¾	4,258	Illinois Central	130	130	128	128¾	-1½
13¾	13¾	915	Internat. Paper	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	-¼
67	67¾	200	Internat. Paper pf.	67¾	67¾	67	67	-¼
37	38	500	Iowa Central pf.	37¾	37¾	37	37	-¼
70	71	310	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	69¾	70¼	69¾	70¼	+¾
21	22	500	Kansas City Southern.	21¾	22	21	21	-¾
40¼	40¾	1,100	Kan. City Southern pf.	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	+¾
29	30	300	Keokuk & D. M.	28¾	29¼	28¾	29¼	+¾
26	26	100	Lake Erie & West.	26	26	26	26	-1
97	100	100	Lake Erie & West. pf.	97	97	97	97	-1
103¾	106	2,925	Louisville & Nashville.	106¼	106¾	105¾	106	-1
131¾	132	3,150	Manhattan Elevated	133	133¼	131¾	132	-1
117¾	118¾	1,000	Met. Street Railway.	118	119	117¼	117¾	-1¼
20¼	20¾	400	Mexican Central Ry.	20¼	20¾	20¼	20¾	-¼
53¾	54	200	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	54	54	53	53	-1¼
122¾	124	500	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	124	124	122	122¼	+1
19¾	20	2,500	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	19¾	20	19¾	19¾	-¾
40	41	2,000	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	41	41¼	40	40	-2
97¾	97¾	40,000	Missouri Pacific	96	99¾	96	97¼	-2
94	100	100	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	95	95	95	95	-3
37½	37¾	800	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	-½
15¾	16	500	*Nat. Lead Co.	15½	15½	15½	15½	-½
83	84½	250	*Nat. Lead Co. pf.	84	84	84	84	-1
131¾	134½	2,160	*New York Air Brake.	140	140	130	132	-15¾
116¾	117	18,615	New York Central	117½	117¾	116¾	116¾	-1¼
44	54	35	New York Dock pf.	45	45	45	45	...
22¾	23	3,160	N. Y. Ont. & West.	23¼	23¼	22¾	22¾	-½
62	63	2,810	Norfolk & Western.	63¾	63¾	62¼	62½	-1
48¾	49	100	Pacific Coast	48	48	48	48	-2
60	65	300	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	61	61	60¾	60¾	-¼
21	22	500	Pacific Mail	22¼	22¼	22	22	...
120¾	120¾	37,850	Pennsylvania R. R.	121	121	120	120¾	-1¼
93½	93¾	4,720	People's Gas, Chicago.	96	96¾	95¾	96¾	-2¼
46	47	530	Pressed Steel Car.	47¼	47¼	46¾	46¾	-1¼
84½	84½	20	Pressed Steel Car pf.	85¼	85¼	85½	85½	...
201	202	200	Pullman Company	202	202	201½	201½	-¾
27	27¾	600	*Railway Steel Spring.	27	27¾	26¾	27¾	+¾
81	85	200	*Ry. Steel Spring pf.	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	-1¼
48¾	48¾	45,700	Reading	49¾	50	48¾	48¾	-1¼
81	82	200	Reading 1st pf.	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼	+¾
68	68¾	200	Reading 2d pf.	68	68	68	68	-¾
12¾	13	600	*Rep. Iron & Steel.	13	13	12¾	12¾	-¾
70	70¾	2,100	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	71¼	71¼	70	70	-2
25¾	25¾	51,025	Rock Island Co.	27¼	27¾	25	25¾	-2½
65	65½	3,500	Rock Island Co. pf.	66¾	66¾	65¾	65¾	-1½
20	20½	225	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co.	20¼	20¼	20¼	20½	-½
74	76½	260	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co. pf.	74¼	75	74¼	75	+½
60	63	100	St. L. & S. F., J. P. M. & Co. ctfs.	63	63	63	63	...
49¾	50¾	2,210	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	55	55	48¾	49¾	-5¾
154	170	200	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. Ill. stock ctfs.	160	160	153	155	-15
14¾	15	400	St. L. Southw.	14¾	15	14¾	15	...
33	33½	400	St. Louis Southw. pf.	34	34	33	33	-1½
38¾	38¾	210	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	39	39	38¾	38¾	-¼
45¾	45¾	15,100	Southern Pacific	46¾	46¾	44¾	45¾	-1
21¾	22	2,550	Southern Ry., ext.	22¾	22¾	21¾	21¾	-¾
85¾	86	400	Southern Ry. pf., ext.	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	-¼
2¾	3	100	Stand. Rope & Twine.	3	3	3	3	...
45½	45¾	9,700	Tennessee Coal & Iron.	46	46	44¾	45¾	-1¼
25¾	26¾	1,500	Texas & Pacific	26¾	26¾	25¾	26	-¾
113	115	400	Third Avenue	118	113	112	112	-1
22	23	300	Tol. Rys. & Light.	22	22	22	22	...
21	22¼	3,110	Tol., St. L. & West.	22	22	21	21¼	-1¼
32¾	34	1,710	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	33¼	33¼	32¾	33	-1
95½	96¼	670	Twin City R. T.	97	97¼	96	96	-1
75½	75¾	33,325	Union Pacific	76¾	77	75¼	75¾	-1⅝
86½	87	300	Union Pacific pf.	86	86	86	86	...
14¾	16	100	United Rys. Invest.	15¼	15¾	15¼	15¾	-¼
45	46¼	100	United Rys. Invest. pf.	46½	46½	46½	46½	+¼
100	102	100	United States Express	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	+¾
8	8¼	1,620	*U. S. Leather	8¼	8¼	7¾	7¾	-¼
80¾	81¾	1,080	*U. S. Leather pf.	81¾	82¾	80¾	80¾	-1¼
13	13¾	4,300	U. S. Realty & Con.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	-¼
56½	57¾	3,050	U. S. Realty & Con. pf.	58¾	58¾	56	56¾	-2¼
47¾	48	100	U. S. Rubber pf.	48	48	48	48	-1
25¾	25¾	44,295	U. S. Steel	26¾	26¾	25	25¼	-1½
76	76¾	15,460	U. S. Steel pf.	76¾	77¼	75¾	76	-1
42	43	1,000	Va.-Caro. Chemical.	46	46	42	42	-4½
21¾	22¼	1,000	Wabash	22¾	22¾	22	22	-¾
38¾	38¾	4,100	Wabash pf.	39	39	38	38¼	-1¾
83	83½	822	Western Union Tel.	83¾	83¾	83	83½	-1
...	...	100	Westinghouse E. & M.	175	175	175	175	+4½
18	19	150	Wheel. & Lake Erie.	19	19	19	19	...
50½	52	200	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	-1½
30	31	200	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	29¾	30½	29¾	30¼	-¾
17	19	1,010	Wisconsin Central	18¾	19¼	17¾	17¾	-1¾
37	38	1,260	Wisconsin Central pf.	39¼	39¾	36¾	37¾	-1¾
Sales.....		720,238						

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Tuesday, July 21.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Blanchard vs. Ingersoll.
2—New Inverted, &c., Lamp Co. vs. Ames.
3—Walrafe vs. Erie R. R. Co.
4—Holland vs. same.
5—Smith vs. same.
6—McDonald vs. Northern R. R. of N. J.
7—Same vs. same.
8—Robinson vs. Wanamaker.
9—Hayman vs. Morse.
10—Am. Law Book Co. vs. Edw. Thompson Co.
11—Leary vs. Corvin.
12—Cataldi vs. Cataldi.
13—In re Speer.
14—Hershkowitz vs. Hershkowitz.
15—Conkling vs. Conkling.
16—Seys vs. Kelly.
17—Van Norden Trust Co. vs. First Cong., &c.
18—Reichert vs. Reichert.
19—Norton vs. Gaffney.
20—Niles vs. Carpet Yarn Printing Co.
21—Meyer vs. Meyer.
22—Alexander vs. Shapiro.
23—Eclipse Mfg. Co. vs. Willis.
24—In re Ross.
25—In re Orchard St.
26—In re W. 125th St.
27—In re W. 126th St.
27—In re Lorillard Pl.
28—In re Harrison Av.
29—In re Spofford Av.
30—In re W. 150th St.
31—In re Bassford Av.
32—In re Walton Av.
33—In re Oakland Place
34—In re Cambreling Av.
35—In re Exterior St.
36—In re E. 206th St.
37—Kalish vs. Higgins.
38—Kline vs. Nos. 1 and 2.
39—Balzer vs. Balzer.
40—Kennedy vs. Hopper.
41—Fleming vs. Mayer.
42—Day vs. Degnon-McLean Const. Co.
43—Erster Odesser Verein vs. Feinstein.
44—Pollock vs. Pasco.
45—Recesing vs. Statmiller.
46—Meyer vs. Meyer.
47—Bennett vs. Davis.
48—Fleming vs. Meyers.
49—Burnham vs. Mankilin.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Hold on ground floor in County Court House. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Annie L. Decker.
2—John G. Syms.
3—Same.
4—Ferdinand Braun.
5—Emma F. Murray.
6—Alphonse E. De Baste.
7—Hannah Simon.
8—Thomas O'Reilly.
9—Mary K. Buckminster.
10—Albert B. Hilton, Jr.
11—Vincent K. Hilton.
12—Samuel F. Burns.
13—William C. Herring.
14—Daniel Devlin.
15—John G. Syms.
16—Helen Hilton.
17—Esther B. Marks.
18—Louis Jackson.
19—Patrick Sheedy.
20—Frederick Schweifert.
21—Pauline Appel.
22—Joseph Miller.
23—Eliza J. Evans.
24—Minnie Rosenberg.
25—Charlotte Miller.
26—Same.
27—Samuel Simon.
28—Margaret Heartt.
29—Catharine Voelpel.
30—Katharina Martin.
31—Frederick Hausaker.
32—John Boomer.
33—Jacob Kassler.
34—Mary V. Leeds.
35—Harriet M. Kamp.
36—Ellen Johnson.
37—Aaron L. Bogert.
38—Mary E. Bogert.
39—Henry K. Bogert.
40—Secretary Stern.
41—Barbara Williams.
42—Vincent Noll.
43—Nathan Clarke.
44—Katharina Schmitt.
45—Charles Rugen.
46—John J. Johnson.
47—Zacharias T. Baller.
48—Lillie W. Seligsberg.
49—John S. Kenyon.
50—Louise Frisbie.
51—Mary Spellman.
52—James Sullivan.
53—Ellen Flynn.
54—Oscar F. Livingston.
55—John Blagys.
56—John O'Connor.
57—Charles H. Hoyt.
58—John Kaiser.
59—Duncan Squire.
60—Mary G. or Gertrude Ogsbury.
61—Edward T. Hunt.
62—Betsey Levi.
63—Stewart Newell.
64—Agnes H. Robinson.
65—Joseph J. Lawrence.
66—Maria Ohl.
67—Eva Friend.
68—Fredericka J. Dupuy.
69—Babette Wolf.
70—Bridget Conlin.
71—Herman Reyer.
72—Henrietta Stauff.

Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Theresa Friedman, Elizabeth Daly, Catarino Laino, Bridget Casey, Janet Rudd, Simon Cohen, Johanna Louis, Reina Harlog.

At 11 A. M.

Louisa Fitzpatrick, Mary W. Hoffman.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Hascall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Trial Term, Part IV., Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) —Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Garvan for the People.

1—James Minott, Antonio Garolis.
2—Gus. Rosenthal.
3—Richard Duetiner, Albert Aaron.
4—Mamie Matthews.
5—Pellegrino Troisee.
6—William Miller.
7—James McNamara.
8—Louis Jaros.
9—James Jackson.
10—Patrick Coan.
11—Richard J. McCormick.
12—James Brown.
13—Kushner Khamovitz.
14—Demetrio Putnicato.
15—George Washington.
16—Matthew Gold.
17—James Roachford.
18—Giuseppe Bertoiero.
19—Charles Devin, Everett Truax, August Johnson. Pleadings.
1—Henry Reiche.
2—Charles Anderson.
3—Louis Beyhl.
4—George H. Sowter.
5—John O'Connor.
6—Andrew Compass. John Smeth.
7—Antonio Lui.
8—John Milliniski. Albert Skalsky.
9—Michele Debello.
10—Harris Karnow.
11—John Smithick.
12—Frank W. Murphy.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Nott and O'Connor for the People.

1—Lawrence Murphy.
2—Nathan Zemon.
3—Daniel Bolles.
4—William Fleming, John Burns.
5—Benjamin Bernhard.
6—William Barnett.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Epiphanius Wilson vs. Glen Erie Workers—Matthew J. Maliahan.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Wentworth vs. Braun—Edward L. Patterson. Cohen vs. Reiner—Gotthardt A. Litthauer.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J.—Tietjen vs. Mantzinger—Richard H. Clarke. Poughkeepsie Savings Bank vs. Provident Realty Company—Eugene L. Sykes.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 20.—Incorporated to-day:

Marina Pinwheel Company, Buffalo; capital, $125,000. Directors—John Halligan, C. S. Goodfellow, and Otto Carl, Buffalo.

New Paltz, Highland and Poughkeepsie Traction Company, New York, (to operate a nine-mile electric railroad from Poughkeepsie Ferry to New Paltz;) capital, $100,000. Directors—J. J. Duffy and T. G. Hulse, Jersey City; G. H. Patterson, Jr., New York.

Perfection Specialty Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—C. L. Easton and Willis Thompson, New York; F. M. Merritt, Flushing.

Rubens Company, New York, (to manufacture surgical instruments;) capital, $2,500. Directors—Sachars Rubens and L. E. Quenser, New York; Eugenia Johnson, Brooklyn.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

J. L. Dickey, Jr., has been appointed Atlanta agent of the Queen Insurance Company.

Williamson Brothers of Memphis have been appointed Tennessee general agents of the Globe and Rutgers Insurance Company.

D. D. Thomas of Kansas City and Carl Duffelmeyer have been appointed Missouri special agents of the Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn.

Advices from Berlin state that Secretary of State von Posadowsky-Wehner has accepted the honorary Presidency of the International Insurance Congress, which is to meet in this city in September. Germany will be represented at the congress by three Commissioners.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 mixed	.81¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.56¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.40¼
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.65
Cotton, middling	12.75
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06 3-16
Sugar, granulated	.05
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	10.25
Beef hams	21.25
Tallow, prime	.04¾
Pork, mess	16.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07¾
Lard, prime	8.10
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	18.75
Butter, Western creamery	.20½

CHICAGO, July 20.—Flour, steady, about unchanged. No. 2 red wheat, 75¼@76c; No. 2 corn, 40c; No. 2 yellow, 40c; No. 2 white oats, 34@36½c; No. 2 rye, 49@50½c; good feeding barley, 42c; fair to choice malting, 47@50c; No. 1 flaxseed, 91c; No. 1 Northwestern, 95½c; prime timothy seed, $4.45; mess pork, per bbl, $14.10@14.15; lard, per 100 lb, $7.75@7.80; short ribs, sides, loose, $8.20@8.37½; dry salted shoulders, boxed, 7¾@7¾c; short clear sides, boxed, 8½@8¾c; clover, contract grade, $12@12.50.

COTTON.—Speculation in cotton showed still less activity yesterday and at times intervals of several minutes would elapse between transactions. The market opened steady at unchanged prices to a decline of 3 points following lower English cables. For a brief interval it showed some uneasiness, August selling down to 11.95c, and the balance of the list showing losses of from 5 to 5 points under liquidation, based on the generally favorable weather. Almost at once, however, it was rallied by light bull support, and thereafter, while very quiet, ruled moderately steady. The only feature in the market was the action of July, which was bid up from 12.20c to 12.45c, only four sales being made on the way up. Finally, however, July eased off and at the close was quoted at 12.40c. August sold up as high as 12.10c, a net gain of 10 points, but also eased off slightly toward the finish, closing at 12.05c. The market was finally quiet and steady, net 1 point lower to 20 points higher, with July showing the greatest gain. Sales were estimated at 60,000 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	12.20	12.50	12.40@12.50	
August	12.00	12.10	11.95	12.06@12.07
September	10.43	10.48	10.40	10.46@10.47
October	9.66	9.73	9.65	9.69@ 9.69
November	9.50	9.55	9.50	9.52@ 9.53
December	9.50	9.55	9.50	9.53@ 9.53
January	9.48	9.53	9.48	9.50@ 9.51
February				9.49@ 9.51
March	9.50	9.52	9.50	9.51@ 9.52

LIVERPOOL, July 20.—Spot cotton, moderate demand; sales, 6,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 5,000; receipts, 4,000. Middling upland, 6.40d. Futures opened quiet, 2@3 points decline; closed easy, net 2½@5 points lower. July, 6.13d; July-August, 6.12d; August-September, 6.06d; September-October, 5.59@5.60d; October-November, 5.52d; November-December, 5.49@5.17d; December-January, 5.11@5.12d; January-February, 5.10d; February-March, 5.09d; March-April, 5.06@5.06d. Manchester yarns very little doing. Cloths very dull.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT — Persistently hammered by the bear faction all day, and influenced also by bearish crop news, weakness abroad, and a much smaller export business than expected, the wheat market sustained a decided break yesterday, closing ¾@2½c lower than Saturday in New York. The greatest decline was in July, which reflected deliveries of 325,000 bushels on contract. St. Louis was the strongest market relatively, and at times sent buying orders to Chicago, but without any notable effect on the market, which declined steadily throughout the session, except for one or two reactions at midday, notably in response to the visible supply decrease of 1,944,000 bushels, this being about half a million more than expected. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board afloat basis, were as follows: No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 80¾c; No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 87½c, and No. 2 red, New York, 84¾c, to arrive.

ST. LOUIS, July 20.—Wheat, No. 2 red, cash, elevator, 76¾c; July, 76¼c; September, 76¾@76¼c; December, 77½c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 45¾c; July, 46¾c; September, 47¼c; December, 45¾c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 34c; September, 31½c; December, 32c.

MILWAUKEE, July 20.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 88c; No. 2 Northern, 86@87c; September, new, 75¾c. Rye—No. 1, 51@52c. Barley—No. 2, 59@60c; sample, 44@52c. Corn—September, 48¾c.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 20.—Wheat, cash, 83¼c; July, 82¾c; September, 74½c. On track: No. 1 hard, 84½c; No. 1 Northern, 82¼c; No. 2 Northern, 80¾c; No. 3 Northern, 79@80c.

DULUTH, July 20.—Wheat, to arrive, July, 83¼c; September, 75½c; December, 75¾c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $4.45@$4.75; Winter straights, $3.50@$3.85; Winter patents, $3.90@$4.90; Spring clears, $3.85@$4.15; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.10@3.20; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.90@$3; red dog, $2.50@$2.60, to arrive. RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $3@$3.35; choice to fancy, $3.40@$3.60. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $3.15@$3.25, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white and yellow, $1.55@$1.60; coarse, $1.30@$1.32. FEED—Spring bran, sacks to arrive, $17.50; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, prompt, $17; Spring bran middling, $18@$21, in 200-lb sacks; city feed, $18; linseed oilcake, $27; hominy chop, $21, bulk, $21.50@$22, sacks, to arrive; oil meal, $25.

FUTURES.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Dull Day Among the Brokers—Auction Offerings All Adjourned—Hotel Empire to be Sold To-day.

John M. Golding has sold for Evans & Buscall to F. W. Woolworth the new three-story private stable 121 East Eighty-third Street. The property has been held at $50,000, and the present selling price is in the neighborhood of that figure. Mr. Woolworth's new residence is at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Eightieth Street.

Louis Frankel has sold for Gerard P. Tollman to Marcus Nathan, for $55,000, the two five-story brownstone-front double flats 176 and 178 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 50 by 100. Mr. Nathan gives in payment his fourteen-room cottage at Monmouth Beach, N. J.

Mandelbaum & Levine have bought 140 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, a five-story brick and brownstone flat on lot 25 by 100.

The Trust Company of the Republic has leased the second floor of 27-29 Pine Street for a term of years. R. M. Montgomery was the broker. The company will move in Oct. 1.

The McVicker Realty Trust Company has leased to Seymour Cromwell Judge Hornblower's cottage at Southampton, furnished, for the season.

G. Birettell & Son have sold for Anthony Smyth to Lena Levi 2,271 Third Avenue, a three-story brick house, on lot 20 by 106.

The only auction offerings scheduled yesterday, partition sales of 15 East Sixteenth Street and of 1,255 to 1,259 Broadway, northwest corner of Thirty-first Street, were both adjourned until July 30.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 161 Broadway:

By James L. Wells, trustees' sale, Broadway, southwest corner of Sixty-third Street, extending to Columbus Avenue, 116.2 by 128.2 by 75.9 and irregular, plot of about 5¼ lots now covered by the Hotel Empire; also cottage and plot at Noyac, Suffolk County, L. I., lots at Corona, Yonkers Park, and Mamaroneck, and property at Caldwell, Warren County, N. Y., and at Toms River, N. J.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward B. La Fetra, referee, 144 West Twenty-eighth Street, south side, 248.4 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 25.3 by 98.9; five-story stone-front tenement. Due on judgment, $4,471; subject to another mortgage for $20,000.

By Joseph P. Day, foreclosure sale, Frank Cochrane, referee, 4,467 Park Avenue West, 93 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, 18 by 98.6 by 18 by 85.9; two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,954.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Frank Cochrane, referee, 1,165 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, north side, 71.8 feet west of Simpson Street, and running through to the latter, 25 by about 75 and irregular, three-story frame building with stores. Due on judgment, $4,293.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 227 and 229 West Eleventh Street, for a five-story brick tenement, 40 by 85; W. G. Langon of 719 Fifth Avenue, owner; A. D. Hoddick of 51 West Twenty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $30,000.

Avenue C and Sixth Street, northwest corner, for a six-story brick flat with stores, 41 by 90.6; A. Rosenberg of 38 Rivington Street, owner; A. E. Badt of 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $65,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 987 and 989 Eighth Avenue, to two four and nine story brick apartment houses and restaurant; J. Reisenweber of premises, owner; N. B. Blake of 686 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $800.

Nos. 322 and 324 Lenox Avenue, to two four-story brick dwellings; M. & I. Poilion of 24 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, owners; G. Pilcox of 267 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $7,000.

No. 296 Mott Street, to a four-story brick factory; C. W. Beckwith, owner; O. Reissman of 90 First Street, architect; cost, $400.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Monday, July 20.

ARTHUR AV, n w s, 348.9 ft s w of Samuel St, runs n w 67.6x s w 18.3x s e 100 x s e 9.8x s w 32.6; James F. Keenan, referee, to the Twelfth Ward Bank. $2,800

AVENUE A, w s, 76.8 ft s of 86th St, 25.6 x75.9; Margaret Collins to Catharine A. Collins (mtg $7,500) ..... Gift

BANK ST, 40 ft w of 4th Av, 40.11x 70.5x43.2x72.8; Ernest B. Wintersmith to New York Building Loan Banking Company, (mtg $50,000) ..... Nom.

CANNON ST, s w corner of Stanton St, 21.6x70; Emma W. Mead and others to James H. McHeffey 39,000

CANNON ST, s w corner of Stanton St, 27.6x70; James H. McHeffey to Isaac Goodstein and another, (mtg $32,000,) other consideration and .....

ELDRIDGE ST, 43 and 45, e s, 50.3x 100.3x50.2x100.3; Yetta Friedman to Mayer Baum, ½ part, all title ..... Nom.

GERARD AV, s e corner of 164th St, 18.8x100; John D. Barry to Peter F. T. Hansen 1

IVY ST, 200 ft from n w corner of Albany Av, 100x100; Herbert Vandyke, trustee, to James T. Ackerman, all liens 2,000

LOT 49, map of 107 lots, Hudson Park; Hudson P. Rose to Antonio Dondero ..... Nom.

LOTS 50 to 52, map of 107 lots, Hudson Park; Hudson P. Rose to Antonio Dondero ..... Nom.

LOTS 163 to 166, 169 and 170, amended map; Cammann estate, Fordham Heights; Fanny Nolan to John P. Nolan ..... Nom.

PARK AV, 1,848, w s, 24.10x90; Anna Dressler to Harry Klein, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and 100

POPLAR ST, Lots 39 and 40, map in partition; Mary A. Wells and others vs. Anna Horner and others; Edward Baker, referee, to Edward Hoctor 1,430

RYER ST, w s, 125 ft s of Irving St, 25x 100; James T. Murray to Annie C. Murray ..... Nom.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n s, 125.6 ft e of St. Ann's Av, runs n 87.8x e 5x n 5x, e 20x s 89.2x w 25.2; Frederick C. Beer to Henry E. Howland, trustee, all title ..... Nom

ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 33 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 25x100; Frederick C. Beer to Charles Weitzel and another, all title, mtg $15,000 ..... Nom

WADSWORTH AV, e s, 125 ft n of 175th St, 45.5x100x36.4x100; Walter J. Clarke to Annie K. Clarke ..... Nom.

WEST END AV, 843 and 845, w s, 44.6x 100; Isaac Harris to Max Blanck, (mtgs $61,000,) other consideration and 100

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, s e corner of 4th Av, 28.6x81; Vashti G. Eaton and another to Amelia G. Johnson, other consideration and 100

187 AV, 693, w s, 24.8x75; Rosina Mull to Pellegrino Mull, all title, (mtgs $13,400) Nom.

2D AV, e s, 70.5 ft n of 123d St, runs e 105x n 23.7½ n 8x w 100x s 30.5 to beginning; Anthony Smyth to Lena Levi, mtg $15,000 ..... Nom

9TH AV, 358, e s, 18.6x60.10; Bertha Feldman to Frieda Hart, (mtg $13,000,) other consideration and 100

10TH AV, w s, 24.11 ft n of 130th St, 25x 100; Patrick F. O'Mahoney to Denis D. O'Mahoney, ½ part, all title ..... Nom.

14TH ST, n s, Lot 46, map of Nicholas W. Stuyvesant, 25x108.3; John Melahon and another to Charles Fromann, mtg $9,000 18,000

19TH ST, s s, 513 ft w of 7th Av, 17.1x92 x14.4x82; Edward A. Morrison and another, executors, to Peter F. Bammann 11,750

20TH ST, 323 West, n s, 25x91.11; James McManus to Mary J. McDonald, (mtgs $13,500,) other consideration and 100

90TH ST, s w s, Lots 477 and 478 and ½ of Lot 476, map of Cornelius Ray, 62.6x—; Hugh Getty to Max Hess and another. Nom.

94TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 100x 100.8; Samuel Weil to Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, B. & S. ..... Nom.

95TH ST, n s, 110 ft e of Lexington Av, 50 x100.8; Mark Blumenthal to Louis Lese and another, ½ part, (mtgs $42,000,) other consideration and 100

97TH ST, 315 to 325 East, 150x100.11; the People's Co-operative Ice Company to Patten Vacuum Ice Company, (mtg $40,000) ..... Nom.

106TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 3d Av, 25x 100.11; Abraham M. Nadibar to Louis Lese and another, mtg $15,000, other consideration and 100

112TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 8th Av, 37.6x 100.11; the United States Life Insurance Company to Isidor Friedlander, B. & S., other consideration and 100

119TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 4th Av, 25x 100.11; Catharine Bonifer and another to Albert Deutsch, mtg $14,000, other consideration and 100

119TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 25x 100.11; Valentin Bonifer to Albert Deutsch, mtg $18,000, other consideration and 100

116TH ST, 305 West, 18.9x100.11; Frederick H. Brandt to New York Building Loan Banking Company ..... Nom.

119TH ST, 230 West, 25x108.7x25x111.6; Owen Trainor to Anna M. Trainor, (mtg $26,000) ..... Nom.

117TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 1st Av, 25x 100.11; Rosie Lederer to Max B. Klein, (mtgs $17,000,) other consideration and 100

121ST ST, 213 West, 25x100.11; Eliza Gussaroff and another to Elizabeth G. Mortimer, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and 100

122D ST, 254 East, 14x75; William Timbel to Joseph Timble, (mtg $5,000) ..... Nom.

123D ST, 57 East, 20x99.11; Henry Wallach to Marcus L. Ock ..... Nom

183D ST, 32 West, 16.8x99.11; William Timbel to Joseph Timble, (mtg $7,500). Nom.

157TH ST, n s, 267.4 ft e of Willis Av, 16.8x100; Jeanne L. O'Gorman to Sarah E. McKenna, (mtg $3,500) ..... Nom.

Recorded Leases.

GRAND ST, 327, Eliza Rose to Jacob Aranell and another, 5 2-12 years ..... $1,500 and 1,800

MADISON AV, n e corner of 116th St; Henry A. Davis to Julius Krainin, 4 years 1,800

MAIDEN LANE, 123, Robert M. Morrison and others to Philip Wildreuer, 5 years 2,100

PITT ST, 34; Max Wolper and another to Max Gans, 5 years 2,000

9TH AV, 548; Phineas C. Kingsland to Alexander McConnell, 6 years 4,600

11TH AV, 923; Sarah A. Tucker to Anthony J. Burke, 5 years 1,200

42D ST, 444 West; John N. Desel to Anna Block, 5 years 840

74D ST, 325 to 335 East; William Oppenheim to Max Bretter, 5 years 10,000

124TH ST, 157 West; Winslow B. Clark to Heumann Harlem Casino Company, 7 years ..... $4,500 to 6,000

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 6 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BAKER, John O., to Title Insurance Company of New York; Bailey Av, e s, 259.5 ft s on curve from King's Bridge Road; also Bailey Av, e s, 609.5 ft s on curve from King's Bridge Road, 1 year $6,000

BAMMANN, Peter F., to Edward A. Morrison and another, trustees; 19th St, 260 West, 2 years, 4½ per cent. 6,000

BENINSON, Pincus, to Joseph Larchan; Houston St, 458, n e corner of Lewis St, installments, 6 per cent. 4,800

CLARKE, Annie K., to Walter J. Clarke; Wadsworth Av, e s, 125 ft n of 175th St, 3 years 10,000

COLWELL LEAD COMPANY to East River Savings Bank; Centre St, 62, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 50,000

DEUTSCH, Albert, to Catharine Bonifer and another; 119th St, s s, 150 ft w of 4th Av, 2 years 1,000

DEUTSCH, Albert, to Valentin Bonifer; 115th St, s s, 130 ft w of 4th Av, 2 years 1,000

DIEHL, John, and another to Herman F. Bauerle and another; Barker Av, w s, 326 ft n of Elizabeth St, William's Bridge, 5 years 2,500

FISHER, Charles H., to Rose Spichler; Jefferson Av, s w corner of Seton Av, East Chester, 3 years, 6 per cent. 600

FRIEDLANDER, Isidor, to United States Life Insurance Company; 112th St, n s, 225 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 34,000

FRIEDMAN, Yetta, or Yetti, to Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society; Eldridge St, 49, 5 years, 4½ per cent.. 28,000

FRIEDMAN, Yetta or Yetti, to Esther Simons; Eldridge St, 49, prior mtg $28,000, 5 years, 6 per cent. 4,000

FRIEDMAN, Yetta, or Yetti, to Harry L. Haas; Eldridge St, 47, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 28,000

FRIEDMAN, Yetta, or Yetti, to Esther Simon; Eldridge St, 47, prior mtg $28,000, 5 years, 6 per cent. 4,000

HART, Frieda, to Charles H. Reed; 63d St, 238 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent. .. 20,000

HART, Frieda, to Martin Berg; 63d St, 238 East, prior mtg $20,000, due Feb. 22, 1905, 5 years, 6 per cent. 5,000

HESS, Max, and another, to Hugh Getty; 90th St, s w s, Lots 478, 477, and e ½ of Lot 476, map of Cornelius Ray, 5 years, 5 per cent. and 4½ per cent. 80,000

HORTON, Lizzie M., to Mary E. Horton; Broadway s w corner of 130th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 40,000

JOHNSON, Amelia G., to Malinda G. Mace and others, trustees; White Plains Road, s e corner of 4th Av, Wakefield, 2 years, 6 per cent. 2,000

KLEIN, Harry, to Anna Dressler; Park Av, w s, 100.10 ft n of 116th St, prior mtg $18,000, due Jan. 1, 1904, 6 per cent. 500

LACOMBE, Mary C., and another to E. Henry Lacombe, all title to fund deposited with the Chamberlain of the City of New York, being proceeds of sale of 161 Broadway and 35 Liberty St, 6 per cent., note 4,000

LAURA, John, to Bartolo Natoli; 24th St, s s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 2 years 1,000

LEVI, Lena, to Anthony Smyth; 2d Av, e s, 70.5 ft n of 123d St, 3 years 6,000

McHEFFEY, James H., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Stanton St, 221, s w corner of Avenue C, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 25,000

McHEFFEY, James H., to Harry Goodstein and another; Stanton St, 221, s w corner of Avenue C, prior mtg $25,000, due Aug. 1, 1903, 6 per cent. 7,000

OSK, Marcus L., to Henry Wallach; 122d St, 57 East, due Aug. 20, 1903, gold 4,000

PATTEN VACUUM ICE COMPANY, Limited, to John N. Briggs; 97th St, 315 to 325 East, prior mtg $40,000, 1 year, 6 per cent. 15,000

SARACENA, Michele, to Giuseppe Tuoti; Webster Av, e s, 100 ft e of Scott Av, due Dec. 1, 1904, 6 per cent. 1,000

SCHMIDT, Rosa, to Esther Flaum; Suffolk St, e s, 52 ft s of Rivington St, demand, 6 per cent. 10,000

STERN, Louis, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 84th St, 53 and 55 East, 5 years, 4 per cent. 50,000

SULLIVAN, Mary J., to Carrie J. Shotwell; 132d St, n s, 75 ft w of 4th Av, prior mtg $6,000, 3 years, 6 per cent. .. 2,000

TAYLOR, Henry E., to Broadway Savings Institution; Madison Av, 1,275, 1 year, 4½ per cent. 14,000

TESORO, Filomena, to John J. Brady; Belmont Av, n w s, 62 ft n e of 181st St, 3 years 2,200

TESORO, Filomena, to Simeon C. Bradley; Belmont Av, n w s, 45.3 ft n e of 181st St, 3 years 2,500

TESORO, Filomena, to Simeon C. Bradley; Belmont Av, n w s, 28.5 ft n e of 181st St, 3 years 2,500

THE EQUITABLE REALTY COMPANY to the Colonial Corporation; 128th St, 40 West, 1 year 12,500

WYNEHOUSE, Hyman, and another to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; Ridge St, 25 and 27, building loan, 1 year, 6 per cent. 24,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BAKER, John O., to Title Insurance Company, assigns 4 mortgages $4,000

DAVIS, John C., to Henry F. Huettner. 1,210

FINKERNAGEL, Catharine, to Lena Lurch, executrix, 1-6 part 500

GOODSTEIN, Harry, and another to the State Bank 1

GORE, Michael, to Abraham Gore 1

HAMBURGER, Esther, to National Exchange Bank of Albany, N. Y. 1

KLEIN, Max J., and another to Louis Lese, all title, 2 assignments. 1

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and another to Jacob Levy, other consideration and ....

PHILADELPHIA LYING-IN CHARITY, Society of Philadelphia, Penn., to Mary D. Hussey 18,000

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, 165; Anton W. Gerstner against A. Buchsbaum, owner; Gerwell & Son, contractors $53

ESSEX ST, 154 and 156; William Klein against Morris G. Juch and another, owners; Charles Pache, contractor 39

11TH ST, 31 East; Adam Happel against Surpless & Luts, owners and contractors 3,059

121ST ST, 153 East; Jacob F. Oberle against George Nichols, owner and contractor 125

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

UNION AV, AND 151ST ST, s e corner; John J. Kelly against Mary Benson and another, Dec. 16, 1902 ..... $300

1063D ST, 1, 3, 5 and 7 1st Av, 50x100; Saverio Nappi against Rubin Bruch and another, June 23, 1903, by bond 225

Lis Pendens.

2D AV, 191 and 193, and 239 East 12th St.; Adolph Lewinski against Morris Berman and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, J. S. Alderdice.

10TH ST, 37 West; Julia P. Jay against Jeannie M. Hawley, (specific performance;) attorneys, Wells & Snedeker.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

JACOB SIMON.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Jacob Simon, doing business as the Pan-American Beef Company as 696 Second Avenue, by the following creditors: John Heil, $34; Leo J. Newburgh, $307, and Victor Stone, $240. It was alleged that he is insolvent, and on July 13 transferred his stock of meats and provisions and fixtures to Michael Falk. Mr. Simon was formerly of Simon & Falk, who went out of business in 1898, and Mr. Simon started the present business about two years ago. Simon & Falk went through bankruptcy last year, receiving their discharge on Aug. 4.

LAZARUS ROSENBLUM.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Lazarus Rosenblum, dealer in dry goods at 80 Hester Street, by the following creditors: Jacob Auerbach, $37; Ludwig Rosenzweig, $116, and Benjamin Eisinger, $381. It was alleged that he is insolvent, has transferred merchandise and accounts to the value of $5,000, and on July 18 permitted a judgment to be taken against him for $628 in favor of Jacob Weckstein, under which the Sheriff has levied on all his stock. Judge Adams of the United States District Court appointed Robert C. Ten Eyck receiver of the assets, which are estimated at $2,000. His liabilities are reported to be $6,000. He was for five years a partner in the firm of Lubel & Rosenblum, which he succeeded in March last, when he claimed to have a capital of $7,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

CONNOLLY, Henry A.—M. F. Wyan and another 206

COOK, Charles A.—A. J. Prescott 519

CURTIN, J. Clark—R. J. Burnett 101

COLE, George T.—J. W. Travell 125

CALDWELL, John C.—J. Merkel 396

COARLEY, Thomas F.—F. W. Cullinan, Commissioner 276

DOESCHLER, Louis F.—H. T. Fond 84

FLANAGAN, Patrick, administrator—J. Flanagan 202

FLANAGAN, Patrick, administrator—J. Flanagan 202

FLANAGAN, Patrick, administrator—M. Flanagan 202

FLANAGAN, Patrick, administrator—J. Flanagan 202

FLANAGAN, Patrick, administrator—J. Flanagan and another 582

GEIER, George W. J., to Collins 17

GARTNER, George—New Amsterdam Realty Company 40

GRIFFING, Henry C.—S. Solomon 70

REALY, John J.—C. E. Fosts 27

HOWE, Robie S.—F. C. Whiting 129

KINNEY, Ella—The Lowerre Company 152

KINNEY, Ella—The Lowerre Company 76

KERWIN, Andrew J., jr.—S. Liebmann's Sons Brewing Company 30

KETTNER, August W.—M. Aaronson 140

LIPTON, Oscar M.—Acker, Merrall & Condit 1,224

LACHEROY, Walter B.—F. S. Myers 51

MARCUSE, Millard, trustee, &c.—D. Shannon 105

MACAULAY, Fred W.—S. W. Weisman and another 60

McEWEN, Charles C.—J. Silbiger 40

NEW YORK BUILDING LOAN AND Banking Company—M. A. Hearn 24

POMERANZ, Israel, and American Surety Company, City of New York 177

PATTENGELL, William M.—L. Goodwin 95

PLAPINGER, Eva—F. W. Cullinan, Comm., costs 191

PERTIS, Isidor and Samuel—L. Ellis 34

ROSEWAR, John M.—Jordan-Marsh Company 249

ROSENBURGH, Samuel—H. S. Tuthill, Sr. 73

ROCKOFF, August—W. M. McComb 70

SPEARS, Joseph, executor—Metropolitan Savings Bank 576

SHEEHAN, John C.—D. B. Duncan 608

SCHNEIDER, Lawrence—I. Salman 887

SLAGLE, WARD & GANS, INCORPORated—B. C. Gerken 220

SCOLLAN, Joseph—P. W. Cullinan, Comm., costs 243

SPEIER, Joseph—Twelfth Ward Bank 1,175

SMITH, Leonard W.—A. Lindo and another 195

WALKER, Isaac—E. T. Martin 1,072

WILSON, Charles—E. Hanlon 1,027

WILEY, Alexander—P. P. McColl, costs. 68

WILEY, Alexander—P. P. McColl, costs. 87

WRIEDEN, Marie—J. Rowland & Co. ... 139

WELBROCK, William—United Wire and Trading Company 63

WALSH, Michael F.—D. McAvoy 330

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises	4:46	Sun sets 7:26	Moon rises 1:50

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	4:08	Gov. Isl'd	4:17 H. Gate 6:18
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	4:45	Gov. Isl'd	5:05 H. Gate 7:01

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JULY 21.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville	3:00 P. M.
Aurania, Liverpool	2:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Bremen	9:30 A. M. 1:00 P. M.
	*11:00 A. M.
Manilla, Italian ports	8:30 A. M. 11:00 A. M.
Maranhense, Barbados, Northern Brazil, &c.	8:00 A. M. 5:00 A. M.
Prins Willem IV., Haiti	10:00 A. M. 12:00 M.
Saratoga, Colon	9:30 A. M. 1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.
Tallahassee, Savannah	3:00 P. M.
Victorian, Liverpool	6:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 22.

Alamo, Galveston	3:00 P. M.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
Grecian Prince, Brasil	12:00 M. 2:00 P. M.
Majestic, Liverpool	4:30 A. M. 12:00 M.
	*10:00 A. M.
Oscar II., Copenhagen	11:00 A. M. 1:00 P. M.
Proteus, New Orleans	12:00 M.
St. Paul, London	6:30 A. M. 10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, JULY 23.

Blucher, Hamburg	8:00 A. M.
City of Augusta, Savannah	3:00 P. M.
El Dia, Galveston	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston	3:00 P. M.
Koenigin, Luise, Bremen	11:00 A. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
Monterey, Havana and Mexican ports	8:00 A. M. 11:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, JULY 24.

Celtic, Liverpool	3:00 P. M.
City of Memphis, Savannah	3:00 P. M.
Huron, Charleston and Jacksonville	3:00 P. M.
Maracas, Grenada, Trinidad, &c.	10:00 A. M. 12:00 M.
Niagara, Mexico via Tampico	12:00 M. 3:00 P. M.
Sabine, Mobile and Brunswick	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JULY 25.

Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville	3:00 P. M.
Altai, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c	9:30 A. M. 12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.
Athos, Inagua, Haiti, and Santa Marta	9:30 A. M. 12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.
Campania, Liverpool via Queenstown	12:30 P. M. 4:00 P. M.
	*2:00 P. M.
Caracas, Porto Rico, Venezuela, &c	3:30 A. M. 12:00 M.
	*9:30 A. M.
Castilla, Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay	5:30 A. M. 8:00 A. M.
Columbia, Glasgow	7:30 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
Lampasas, Galveston via Key West	3:00 P. M.
Minnetonka, London	11:00 A. M.
Monroe, Norfolk	3:00 P. M.
Morro Castle, Cuba via Havana	10:00 A. M. 1:00 P. M.
Olinda, Cuba via Havana	12:30 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	6:30 A. M. 9:00 A. M.
Syracusa, Pernambuco and Santos	6:30 A. M. 6:00 A. M.
Toronto, Hull	3:00 P. M.
Vaderland, Antwerp	8:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.

MONDAY, JULY 27.

Jefferson, Norfolk	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JULY 28.

El Norte, New Orleans	3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	3:00 P. M.
Yucatan, Central America	9:30 A. M. 1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29.

Allendale, St. Thomas, St. Croix, &c	1:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
Comus, New Orleans	12:00 M.
Monroe, Norfolk	3:00 P. M.
Oceanic, Liverpool via Queenstown	6:00 A. M. 9:30 A. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M. 10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 6:30 A. M., (the connecting mails close here Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. every Tuesday and Thursday. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 11:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. (connecting mail closes here Mondays at 11:30 P. M.) Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 11:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. (connecting mail closes here Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M.)

‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Shinano Maru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 21, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India. (Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and specially addressed mail for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Nippon Maru. Mails for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 27, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Olympia. Mails for New Zealand, Australia, (except West Australia,) New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Ventura. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 8:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 13, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Siberia. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi.

NOTE.—Unless otherwise addressed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe; and New Zealand and Philippines via San Francisco—the quickest routes. Philippines specially addressed "via Canada" or "via Europe" must be fully prepaid at the foreign rates. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francisco exclusively.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. ‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JULY 21.

Arcadia, Hamburg, July 7.
Cewic, Liverpool, July 11.
Citta di Milano, Naples, July 8.
City of Memphis, Savannah, July 18.
Fluminense, Para, July 9.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen, July 11.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, July 17.
Lampasas, Galveston, July 15.
Mac, San Juan, July 13.
Massilia, Naples, July 4.
Principessa Mafelda, Gibraltar, July 8.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 22.

Bordeaux, Havre, July 10.
Colorado, Hull, July 10.
El Monte, Galveston, July 16.
Llandaff City, Swansea, July 8.
Mongolian, Glasgow, July 11.
Oceanic, Liverpool, July 15.

THURSDAY, JULY 23.

Athos, Santa Marta, July 16.
City of Macon, Savannah, July 20.
Pretoria, Hamburg, July 9.
St. Andrew, Antwerp, July 11.

FRIDAY, JULY 24.

Hekla, Christiansand, July 10.
Peninsular, Fayal, July 13.

SATURDAY, JULY 25.

Cymric, Liverpool, July 17.
Umbria, Liverpool, July 18.

Arrived.

SS Vaderland, (Belg.,) Ehoff, Antwerp, July 13, with mdse., passengers, and mails to the International Mercantile Marine Company. Arrived at the Bar at 3:20 P. M.

SS City of Memphis, Savage, Savannah, July 18, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Olinda, (Cuban,) Hansen, Cardenas, &c., July 4, with mdse. and passengers to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

SS Antilla, (Br.,) Montell, Nassau, July 18, and Governors Harbor, 16th, with mdse., passengers, and mails to P. T. Montell & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 A. M.

SS Kong Frode, (Nor.,) Nielsen, Banes, July 14, with fruit to the United Fruit Company. Arrived at the Bar at 8:15 A. M.

SS Minnetonka, (Br.,) Layland, London, July 11, with mdse. and passengers to the Atlantic Transport Company. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M.

SS Caracas, Woodrick, La Guayra, &c., July 8, with mdse., passengers, and mails to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at midnight, 19th.

SS Eastry, (Br.,) Horsfield, Huelva, July 1, with iron ore to Howring & Co., Limited. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 A. M.

SS Daghestan, (Br.,) Todd, Calcutta, &c., May 24, with mdse. to Norton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Manna Hata, Charles, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Stenger, Rotterdam and Boulogne, July 11, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 8:28 P. M.

SS Yucatan, Smith, Colon, July 14, with mdse., passengers, and mails to the Panama Railroad Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 9:20 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., west, light breeze; raining.

Sailed.

SS Preston, (Nor.,) for Port Limon.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS J. M. Guffey, for Port Arthur.

By Cable.

LONDON, July 20.—SS Grosser Kurfuerst, (Ger.,) Capt. Reimkasten, from New York via Plymouth and Cherbourg, arr. at Bremen at noon yesterday.

SS Roma, (Fr.,) Capt. Verries, from Marseilles and Naples for New York, passed Gibraltar July 18.

SS Graf Waldersee, (Ger.,) Capt. Kopff, from Hamburg for New York, sld. from Plymouth at 7:10 A. M. to-day.

SS Barbarossa, (Ger.,) Capt. Ments, from Bremen for New York, sld. from Southampton at 2 A. M. to-day.

SS Minnehaha, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, from New York for this port, passed Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Hudson, (Br.,) Capt. Burnett, from Yokohama, &c., for New York, arr. at Suez yesterday.

SS Astoria, (Br.,) Capt. Wilson, from New York for Glasgow, arr. at Moville to-day.

SS Laurentian, (Br.,) Capt. Stewart, from New York, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

SS Potsdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Potjer, from Rotterdam for New York, sld. from Boulogne at 7 A. M. yesterday.

SS Narragansett, (Br.,) Capt. Payne, from New York for this port, passed the Lizard yesterday.

SS Pennsylvania, (Ger.,) Capt. Spliedt, from New York for Cherbourg and Hamburg, arr. at Plymouth at 11:30 P. M. to-day and proce

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

Trains and Week-bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 5:30, 11:20 A. M., 5:30, 6:30, 9:15, 11:00 P. M., will stop at 125th St. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

All mentioned trains, except the "20th Century," and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 96 and 60, will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—"MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Due Albany 5:55 A. M., Troy 6:00 A. M.

7:50 A. M.—"Adirondack, Thousand Islands and Montreal Special.

7:54 A. M.—"SARATOGA LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.

8:30 A. M.—"EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 6:45, Niagara Falls 6:31 P. M.

8:45 A. M.—"FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:35, Niagara Falls 8:00.

9:40 A. M.—SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL.

10:30 A. M.—"DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo 1:15 A. M.

11:30 A. M.—"RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland 6:40 P. M.

12:50 P. M.—"BUFFALO LIMITED. Due Buffalo 10 P. M. Niagara Falls 11:55 P. M.

1:00 P. M.—"SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati 10:30, Indianapolis 7:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M. Vestibule.

1:00 P. M.—"CHICAGO LIMITED. 20 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore. Pullman Cars via M. C.

1:50 P. M.—SARATOGA LIMITED. Saturdays only. Due Saratoga 5:40 P. M.

2:45 P. M.—"THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED." 20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore and Michigan Southern.

3:20 P. M.—SARATOGA LIMITED, except Saturdays and Sunday. Due Saratoga 7:10 P. M.

3:30 P. M.—"ALBANY AND TROY FLYER. Due Albany 5:40, Troy 5:05 P. M.

3:40 P. M.—"ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local Stops.

4:00 P. M.—"DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.

5:30 P. M.—"LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 20½ hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars. Due Cleveland 1:05 A. M., Chicago 9:00 A. M. Connects at Cleveland 4:00, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.

6:00 P. M.—"WESTERN EXPRESS. 28 hours to Chicago via Scott Jct. & M. C.

7:00 P. M.—"MONTREAL EXPRESS via G. J. & H. or Rutland.

7:30 P. M.—"ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.

8:00 P. M.—"BUFFALO, THOUSAND ISLANDS AND TORONTO SPECIAL.

9:15 P. M.—"SPECIAL MAIL" LIMITED. Sleeping car only for Rochester.

9:20 P. M.—"SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL.

9:30 P. M.—"PACIFIC EXPRESS. Chicago, 24 hours by Michigan Central, 23 hours by Lake Shore.

11:30 P. M.—"CHICAGO THEATRE TRAIN. Via West Shore, Cordensburg, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis.

Theatre Express. Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:05 A. M. and 3:55 P. M. Daily except Sundays to Pittsfield and North Adams. Saturdays only, 2:46 P. M. Sunday at 9:30 A. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Ticket offices at 167, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 30 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 125 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and Lenox Ave., Station New York, 239 and 241 Fulton St., and 1,005 Broadway, 128 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Telephone, "600 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

NEW YORK CENTRAL ROUTE
BETWEEN
NEW YORK, BOSTON,
NEW ENGLAND
Via Springfield and the
BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

(Lessee.) Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:

Leave. Arrive Boston. Arrive New York.
7:00 A. M.—Chicago Express. 12:40 P. M. 12:40 P. M.
8:00 A. M.—Boston Express. 1:40 P. M. 1:40 P. M.
10:00 A. M.—Worcester Express. 3:40 P. M. 3:40 P. M.
12:00 M.—Boston Express. 5:40 P. M. 5:40 P. M.
1:00 P. M.—Boston Express. 6:40 P. M. 6:40 P. M.
3:00 P. M.—Boston Express. 8:40 P. M. 8:40 P. M.
4:00 P. M.—Boston Express. 9:40 P. M. 9:40 P. M.
5:00 P. M.—Boston Express. 10:40 P. M. 10:40 P. M.
6:00 P. M.—Boston Express. 11:40 P. M. 11:40 P. M.
7:00 P. M.—Boston Express. 12:40 A. M. 12:40 A. M.
8:00 P. M.—Boston Express. 1:40 A. M. 1:40 A. M.
9:00 P. M.—Boston Express. 2:40 A. M. 2:40 A. M.
10:00 P. M.—Boston Express. 3:40 A. M. 3:40 A. M.
11:00 P. M.—Boston Express. 4:40 A. M. 4:40 A. M.

Sleeping cars open at 9:00 P. M. for 7:00 A. M. train; at 10:00 P. M. for 8:00 A. M. train; at 11:00 P. M. for 10:00 A. M. train; at 12:00 P. M. for 11:00 A. M. train; at 1:00 P. M. for 12:00 M. train; at 2:00 P. M. for 1:00 P. M. train; at 4:00 P. M. for 3:00 P. M. train; at 5:00 P. M. for 4:00 P. M. train; at 6:00 P. M. for 5:00 P. M. train; at 7:00 P. M. for 6:00 P. M. train; at 8:00 P. M. for 7:00 P. M. train; at 9:00 P. M. for 8:00 P. M. train; at 10:00 P. M. for 9:00 P. M. train; at 11:00 P. M. for 10:00 P. M. train; at 12:00 P. M. for 11:00 P. M. train.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 167, 261, 415, 1,216 and 1,242 Broadway, 30 Union Square West, 275 Columbus Av., 125 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, (1) at 1,005 Fulton St., 241 Fulton St., 369 Columbus Av., 125th St. and Lenox Ave., Station New York, (2) at 1,005 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 360 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

READING SYSTEM
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R

Liberty Street and South Ferry (time from Cortlandt Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below).

MASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, and MAUCH CHUNK—5:00, (10:45 Easton only) 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:45, 6:00, (9:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, 4:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—4:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:25 A. M., 5:00 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER AND BARNEGAT—8:00, 9:40 A. M. (8:00 Lakewood and Lakehurst only), 2:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—10:40 A. M., 12:40 P. M., (2:30 P. M. Saturdays).

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—†8:00 A. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT AND SEA-SHORE POINTS—†4:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 4:10 (Saturdays only) 5:45, 8:30, 11:30 P. M. 8:30, 6:30, (11:30 Wednesdays and Saturdays only) P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:15 A. M., 1:20, 4:00 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA (TERMINAL READING TERMINAL)—†4:05, †7:00, †10:00, †12:00 A. M., †12:00, †1:00, †1:30, †2:00, †3:00, †4:00, †5:00, †6:00, †7:30, †9:00 P. M., †12:15 midn.

SOUTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—†4:25, †7:00, †10:00, †11:45 A. M., †1:30, ††3:45, †5:00, †7:00, †8:25 P. M., †12:15 midn.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—†4:00, 8:25, †8:00, †10:15, 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 12:50 P. M. Reading, Pottsville and Harrisburg only, †4:00, †5:00 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE—From St. Rector St. Pier (Atlantic Highlands Seabright, Monmouth Beach and Long Branch Boats). From Pier 1, North River, foot of Rector St.: Fort Hancock, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 8:00 P. M. Sundays, 10:00, 11:00, 1:00, 3:00, 5:00 P. M.

Freight Liberty Street only. †Daily. ‡Except Sunday. §Sunday only. ‖Parlor cars only. ¶Via Tamaqua. xSaturdays.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1,500, 1,954 Broadway, 155 Fifth Ave., 30 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 275 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 890 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 360 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen'l Manager. Gen. Pass. Agent.

WEST SHORE
RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R.R., Lessee.) Leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows and 15 min. later than West 42d St., N. R.:

†2:40 A.M.—For Auburn, points to Ithaca, Geneva, Canandaigua, Rochester and Buffalo.

†11:30 A.M.—(2) Saratoga & Mohawk Exp.

†12:40 P.M.—(2) Rip Van Winkle Flyer.

†1:00 P.M.—Chicago Express.

†2:30 P.M.—(2) For Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.

†3:25 P.M.—(4) Ulster Express to Catskill Mts.

†3:45 P.M.—(2) For Hudson River points & Albany

†4:00 P.M.—(2) For Roch., Buffalo, Cleve., & Chi.

†5:15 P.M.—(2) For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit, St. Louis.

†5:15 P.M.—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Sunday only.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1,500, 1,954 Broadway, 155 Fifth Ave., 30 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 275 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 890 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 360 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen'l Manager. Gen. Pass. Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City,	South Ferry.	Liberty St.
Chicago, Pittsburg,	†12:10nt.	*12:10nt.
Chicago, Columbus,	*12:55pm.	*1:00pm. Diner
Cincinnati,	*3:35pm.	*8:00pm. Limited
Pittsburg Limited,	*3:55pm.	*4:00pm. Buffet
Cincinnati, St. Louis,	*10:10nt.	*12:15nt. Sleeper
Cincinnati, St. Louis,	*10:35am.	*10:30am. Diner
Cincinnati, St. Louis,	*3:55pm.	*4:00pm. Buffet
Washington,	‡12:55pm.	‡1:00pm. Diner
Washington,	*4:55pm.	*5:00pm. Diner

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only.

Offices: 167, 261, 434, 1,500 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 155 Fifth Ave., 30 Grand Central Station, 4 Court St., 344 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; South Ferry and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY.

Lve. Franklin St.		Lve. W. 42nd St.
7:45 A. M.	Way Trains	8:00 A. M.
7:45 A. M.	Via Monticello for Otsego	8:00 A. M.
9:00 A. M.	Liberty Express	9:15 A. M.
11:30 A. M.	Liberty Special	12:00 Noon
1:45 P. M.	Via Middletown for Unionville	2:00 P. M.
4:30 P. M.	Via Middletown for Rockland	4:00 P. M.
5:00 P. M.	Via Ellenville and Kingston	5:15 P. M.
5:30 P. M.	Express to Rockland	5:45 P. M.
6:00 P. M.	Via Middletown Express	6:00 P. M.

Ticket Office, 1 New York Central ticket offices, 167, 261 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen. Pass. Agent.

WEST SHORE
RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R.R., Lessee.) Leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows and 15 min. later from West 42d St., N. R.:

†2:40 A.M.—For Auburn, points to Ithaca, Geneva, Canandaigua, Rochester and Buffalo.

†11:30 A.M.—(2) Saratoga & Mohawk Exp.

†12:40 P.M.—(2) Rip Van Winkle Flyer.

†1:00 P.M.—Chicago Express.

†2:30 P.M.—(2) For Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.

†3:25 P.M.—(4) Ulster Express to Catskill Mts.

†3:45 P.M.—(2) For Hudson River points & Albany

†4:00 P.M.—(2) For Roch., Buffalo, Cleve., & Chi.

†5:15 P.M.—(2) For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit, St. Louis.

†5:15 P.M.—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Sunday only.

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TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

†2:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Parlor, Sleeping, and Dining Cars. For Chicago, Indianapolis, and Louisville.

9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Dining Car.

10:25 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Compartment Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, and Detroit.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville), Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis, Dining Car.

4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Toledo, and Cleveland. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis, Dining Car. For Gary, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

6:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:55 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:35, 8:25, 9:26 (Dining Car), 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:05 (Dining Car), 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20), (2:25 "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:25 (Dining Car), 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:05 (Dining Car), (2:25 "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:25 (Dining Car), 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 5:15) (Dining Car), 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—Express, 12:55 P. M. and 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 9:55 P. M. daily.

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CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 1:40, 6:55 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, (Saturdays only, 2:25) 4:10, 6:55, and 9:55 P. M. week-days, Sundays, 7:55, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 7:50, 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:20, (Saturdays only, 2:30) 3:10, 5:40, 6:20, 8:10, and 7:00 P. M. week-days, Sundays, 8:35, 9:45 A. M., 5:00 P. M. From Desbrosses Street only, 3:30 A. M.; Cortlandt Street only, 3:45 A. M. week-days.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:00, 7:25, 7:55, 7:55, (Dining Car,) 8:25, 8:50, 9:25, (Dining Car,) (9:56 St. Louis Limited, 10:20 Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:30) (Dining Car,) 10:25, (Penna. Limited,) 10:55, (Dining Car,) 11:35 A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55, (Dining Car,) 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25, (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) (4:58 Chicago Limited for Germantown Jct. only) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 6:56, 7:55, 8:25, 9:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 6:05, 7:55, (Dining Car,) 9:25, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 9:55, (St. Louis Limited,) 9:55, 10:25, (Penna. Limited,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, (Dining Car,) 1:55, (Dining Car,) 3:25, (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, (Dining Car,) (4:58 Chicago Limited for Germantown Jct. only,) 4:55, 5:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, 6:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

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Wilkes-Barre & Scranton Express	*3.30 PM	*5.40 PM	
Easton Local	*5.10 PM	*7.10 PM	
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P. Irene. Aug. 12, 11 AM | Lahn.....Nov. 7, 11 AM
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New York. Aug. 5, 10 AM | St. Louis. Aug. 19, 10 AM

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BRIDGEPORT LINE for Bridgeport, Danbury, Waterbury, Pittsfield and Berkshire Hills, from Pier 31, E. R., (near Market St.) Week days, Steamer ELLAN JOY leaves 11 A. M. Str. W. G. LANE leaves 4 P. M. (Saturday 2 P. M.) Sundays 5 P. M. Str. WM. G. PAYNE stops foot E. 31st St. 20 minutes after leaving Pier 31, E. R.

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BEAVERS URGES HIS ARREST IN MANHATTAN

But Prosecutor Wants ex-Postal Official to Go to Brooklyn.

Effort of Indicted Man's Counsel to Make United States District Attorney "Show His Case."

The chapter in the "postal scandal" that opened last Friday with the indictment on two counts of George W. Beavers, ex-Chief of the Salaries and Allowances Division of the Post Office Department, is developing some situations which yesterday caused all concerned to laugh. Back of the comedy, however, there is a persistent fight on the part of United States District Attorney Youngs to have the indicted man arrested in Brooklyn, and an equally determined fight on the part of Mr. Beavers's lawyers, Morgan & Seabury, to keep their client in the Borough of Manhattan.

Mr. Beavers remains on the west side of the East River, and will not cross the Brooklyn Bridge. United States District Attorney Youngs could have him arrested at any moment if he would send an officer over from Brooklyn with a warrant. That is what Mr. Beavers's lawyers want the District Attorney to do. And that is just what the District Attorney will not do, at least not just now.

Mr. Youngs wants to have the indicted man made a prisoner in the Eastern District, where he was indicted. Then he could take him right into court for trial. If the arrest is made in Manhattan, which is in the Southern District, Mr. Beavers would be taken before United States Commissioner Shields. There the Commissioner would read the indictments to him and the prisoner would plead. Then, upon demand, he could have a preliminary hearing before the Commissioner. That would cause the United States District Attorney to "show his case," which Mr. Youngs does not want to do.

Mr. Beavers went to the office of his lawyers at 100 Broadway at 11:30 o'clock yesterday morning, and Mr. Seabury called up United States District Attorney Youngs and told him that his client was there, prepared to respond to any process that might be ready for him. Mr. Seabury also said over the telephone that he was willing to take his client before a United States Commissioner for the Southern District. This offer, Mr. Seabury said, Mr. Youngs did not care to accept at that time. Then, as a matter of courtesy, Mr. Seabury said, United States District Attorney Burnett, for the Southern District, was called up and informed that the attorneys were willing to produce the indicted man at any time he desired him. Gen. Burnett did not want him, he said, because the matter as it stood was not within his jurisdiction.

"While we have had no opportunity to examine the indictments which we are informed have been found against our client," said Morgan & Seabury, "we desire to say that our client would personally prefer to go at once to Brooklyn and there plead not guilty to any indictments which may have been found against him. As Mr. Beavers's counsel, we have assumed the responsibility of declining to allow him to adopt this course.

"The course of action adopted by the Government in this case has been to find an indictment summarily against our client, without affording him an opportunity to know the nature of the charges against him or the character of the evidence which will be obuged to meet upon the trial. This procedure is irregular and extremely unfair to any accused person, inasmuch as it denies him the opportunity of a preliminary hearing and precludes him from ascertaining anything of the nature of the charge against him to the date of his trial.

"For some weeks past our client had resided in the Borough of Manhattan, attending to private business matters, and at the time the indictments were found against him in Brooklyn Mr. Beavers was in the Borough of Manhattan. Under the circumstance entitles him to a preliminary hearing before the Commissioner in this district. We may add that the reports repeatedly circulated in the press that Mr. Beavers has at any time offered to turn State's evidence are absolutely untrue. These reports have never at any time been founded on any facts whatever, and could have been circulated only for the purpose of annoying and injuring Mr. Beavers before the public."

"Will Mr. Beavers go back to Brooklyn for any reason?" was asked.

"He will not; not under any circumstances will he go into the Eastern District," replied Mr. Morgan.

Mr. Youngs denied the charge of counsel for Mr. Beavers that the procedure in the case had been "irregular and extremely unfair."

"It was the usual proceeding," he said, "the proceeding that is followed every day of the week in the United States courts and many times in the State courts. As regards the declaration of Mr. Seabury that he and his client had not been able to see the indictments nor to learn what was going on in the case of their client, all I have to say is that the indictments are here, and all Mr. Beavers has to do is to ride across the bridge and look at them."

"He would be arrested then?"

"He certainly would," answered the District Attorney. "He would be arrested instanter, then the indictments would be read to him and he could plead. Of course he could not see the indictments until he had been arrested."

"But his lawyers say he won't come to Brooklyn," said a reporter, "and you have made no move to arrest him in Manhattan; how long is this situation going to continue?"

"That I can't say," said Mr. Youngs.

"Are you looking further into Mr. Beavers's conduct of the affairs of the Post Office Department during this delay?"

"That would seem to be the natural inference," was the reply.

"Then the delay is advantageous to you?"

"We could arrest Mr. Beavers within an hour if we wanted to," said the District Attorney with a smile.

"You said Saturday that you would want a 'reasonable length of time' and then issue a bench warrant for Mr. Beavers. What do you consider a 'reasonable length of time?'"

"A reasonable length of time," replied Mr. Youngs, with a laugh, "is what a reasonable man would call reasonable."

CHANGED VENUE FOR CANFIELD.

Motion Granted on Argument That District Attorney Jerome Prejudiced the Public.

Richard A. Canfield, who has been indicted for keeping a gambling house next door to Delmonico's, was granted a change of venue yesterday by Justice Giegerich of the Supreme Court.

The motion was made by Mr. Canfield's lawyers on the ground that, following the raid on Mr. Canfield's palatial establishment last December, District Attorney Jerome talked for publication about their client in a manner which went to prejudice public opinion against the latter to an extent where it would not be possible for him to get a fair trial in this city.

One of the most pointed remarks on Canfield by Mr. Jerome was made when the former took his departure for Europe shortly after the District Attorney had commenced to inquire into his affairs. Mr. Canfield gave people here to understand that he was going to London to sit for a portrait to James McNeil Whistler, the famous painter, who died recently. When Mr. Jerome heard of this he remarked that Mr. Canfield might save himself the trouble of going across, as the authorities might attend to the matter of taking his picture here.

Mr. Canfield is now at Saratoga, where he arrived last Tuesday to attend to the opening of his famous clubhouse in that resort. Last Summer fortunes were wagered there on the turn of a card. This year, it is said, Mr. Canfield intends to keep open only the recently furnished annex, containing library, reading and writing rooms, a cafe, and a restaurant.

Justice McCall some time ago granted a similar motion in the case of David W. Bucklin, Canfield's manager, who was indicted with him on a similar charge. That motion was made on similar grounds, and Justice Giegerich, in granting this one, declares that the reasons which applied in the case of Bucklin apply with more force in that of Canfield.

"In opposition to the motion it is urged," Justice Giegerich goes on, "that the newspapers have practically ceased the publication of the matter complained of. The difficulty with this argument is that if the public mind has been so affected toward the defendant that his agent could not secure a fair and impartial trial in this county, as the decision of Justice McCall establishes, it cannot be assumed, in the absence of any evidence on the point, that the public attitude has changed in the three or four months that have elapsed. The motion is therefore granted."

Justice Giegerich said he would designate any county for the trial which District Attorney Jerome and Mr. Canfield's lawyers might agree upon. Mr. Jerome a few weeks ago said he would just as soon try Canfield in Saratoga County as anywhere else, and Canfield's lawyers at the time declared that proposition would be very acceptable to them.

Last night, however, Mr. Jerome said it was likely that Canfield's trial would be held in Cortland County to which the Bucklin case has been removed. Neither case will be placed on trial until a decision has been obtained from the higher courts in the Lewisohn case, to determine whether witnesses in gambling cases, after immunity has been promised, can be forced to answer questions when the answers would be of an incriminating nature.

GUSTAVESON IS REMOVED.

Secretary of the Armory Board Not Permitted to Resign—Charge of Perjury Is Made.

John P. Gustaveson, Secretary of the Armory Board, after having been under suspension for some time in consequence of the charge of favoritism in office, was removed summarily from his position by the board yesterday afternoon. This action was taken after Gustaveson's attorney, L. Laflin Kellogg, had asked repeatedly that the Secretary be permitted to resign. Mr. Kellogg said that he had the letter of resignation in his pocket, and he thought it ought to be accepted, inasmuch as the transgressions of the Secretary had been merely bad judgment, and not faults of such flagrancy as to justify a removal.

"The charges are very explicit," remarked Mayor Low, after Mr. Kellogg's appeal, "and I do not see how this board can permit a resignation."

"On what grounds will you remove him, then?" asked the lawyer.

"On the general ground of uselessness and dissatisfaction," replied Mr. Low, after which the board voted with the Mayor.

Gustaveson was accused of awarding contracts for supplies to his brother, Henry T. Gustaveson, doing business under the name of the latter's brother-in-law, Henry Day. He is of some prominence among Republicans of the Bronx, and is associated in politics with William H. Ten Eyck. All through the investigation the Mayor held that if Gustaveson was giving work to his kinsman he should have let the fact be known.

Mr. Kellogg told the board that its actions were not fair and impartial and that part of the testimony against Gustaveson had been perjured. According to the lawyer, a certain clerk of the Finance Department swore falsely, saying that he had resigned from the Police Department, whereas really he had been dismissed from that branch before entering the service of the Controller. Mr. Kellogg remarked that he expected to go to the police courts and make trouble for somebody "before the end of this thing."

When Controller Grout was asked about the charge against his clerk, he said he would investigate the matter.

Mayor Low announced that Frank J. Bell, Assistant Secretary of the board, would be appointed successor to Mr. Gustaveson.

DELAY ON NEW RESERVOIR.

Mayor Officially Complains of Work on Jerome Park Contract.

Mayor Low sent yesterday to John B. McDonald, contractor of the Jerome Park reservoir, this letter:

"I beg to call your attention to the fact that in the reports which are received from the Aqueduct Board relating to the progress of the work at the Jerome Park reservoir there is a continuous mention of the fact that the force employed on the work is not as large as it might be.

"I shall be obliged if you will report to me the reason for this at your earliest convenience."

Assistant District Attorney Train returned yesterday from Bar Harbor, where he has been spending a few days, and resumed work on the aqueduct investigation. No testimony was taken, Mr. Train spending the day sifting down the evidence already obtained and preparing the report he will render to District Attorney Jerome and Justice Mayer.

Mr. Train said that a few more witnesses would be called, among them Chief Engineer W. R. Hill, who resigned a few days ago, and Commissioners Ten Eyck, Ryan, and Windolph, against whom the charges of contumacious neglect of duty are being brought by the Merchants' Association. Mr. Train said all the testimony would probably be in before the end of this week.

DIED TOO LATE FOR CREDITORS.

Widow, Adjudged Bankrupt April 7, Gets Insurance Money of Husband, Who Lived Until April 8.

Schedules in bankruptcy of Michael and Lena Popkin, who composed the firm of M. Popkin & Co., cloak manufacturers, formerly at 841 Broadway, were filed yesterday by James J. McEvilly, the receiver. They show liabilities $6,549 and assets $24,043. The assets consist of cash $43 and $24,000 insurance on the life of Abraham Popkin, husband of Lena Popkin, payable to her.

It was said that of the insurance $10,000 had been paid to the widow by the Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia about June 1, and there is due her $14,000 on four policies of the Provident Savings Life Society. Whether the creditors of M. Popkin & Co. will get any of this insurance money depends on the date of the death of Abraham Popkin. If he died before the firm was adjudicated bankrupt, the insurance money would go to the creditors, and if he died after the adjudication the money belongs to Mrs. Popkin.

The records of the bankruptcy court show that creditors of M. Popkin & Co. filed a petition against them on Feb. 11 last, and they were adjudicated bankrupts on April 7. Max Steuer, the attorney of Abraham Popkin, said yesterday that Mr. Popkin died on April 8, the day after the adjudication, and therefore the insurance money belongs legally to Mrs. Lena Popkin.

FELL DEAD ON BROADWAY.

Prominent Boston Merchant Succumbed to Heart Disease at Hotel Entrance.

Adolph Paul Freed, fifty-three years old, a wealthy Boston merchant, died suddenly of heart disease in front of the St. Denis Hotel yesterday afternoon. He had just come from Boston with his wife and two daughters to meet his son, and all were to have gone to spend the Summer at Arverne, L. I.

Mr. Freed came to New York yesterday morning, and the family had lunch at the Vienna restaurant on Broadway, and were returning to the hotel, when, just as he was about to ascend the steps, Mr. Freed fell unconscious on the sidewalk. He was carried to his room and a physician from the immediate neighborhood summoned. He said the man had died from heart disease and kidney trouble.

Mr. Freed was well known throughout New England. He was a member of the Progress Club of Boston, the Charles Sumner Council, Royal Arcanum, and the Germanic Lodge of Masons. He was born in Budapest.

DEALERS TO FIGHT BREWERS.

Plans Perfected for Organization of a Bonding Company.

The plans for starting a bonding company, in which most of the stock will be held by liquor dealers, have about been completed. The capital stock of the company is to be $200,000, with the shares selling at $25 each, but a surplus is to be paid in, making each share cost $37.50.

Among those said to be interested in the new company are Hugh Dolan and Fritz Lindinger, the Presidents of the State and Local Retail Liquor Dealers' Associations.

The purpose of the liquor dealers in organizing a bonding company is said to be to meet the greater cost of bonding following the increase in the price of liquor tax certificates, and also to fight the brewers, who are said to be getting rebates on the price of bonds.

SUPERVISOR COWEN, EXONERATED, RESIGNS

Investigation Finds No Suspicion of Financial Wrong.

Complimented for Reforms—Charles S. Hervey to Take Formal Charge of City Record on Aug. 27.

After the Commissioners of Accounts had presented their report on the official conduct of Philip Cowen, Supervisor of The City Record, summarizing their findings with the assertion that though perhaps he had been wanting in the proper amount of tactfulness, he had not been guilty of evil motives. Mr. Cowen yesterday presented his resignation to the Board of City Record. Charles S. Hervey, an examiner in the Finance Department, was appointed to the office of Supervisor on motion of Controller Grout.

Mr. Hervey, who was formerly a newspaper man and entered the Controller's office when Bird S. Coler was at its head, becomes Supervisor officially on Aug. 27, but between now and then he will be in temporary charge, while Mr. Cowen takes his vacation. The retirement of the latter is due to the charges made against him recently by Controller Grout.

Just before the meeting of the Board of City Record had been called to order Mr. Cowen said he had seen the report about to be presented, and that he was satisfied with it.

At the opening of the meeting Mr. Cowen read a report regarding the allegations of City Printer Sidebotham. According to Mr. Cowen, there was no undue discrimination against the printer, who, however, had not given entire satisfaction, having shown himself dilatory on various occasions. In one case there had been a substitution of twelve-cent paper whereas the contract with Mr. Sidebotham called for seventeen-cent quality.

The Mayor moved that two letters of Mr. Sidebotham be read. In them the printer said Mr. Cowen had harassed and annoyed him and shown undue disinclination to award him contracts. The printer also denied dilatoriness in the delivery of goods, holding that the contracts did not contain time limitations. To that Mr. Cowen took exception, saying that according to Mr. Sidebotham's contention the city would have to await at all times the pleasure of the contractor for its supplies. The questions were referred to the Commissioner of Accounts. Then the report of the Commissioners on Mr. Cowen was read.

After stating that improved methods had been introduced by Mr. Cowen, the report added that there was room for further betterment. It was declared that there was no foundation in fact for the charge that the Supervisor conducted private bidding in his private office for thousands of dollars of contracts, when such bidding was unknown except to a favored few. The charge that "all possibility of genuine competition in bidding was eliminated" had been found to be unjust, continued the report, adding that the Supervisor admitted the substitution of some classes of goods bid upon in the contract by other classes, which laid him open to criticism.

The report closed as follows:

"The position of Supervisor of The City Record is a difficult one to fill acceptably to all parties dealing therewith, and to the satisfaction of the best interests of the city.

"The present incumbent of that office has not escaped the criticism of this department for what we have thought unbusiness-like methods, but we believe, as a result of our investigations, that those of his detractors who would impugn evil motives to his actions, or that he has profitted pecuniarily thereby are mistaken. If he has shown a want of tact at times in his dealings with the contractors and with employes of the city, and if he has not always been ready to accept sound advice as to his business methods, there is no evidence, that we have been able to find, or even to suspect, that he has attempted to profit by his position.

"On the other hand, there is ample evidence to support the statement that many of the recommendations suggested have been adopted by the supervisor of Cowen, and that the office is better managed to-day than it has been previously for many years.

When the Mayor had moved that the report be placed on file, Mr. Cowen tendered his resignation in a letter. He said the friction between him and the Controller's office had not been of his making, but that it had rendered the performance of his duties irksome and disturbing. He resigned, however, on condition that the investigation into his conduct should be prosecuted just as if he were still in office, as he wished his conduct sifted to the bottom. He then said:

"The cost of conducting the office in 1902 was $184,194.34 less than in 1900 and $151,021.60 less than in 1901, notwithstanding a far greater amount of goods was furnished in 1902 than in the preceding years. I estimate this amount at $100,000 in round figures. In other words, the larger part of $5,000,000 worth of goods used last year was furnished by your board at a reduction of 20 to 30 per cent. This saving in cost should be credited to your administration in addition to the figures given above. In the publication of The City Record the cost in 1903 is $9.78 an average page, as against $13.98 in 1901, besides which the present page contains over 25 per cent. more matter. About 14,000 pages are printed in the course of the year."

Mayor Low read a letter accepting the resignation. In receiving it, said he, the board felt that Mr. Cowen had devoted himself to the public interest single-mindedly and had effected improvements in many directions. The board believed, too, continued the Mayor, that Mr. Cowen had emerged from the investigation without a stain upon his character, but that he had not developed "that mastery of circumstances which enables one to overcome difficulties such as he has had to contend with," and that the friction with the Finance Department and others had interfered with the usefulness of the Supervisor's office.

For these reasons the board accepted the resignation, to become effective on Aug. 27, with leave of absence and full pay up to that time, "in recognition of Mr. Cowen's whole-hearted service."

FIRE ENGINES TO BE SOLD.

Had Been Used at Catholic Protectory and Mission and Firemen Have Been Withdrawn.

Much interest has been caused by two advertisements which appeared in The City Record of July 17, offering for sale at auction on Friday and Saturday of this week two fire engines and appurtenances pertaining thereto. One of these has been in use for several years at the New York Catholic Protectory, at Van Nest, in the Bronx; the other is on the grounds of the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, at Mount Loretto, Pleasant Plains, Borough of Richmond.

The reason for the sale was explained for Fire Commissioner Thomas Sturgis yesterday by his secretary, H. L. Breitwieser, as follows:

"The Commissioner is selling these city properties simply because he wishes to be right in the matter. Quite early after he came into the office he discovered that there was no legal basis for keeping firemen at other than city institutions, and he withdrew them from the protectory and the mission. He did this with some reluctance, because such places provide excellent posts for men who have become temporarily disabled in pursuance of their duties.

"Only in the case of theatres is there an exception made to the rule—the charter specifically stating that two men shall be stationed at theatres as a precautionary measure.

"In regard to the fire apparatus, the Commissioner sought the advice of the Corporation Counsel. He ruled that it was not legal for private institutions to have fire apparatus provided by the city, and they will accordingly be sold.

"The value of these properties is not very high, and the institutions will, of course have an opportunity to bid on them.

"The Commissioner has received letters of protest against this course, but to be right there is clearly only one thing for him to do.

"The hardships imposed upon these institutions is not very great. They still have the same protection that other private institutions have. In the case of the Catholic Protectory, for example, there are two fire companies quite near it. They are not next door, to be sure, but they are as near to the protectory as fire companies are to many public institutions."

NO EATING IN PROSPECT PARK.

Manhattan Visitors Too Careless with Refuse Led to Blue Laws.

Because of offenses committed by visitors from the east side, Manhattan, Park Commissioner Young has found it necessary to revive a rule barring basket parties from Prospect Park, Brooklyn. This rule has not been enforced in years, and the Brooklyn people who have availed themselves of the privilege of having basket luncheons in the park, it is claimed, have never abused it. Recently, however, the people of Manhattan's lower east side began to learn that there was a big and beautiful pleasure ground in Brooklyn, where they could enjoy more liberties than in Central Park, and since then they have been crossing the bridge in droves on Sundays. Nearly all the families carried baskets of food with them, which they ate after reaching Prospect Park.

Many of them, after the meal was over, would gather together the paper and small boxes and build fires to drive away the mosquitos. Other refuse would be scattered carelessly about. The many fires which were started by the picnic parties were beginning to destroy the beauty of the park lawns, while the employes found it difficult to keep the park free of the rubbish which was being scattered about.

So many complaints were made that Commissioner Young decided to revive the rule barring basket parties from the park. On Sunday thousands of people, most of them coming from the east side, it is said, were stopped at the park gates and told that they could not take baskets or parcels containing food into the park. Many of the people left the food at places outside and went inside themselves, but others preferred to take their baskets and go elsewhere.

BANK CLERKS' DELEGATES.

Those Named to Attend the Convention in Cleveland Next Month.

President Bauer of New York Chapter, American Institute of Bank Clerks, has appointed the following delegates and alternates to represent New York Chapter and banks at the convention of the American Institute of Bank Clerks to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, on Sept. 18 and 19:

DELEGATES.

J. C. Martine, National City Bank.
R. Hookey, Bowling Green Trust Company.
J. P. Flaacke, Chemical National Bank.
F. L. Miller, Shoe and Leather National Bank.
C. C. Dickson, Title Guarantee and Trust Company.
W. M. Rosendale, Market and Fulton National Bank.
G. H. Kretz, National Park Bank.
J. A. Neilson, Brown Brothers & Co.
R. J. Phair, Fifth Avenue Bank.
O. H. Cheney, Garfield National Bank.
F. A. Knobel, Irving National Bank.
H. L. Braynard, Gallatin National Bank.
S. Ludlow, Jr., Fourth National Bank.
M. Bauer, Delegate at Large, American Exchange National Bank.

ALTERNATES.

F. W. Black, North American Trust Company.
S. F. Feickert, Plainfield Trust Company.
M. A. Fowler, Bank of the Metropolis.
J. C. Emory, Seaboard National Bank.
W. H. Purdy, Chase National Bank.
C. S. Wandling, New York Savings Bank.
Frank R. De Luise, National Bank of North America.
N. D. Ailing, Nassau Bank.
A. L. Ward, Van Norden Trust Company.
C. A. Ingalls, First National Bank, Stapleton, S. I.
W. S. Fulsford, Merchants' National Bank.
E. E. Wilson, Hanover National Bank.
E. M. Riley, Central National Bank.

MAY NOW SET WATER AFIRE.

Court Will Permit Smith to Experiment in Hoboken.

Vice Chancellor Pitney at Jersey City yesterday granted an injunction restraining Patrick Hayes, Chief of Police, and Ivins Applegate, Chief of the Fire Department, in Hoboken, from interfering with a series of public exhibitions by which L. Lum Smith proposes to demonstrate that gas can be produced from water and that water can be so combined with oil that it will burn.

When Mr. Smith attempted to give an exhibition of this kind in Hoboken three weeks ago he was placed under arrest, Chief Hayes alleging that his experiments were likely to cause a fire. The proceedings against Smith were dropped, after a hearing before Recorder Stanton. Mr. Smith said yesterday that he would give an exhibition as soon as he could complete the necessary arrangements.

Grand Jury to Investigate Asphalting.

The condition of the asphalted streets in the city will be investigated by the Grand Jury. It is said that the matter will be laid before that body in a day or two, with a view of securing a presentment and suggestions for remedying the defects. In anticipation of this, maps, plans, and photographs of asphalt-laid thoroughfares and localities where there are defects in the pavement, in the possession of the Mayor and the Police and Street Cleaning Departments, have been brought to the Criminal Courts Building in response to subpoenas.

LEGAL NOTES.

TRANSFER TAX ON GIFT BY HUSBAND TO WIFE.—Robert E. Anthony of Brooklyn, in 1877, while a member of a firm in this city, instead of withdrawing his partnership profits, invested them with the firm in a special account, which, in time, he placed in the name of his wife. In a letter to his son, Mr. Anthony gave as a reason for the transfer that "in case of any trouble in the concern I would have something for your mother and the children which cannot be touched by the creditors of the concern." Mrs. Anthony died lately, and the children, to save their father the trouble of taking out administration papers to withdraw the money—which amounts to over $42,000—from the firm, signed an instrument permitting him to treat the account as his own. The question then arose whether money was taxable under the transfer tax law as a part of Mrs. Anthony's estate. Mr. Anthony contended that the money should be treated as if it were a deposit in a savings bank, made by one person in trust for another, and that the trustee having survived the beneficiary, he was entitled to withdraw the account. To follow out this reasoning, he argued, would be to hold that the money was not subject to the transfer tax. Surrogate Church of Kings County, in affirming the determination of an appraiser holding the account taxable, said that the controlling question was the intent with which the account was opened. To show what Mr. Anthony's intent was, the Surrogate refers to the letter to the son, and also notes that at the time the account was started there was severe business depression in the country. "If this was his own money," continued Surrogate Church, "and there was no intention to make it the property of his wife, then it could be touched by the creditors of the concern, and it could only be held secure by Mrs. Anthony from the creditors of the concern upon proof that it was a bona-fide gift to her and was her property."

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LETTERS ERRONEOUSLY ADMITTED IN EVIDENCE.—In an action by John S. Havens against Robert M. Gilmour to recover for the use and occupation of a paper mill, the defendant put in a counterclaim for certain repairs and improvements to the mill and its machinery, for which he claimed the plaintiff had agreed to pay. As a part of his proof Gilmour introduced in evidence letters written by a former employe of Havens, containing alleged admissions on the part of the latter tending to establish the probability of the facts alleged in the counterclaim. These letters, however, were not written while the writer was in Havens's employ, but while he was working as a Superintendent for Gilmour. Ritchie, the employe, had died before the trial. The Second Appellate Division, on an appeal from a judgment for the defendant, has ordered a new trial, holding that it was an error to allow the letters in evidence. Justice Woodward, for the court, said, in part: "There is no doubt that if Ritchie had been alive and had testified to the matters contained in his letters, under circumstances which would have permitted the plaintiff to cross-examine him, the evidence would have been competent, and would have had an important bearing upon the main issue; the letters contain alleged admissions on the part of the plaintiff which would go far to establish the probability of the defendant's contention, but it has never been permitted, so far as we have been able to discover, that a party to an action should establish his case by the unsworn testimony of a person who was at the time in his employ and who did not represent or pretend to represent the adverse party. The letters, aside from their incompetency, bear evidence of hostility to the plaintiff, and were evidently written to the defendant with the idea of convincing the latter of the loyalty of the writer to the interests of his new employer."

THOUSANDS BACK AT WORK ON BUILDINGS

Union Men Return Faster Than They Can Be Handled.

At Least 37,000 Will Be at Old Work To-day—Parks's Union the Only Effective Obstacle to Complete Settlement.

It was generally apparent yesterday that the end of the labor trouble which has tied up all building work since May 1 was at hand. Many thousands of men reported for work on buildings all over the city. Matters were not in shape for putting to work all the 35,000 men whose unions have signed the arbitration agreement of the Employers' Association, but at least 22,000 found their old positions, and, with the members of unions which are expected to sign today, about 15,000 more are expected to be at work to-morrow. The plasterers and plasterers' laborers, about 6,000 or 7,000 men, all told, returned to work yesterday.

A meeting of the Iron League was held yesterday afternoon at the St. James Building, Broadway and Twenty-sixth Street. John Dolan, a delegate of the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union, which had been asked to send a committee, called to explain that the meeting of his union on Friday was over before the question of appointing a committee came up.

The Board of Building Trades met again yesterday in Brevoort Hall and expelled two more organizations—the Brotherhood of Carpenters and the Plasterers' Laborers' Union. If the expulsions go on at this rate in a week or so the board will not have members enough left to form a quorum. The delegates of the Brotherhood of Carpenters had the resignation of the organization prepared, but the Brotherhood was expelled before they had time to submit it. The Hoisting Engineers have voted to adopt the employers' plan, but have not yet signed the agreement.

A meeting of the delegates of expelled members of the board was held yesterday forenoon to consider the question of forming a separate board of skilled trades. Many of the delegates were of the opinion that under the arbitration agreement a Board of Delegates would not be necessary, as there will be no sympathetic strikes. All that will be necessary, they argued, would be for the unions to appoint arbitrators to act in case of disputes under the agreement, the business agents to report to the unions all grievances requiring adjustment. No action was taken, and another meeting will be held at which it is believed it will be decided that a regularly organized Board of Delegates will not be necessary.

The masons' laborers, organized as the Laborers' Union Protective Society, which made a demand some months ago for an increase in wages from 35 to 37 cents an hour, to go into effect July 1, ordered strikes to enforce the demand on half a dozen buildings yesterday morning. At that time few laborers were at work, but it is not thought the strike order will be generally obeyed.

The Board of Governors of the Building Trades Employers' Association held a long session yesterday. L. K. Prince said that the board had not set any time limit for the resumption of work, and might not take such action. He said that the hoisting engineers had voted to accept the arbitration agreement, and that the reason it was not signed was that an official of the union whose signature is necessary was out of the city.

Joseph Mullaney, delegate of the Salamander Association of Pipe and Boiler Coverers, said yesterday evening that the Kensey & Mattison Company, in John Street, which is at present the only employers' association in and then applied to be reinstated, had started its employes to work under the Fuller agreement. Their application for reinstatement had been referred to the Board of Governors of the Employers' Association, which up to yesterday had not acted in the matter.

The Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union is now the only union which can be an effective obstacle to resumption of work generally, since the hoisting engineers have capitulated.

CRESCENT SHIPYARD "OPEN."

Union and Non-Union Men to be Given Equal Chance at Elizabethport Plant.

ELIZABETHPORT, N. J., July 20.—The Crescent Shipyard, where strikes have been in progress for some months, was turned into an "open" yard to-day, the announcement being made that both union and non-union men would be employed there. President Chase decided to take this step, as there is a great amount of work to be done, and there seems no prospect of a settlement with the strikers.

It was feared that there might be trouble at the yard to-day, on account of the action of the company, but there was no disorder of any kind. No applicants appeared for the places of the strikers, and the strikers themselves maintained good order. The strikers include drillers, carpenters, and ironworkers.

WALKING DELEGATES PLEAD.

Parks, McCarthy, and Carvel Arraigned on Extortion Charges.

Samuel J. Parks and Timothy McCarthy, walking delegates for the Housesmiths' Union, and Richard Carvel, business agent for the derrickmen, appeared before Judge McMahon in the Court of General Sessions yesterday and pleaded not guilty to the indictments of extortion found against them last week. There are four of these indictments against Parks, two against McCarthy, and one against Carvel, all growing out of alleged attempts to extort money to settle strikes which they had called in their capacity of walking delegates.

Motions to dismiss the indictments and to inspect the minutes of the Grand Jury were denied by Judge McMahon. It is understood that District Attorney Jerome intends to bring all these cases to trial during the August term.

More Strikes of Clothingmakers.

The strike of the knee breeches makers on Sunday was followed yesterday by a strike of the Sailors' Jacket Makers' Union for a new agreement, and by a strike of 400 women wrapper makers. The latter went out in five shops to enforce union conditions. Last evening 300 of the sailors' jacket makers had gained their demands, and 500 were still on strike.

ICE COMPANY JUDGMENT.

Assertion on Behalf of the Merged Consolidated That It Now Has No Assets.

United States Marshal William Henkel has in his possession a judgment for $4,103.55 against the Consolidated Ice Company, which was merged into the American Ice Company in 1899. The execution was delivered by ex-Assistant Corporation Counsel Gustavus A. Rogers, in an action in which George Meyer was the plaintiff.

The case was tried five times, four trials resulting in a disagreement; in one case the jury being out twenty-nine hours by direction of Judge Edward C. Thomas of the United States District Court.

It is now asserted on behalf of the ice company that the Consolidated Ice Company has no assets by which a judgment could be paid. Mr. Rogers thinks that this is a subterfuge, and that ultimately the judgment will have to be paid, as the company is now barred from appealing.

Protest of Rates on Raw Silk.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission will hold a hearing in this city on July 30 on a protest made by the silk trade against the present classification of raw silk by the trunk line roads. It is claimed by the silk interests that the railroads have no right to impose a higher rate on the raw material than on the finished product. The roads, however, claim that as the raw silk is transported in bales it is easily damaged, and that the carriers are therefore subject to heavy losses on this class of freight.

If you don't—and many men don't care to go without a vest, why, washable vests are good form with any sort of suit, and look as cool as they are.

Dozens of different patterns from $2.50 to $6; the variety at $2.50 and $3 is specially large.

Young men's sizes, 32-33-34 inch chest, begin as low as $1.50.

700 boys' blouses that were $1 and $1.35; and 300 shirt-waists that were 85 cents.

65 cents now.

Four-in-hands of darkish grenadine silks in quiet patterns are unusual value at 35 cents each; 3 for $1.

2500 of 'em.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

The Bait that Catches

this kind of weather, and this time of year—is low prices.

A reduction of $2, $3 and $5 on a Suit is interesting, especially if it still means—

Good Style
Quality
Good Fit

Light-weight Summer Suits for Men—Homespuns, Serges and the like—

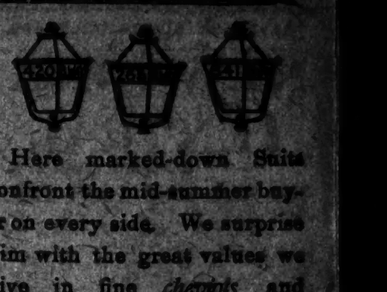
$10.50.

Summer Furnishings at "low-tide" prices.

Smith, Gray & Co.

Broadway at 31st St.

Brooklyn: Broadway at Bedford Ave. Fulton St at Flatbush Ave.



Here marked-down Suits confront the mid-summer buyer on every side. We surprise him with the great values we give in fine *cheviots* and *worsteds* for $15 & $18.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores.

Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

MISSION FURNITURE

150 various pieces, consisting of Chairs, Rockers and Settees, with Wood, Rush or Spanish Leather coverings.

Chairs from $4.50, Regular $7.00
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